

Griffin Industries, LLC

Facility ID No.: 0070004
Bradford County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit Project No.: 0070004-023-AV



Permitting Authority:

Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast District Office
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Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
Permit No. 0070004-023-AV

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**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

NORTHEAST DISTRICT
8800 BAYMEADOWS WAY WEST, SUITE 100
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32256

RICK SCOTT
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PERMITTEE:

Griffin Industries LLC
1001 Orient Road
Tampa, Florida 33619

Permit No. 0070004-023-AV
Hampton Facility
Facility ID No. 0070004
Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

The purpose of this permit is for the renewal of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0070004-021-AV. In addition, this permit renewal updates the Compliance Plan for the SPN Fines process.

The existing facility is located at 11313 S.E. 52nd Avenue, Starke, Bradford County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 389.70 km East and 3294.90 km North.

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, 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Effective Date:	December 17, 2014
Renewal Application Due Date:	May 6, 2019
Expiration Date:	December 17, 2019

Executed in Jacksonville, Florida

Richard S. Rachal III, P.G.
Program Administrator
Waste and Air Resource Management

RSR/rfs

SECTION I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Subsection A. Facility Description:

The facility operates an animal/poultry byproducts rendering, used cooking oil and grease trap processing, and Secondary Protein Nutrient (SPN) fines process plant (Standard Industrial Classification No. 2077). The operations include four (4) active fossil fuel fired steam generators (boilers), a waste heat evaporator, feather rendering system, a blood processing system, two (2) animal/poultry byproducts rendering systems, and a SPN Fines Solvent Extraction Process, a cooking oil and grease processing system, an emergency diesel generator, and an onsite biological wastewater treatment and land application system.

Fossil Fuel Steam Generators

Boilers No. 1 (EU 006), No. 2 (EU 007) and No. 3 (EU 008) generate steam for process heat associated with the rendering and processing activities. Boilers No. 1 and No. 2 each have a maximum heat input rate of 33.5 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) and Boiler No. 3 has a maximum heat input rate of 32.7 MMBtu/hr. These boilers are authorized to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil, ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD), No. 6 fuel oil, on-specification used oil, and processed grease.

Boiler No. 4 (EU 017) provides steam solely for the proposed SPN Solvent Extraction Process. This boiler has a maximum heat input rate of 9.9 MMBtu/hr. This boiler is authorized to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil, ULSD, on-specification used oil and processed grease.

Rendering Operation

The facility also includes a waste heat evaporator, feather rendering system, and two (2) animal/poultry byproducts rendering systems (EU001 and EU002). The waste heat evaporator utilizes heat extracted from the steam generated by the cookers to evaporate excess moisture from various liquid products. The continuous rendering system consists of a number of processes that grind, convey, cook, and remove fluids from red meat/poultry inedibles, blood, and poultry feathers.

Emissions and odors from the red meat byproducts cooker, the poultry byproducts cooker, and the feather dryer in the rendering building are controlled by a 10,000 cubic feet per minute (cfm) Venturi scrubber/packed tower system, and two 40,000 cfm building air scrubbers. The scrubber is installed to control the odor and improve the work environment for the facility operators.

EUs 001 & EU 002 are unregulated units as stated in the Appendix U.

Secondary Protein Nutrient (SPN) Fines Solvent Extraction Process

The SPN Fines Extraction Process enables the facility to extract the remaining oil/fat from residual SPN fines (to separate oil/fat and fines solids into separate marketable materials) currently produced by the Hampton facility and other Griffin facilities.

The process consists of a closed loop system to recover and recycle the solvent used in the extraction process to reduce air pollutants emissions and to minimize solvent costs. The solvent will be removed from the oil extracted from the SPN fines using a distillation process and condensers. The vapor stream from the process condensers and final condenser, which include some non-condensable vapors, will be vented to a mineral oil adsorption system for final control and solvent recovery.

SECTION I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Emergency Generator

The 377 HP caterpillar diesel fired emergency generator (EU 018) Model No. 3306 was manufactured in 1995 and installed in 2010. The unit was installed for the required fire safety and backup for the SPN Fines Solvent Extraction Process.

Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities

Also included in this permit are miscellaneous insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units:

EU No.	Description
<i>Regulated Emissions Units</i>	
006	Boiler No. 1
007	Boiler No. 2
008	Boiler No. 3
017	Boiler No. 4
016	SPN Fines Solvent Extraction Process
<i>Unregulated Emissions Units and Activities</i>	
001	Animal Rendering System
002	Animal Rendering System

Subsection C. Applicable Regulations:

Based on the Title V air operation permit application received July 1, 2014, this facility is a TV major source for Particulate Matter (PM) Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) with individual HAP (n-hexane) emissions above 10 TPY. The existing facility is a PSD minor source of air pollutants in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (The potential SO₂ emissions are synthetically limited to less than 250 TPY in order to avoid being subject to PSD regulations). A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table.

Regulation	EU No(s).
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions	006, 007, 008, 016, 017
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ- National Emissions Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines	018
40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD – Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters	006, 007, 008, 017
Case-By-Case MACT Determination pursuant to Section 112(g) of Clean Air Act.	016

SECTION I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C. – Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units	006
Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.	006, 007, 008, 016, 017*
State Rule Citations (Rule 62-296; 62-297.310(7); F.A.C.)	006, 007, 008, 016, 017

* Air Construction Permits 007004-010-AC and 0070004-012-AC established an SO₂ emission CAP by limiting fuel oil sulfur content and fuel oil usage to reclassify facility as a PSD Minor source.

SECTION II. FACILITY-WIDE CONDITIONS.

The following conditions apply facility-wide to all emission units and activities:

- FW1.** Appendices: The permittee shall comply with all documents identified in Section IV, Appendices, listed in the Table of Contents. Each document is an enforceable part of this permit unless otherwise indicated.

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

Emissions and Controls

- FW2.** Facility Wide Allowable Air Emissions: The maximum allowable SO₂ emissions from this facility shall not exceed 249 tons for each 12-consecutive month period.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(21), F.A.C., and Permit No. 0070004-012-AC; Rule 62-212.400 (PSD Major Source Classification Avoidance), F.A.C.]

- FW3.** General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards Objectionable Odor Prohibited: No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants that cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An “objectionable odor” means any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance.

[Rule 62-296.320(2), and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C. and Permit Nos. 0070004-009-AC, 0070004-010-AC and 0070004-012-AC]

- FW4.** 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.]

- FW5.** **Not federally enforceable.** 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: Nothing was deemed necessary and ordered at this time.

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

- FW6.** Unconfined Particulate Matter: No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including 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 emissions. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

- a. Vehicular traffic on paved and unpaved roads.
- b. Wind-blown dust from yard areas.
- c. Periodic abrasive blasting

The following techniques may be used to control unconfined PM emissions on an as-needed basis:

- a. Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas, and yards.

SECTION II. FACILITY-WIDE CONDITIONS.

- b. Chemical (dust suppressants) or water application to:
 - Unpaved roads
 - Unpaved yard areas
- c. Landscaping or planting of vegetation
- d. Confining abrasive blasting where possible.
- e. Other techniques, as necessary.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0070004-010-AC]

- FW7.** Compliance Plan: CP-1: Under Air Construction Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC, the permittee is authorized to add/install a secondary protein nutrient (SPN) fines solvent extraction process at the Hampton Facility. After initially starting up the SPN Fines process the applicant discovered that part of the process did not function as anticipated requiring additional construction to insure that the process could demonstrate compliance with applicable rules and regulations. At the time of this Title V Permit Renewal application submittal (July 1, 2014), the Permittee had not demonstrated compliance with the terms and conditions of the original air construction permit (No. 0070004-015-AC). Pursuant to Rule 62-213.412(4), F.A.C., Appendix CP-1 is a part of this permit.

[Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.]

Annual Reports and Fees

See Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements for additional details.

- FW8.** Annual Reports: 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.]

- FW9.** Electronic Annual Operating Report and Title V Annual Emissions Fees. The information required by the Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation] (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be submitted by April 1 of each year, for the previous calendar year, to the Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Air Resource Management. Each Title V source shall submit the annual operating report using the DEP's Electronic Annual Operating Report (EAOR) software, unless the Title V source claims a technical or financial hardship by submitting DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management instead of using the reporting software. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C. Each Title V source must pay between January 15 and April 1 of each year an annual emissions fee in an amount determined as set forth in subsection 62-213.205(1), F.A.C. The annual fee shall only apply to those regulated pollutants, except carbon monoxide and greenhouse gases, for which an allowable numeric emission-limiting standard is specified in the source's most recent construction permit or operation permit. Upon completing the required EAOR entries, the EAOR Title V Fee Invoice can be printed by the source showing which of the reported emissions are subject to the fee and the total Title V Annual Emissions Fee that is due. The submission of the annual Title V emissions fee payment is also due (postmarked) by April 1st of each year. A copy of the system-generated EAOR Title V Annual Emissions Fee Invoice and the indicated total fee shall be submitted to: **Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee, P.O. Box 3070, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070.** Additional information is available by accessing the Title V Annual Emissions Fee On-line Information Center at the following Internet web site: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/tvfee.htm>.

[Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-210.900 & 62-213.205, F.A.C.; and, §403.0872(11), Florida Statutes (2013)]

SECTION II. FACILITY-WIDE CONDITIONS.

{Permitting Note: Resources to help you complete your AOR are available on the electronic AOR (EAOR) website at: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor>. If you have questions or need assistance after reviewing the information posted on the EAOR website, please contact the Department by phone at (850) 717-9000 or email at eaor@dep.state.fl.us.}

{Permitting Note: The Title V Annual Emissions Fee form (DEP Form No. 62-213.900(1)) has been repealed. A separate Annual Emissions Fee form is no longer required to be submitted by March 1st each year.}

FW10. Annual Statement of Compliance: The permittee shall submit an annual statement of compliance to the compliance authority at the address shown on the cover of this permit within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during which the Title V permit was effective.

[Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3. and (3)(b), F.A.C.]

FW11. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA): If and when the facility becomes subject to 112(r), the permittee shall:

- a. Submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent electronically through EPA's Central Data Exchange system at the following address: : <https://cdx.epa.gov>. Information on electronically submitting risk management plans using the Central Data Exchange system is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/osweroe1/content/rmp/index.htm>. The RMP Reporting Center can be contacted at: RMP Reporting Center, Post Office Box 10162, Fairfax, VA 22038, Telephone: (703) 227-7650.
- b. 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]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection A. Emissions Units 006, 007, 008, 017

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit(s):

EU No.	Brief Description
006	<p><i>Description:</i> No.1 Boiler is a 33.5 MMBtu/hr capacity boiler that generates steam for process heat associated with the rendering and processing activities.</p> <p><i>Fuels:</i> This unit is authorized to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05% by weight; on-specification used oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight, No. 6 Fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5% by weight; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) and processed grease.</p> <p><i>Stack Parameters:</i> Exhaust gas exits at approximately 375 °F with a volumetric flow rate of 9,735 acfm through a single stack that is approximately 2 feet in diameter and 31 feet above ground level.</p>
007	<p><i>Description:</i> No.2 Boiler is a 33.5 MMBtu/hr capacity boiler that generates steam for process heat associated with the rendering and processing activities.</p> <p><i>Fuels:</i> This unit is authorized to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05% by weight; on-specification used oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight, No. 6 Fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5% by weight; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) and processed.</p> <p><i>Stack Parameters:</i> Exhaust gas exits at approximately 350 °F with a volumetric flow rate of 9,735 acfm through a single stack that is approximately 2 feet in diameter and 25 feet above ground level.</p>
008	<p><i>Description:</i> No. 3 Boiler is a 32.7 MMBtu/hr capacity boiler that generates steam for process heat associated with the rendering and processing activities.</p> <p><i>Fuels:</i> This unit is authorized to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05% by weight; on-specification used oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight, No. 6 Fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5% by weight; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) and processed grease.</p> <p><i>Stack Parameters:</i> Exhaust gas exits at approximately 355 °F with a volumetric flow rate of 11,943 acfm through a single stack that is approximately 2.6 feet in diameter and 38 feet above ground level.</p>
017	<p><i>Description:</i> No. 4 Boiler is a 9.9 MMBtu/hour capacity boiler that solely provides energy for SPN solvent extraction process.</p> <p><i>Fuels:</i> This unit is authorized to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05% by weight; on-specification used oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05% by weight, Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD), and processed grease.</p> <p><i>Stack Parameters:</i> Exhaust gas exists at approximately 375 °F with a volumetric flow rate of 1,909 scfm through a single stack that is approximately 2 feet in diameter and 15 feet above ground level.</p> <p><i>The boiler is equipped with an oxygen trim system.</i></p>

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection A. Emissions Units 006, 007, 008, 017

{Permitting notes: These emissions units are regulated under: Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C. – Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units; Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination dated September 27, 2013 is applicable to Emissions Unit 017, BACT Determinations dated October 21, 1988, January 25, 1991, and April 20, 2010 are applicable to Emissions Units 006, 007, and 008. These emission units are subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. Emissions Unit Nos. 006, 007, and 008 are classified as existing industrial boilers, and Emissions Unit No. 017 is classified as a new industrial boiler under this Subpart.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

- A.1.** Hours of Operation: The hours of operation of each of the emissions units are not restricted.

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

- A.2.** Maximum Operation Rates: The maximum heat input rates for the emissions units are as below:

E.U. ID No.	Maximum Heat Input Rate (MMBtu/hr)
006	33.5
007	33.5
008	32.7
017	9.9

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Permit No. 0070004-022-AC]

- A.3.** Method of Operation (Permitted Fuels)-EU 006, 007 &, 008: These emissions units are permitted to fire natural gas No. 6 fuel oil, No. 2 fuel oil, ULSD, on-specification used oil and processed grease.

{Note: Natural gas, No. 6 Fuel oil, No. 2 fuel oil, ULSD, and on-specification used oil are considered fossil fuel, while processed grease is not.}

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Permit No. 0070004-006-AC; Permit No. 0070004-016-AC]

- A.4.** Method of Operation (Permitted Fuels)- EU 017: This emissions unit is allowed to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil, ULSD, on-specification used oil and processed grease.

{Note: Natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil and on-specification used oil are considered fossil fuel, while processed grease is not.}

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0070004-022-AC]

- A.5.** Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.

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

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection A. Emissions Units 006, 007, 008, 017

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.}

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Condition A.6. is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

- A.6.** Visible Emissions Limit- EU 006, 007, 008, 017: When firing fossil fuel(s), each emissions unit is limited to 20 percent opacity except for one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent.

[Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

- A.7.** Particulate Matter (PM) - EU 006, 007 & 008: These units are subject to best available control technology (BACT) determination for PM emissions when firing fossil fuel.

a. Based on BACT determination dated 10/21/1988 and 01/25/1991, when firing No. 6 fuel oil, the sulfur content of the fuel shall not exceed 1.5 %, by weight.

b. When firing No. 2 fuel oil, the sulfur content of the fuel shall not exceed 0.05 %, by weight.

[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C., BACT Determination dated 10/21/1988; BACT Determination dated 01/25/1991, and Permit No. 0070004-016-AC]

- A.8.** Particulate Matter (PM)- EU 017: The unit is subject to best available control technology (BACT) determination for PM emissions when firing fossil fuel. Based on BACT determination dated 06/14/2010, when firing No. 2 fuel oil and on-specification used oil the sulfur content of the fuel shall not exceed 0.05 %, by weight.

[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; BACT Determination dated 09/27/2013, and Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

- A.9.** Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) - EU 006, 007 & 008: These units are subject to best available control technology (BACT) determination for SO₂ emissions when firing fossil fuel.

a. Based on BACT determination dated 10/21/1988 and 01/25/1991, when firing No.6 fuel oil, the sulfur content of the fuel shall not exceed 1.5 %, by weight.

b. When firing No. 2 fuel oil, the sulfur content of the fuel shall not exceed 0.05 %, by weight.

[Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C., BACT Determination dated 10/21/1988; BACT Determination dated 01/25/1991, and Permit No. 0070004-016-AC]

- A.10.** Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) – EU 017: The unit is subject to best available control technology (BACT) determination for SO₂ emissions when firing fossil fuel. Based on BACT determination dated 09/27/2013, when firing No. 2 fuel oil and on-specification used oil the sulfur content of the fuel shall not exceed 0.05 %, by weight.

[Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C, BACT Determination dated 09/27/2013, Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection A. Emissions Units 006, 007, 008, 017

- A.11. On-specification Used Oil:** The burning of “on-specification” used oil is allowed at this facility in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following additional conditions:

“On-specification” used oil is defined as that meets the 40 CFR 279 (Standards for the Management of Used Oil) specifications listed below.

<u>On-Spec Used Oil Specifications</u>	
Pollutant	Allowable Level
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1,000 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100°F minimum
PCBs	See Condition A.11.

The facility shall demonstrate compliance with the on-specification used oil specification by using approved EPA, DEP, or ASTM test methods or a certified on-specification used oil analysis. For used oil generated on site, the compliance demonstration is required upon Department’s request. For the used oil purchased from the fuel supplier, the facility shall demonstrate compliance using the certification from the supplier. Documentations shall be maintained on site to show that it meets the standards.

Also, the sulfur content of the used oil fired in EUs 006, 007, and 008 is limited to 0.5 %, by weight. The sulfur content of the used oil fired in EU 017 is limited to 0.05%, by weight.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC, and Permit No. 0070004-016-AC]

- A.12. On-specification Used Oil PCB Concentration:** On-specification used oil may be fired as follows:

1. At any time provided the maximum concentration of PCBs shall be less than 2 ppm whether generated on or off-site. The analysis and recordkeeping requirements apply to each amount prior to blending even if it is to be blended with 90% virgin oil.
2. Only during normal operation temperature and not during startup or shutdown if the maximum concentration of PCBs is ≥ 2 but < 50 ppm.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC, and Permit No. 0070004-016-AC]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection A. Emissions Units 006, 007, 008, 017

- A.13.** Tune-Up of Boiler – EU 017. The applicable work practice standards of Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD must be met. A tune-up of the boiler shall be conducted every 5 years as specified in Condition A.15. This requirement applies at all times the boiler is operating and also during periods of startup and shutdown.
- Initial Tune-up:* The first 5-year tune-up shall be no later than January 31, 2018.
 - Subsequent Tune-ups:* Thereafter, performance tune-ups shall be conducted on a 5-year basis as specified in Condition A.15. Each 5-year tune-up shall be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up.
- [40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1), Table 3 No. 1., 40 CFR 63.7500(e), 40 CFR 63.7500(f), 40 CFR 63.7505(a), 40 CFR 63.7510(g), 40 CFR 63.7515(d)]
- A.14.** EU 017 Boiler Operation – Minimize Emissions. At all times, you must operate and maintain the boiler including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.
- [40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3)]
- A.15.** Continuous Compliance Demonstration – EU 017. A tune-up of the boiler as specified in the below paragraphs shall be conducted every 5 years to demonstrate continuous compliance. The burner inspection specified in paragraph (a)(10)(i) of 40 CFR 63.7540 may be delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown, but each burner must be inspected at least once every 72 months.
- As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;
 - Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;
 - Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown);
 - Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_x requirement to which the unit is subject;
 - Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and

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Subsection A. Emissions Units 006, 007, 008, 017

- (vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, an annual report containing the information in paragraphs (vi)(A) through (C) of this Condition,
 - (A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;
 - (B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and
 - (C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.

[40 CFR 63.7540(a), 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i)-(vi), 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(12)]

- A.16.** Boiler Tune-Up- EU 017. If the boiler is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup.

[40 CFR 63.7540(a), (a)(13)]

State Excess Emissions

Rule 62-210.700 (Excess Emissions), F.A.C. cannot vary any requirement of an NSPS, NESHAP or Acid Rain program provision. This rule only applies to emissions limits specified by State regulations or by State permits.

- A.17.** Excess Emissions Allowed: Excess emissions resulting from malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized, but in no case exceed two hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

- A.18.** Excess Emissions Prohibited: 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.19.** Affirmative Defense for Violation of Emission Standards During Malfunction – EU 017. In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in §63.7500 you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at §63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed if you fail to meet your burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

- (a) *Assertion of affirmative defense.* To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, you must timely meet the reporting requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

- (1) The violation:

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Subsection A. Emissions Units 006, 007, 008, 017

- (i) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner; and
 - (ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design, or better operation and maintenance practices; and
 - (iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and
 - (iv) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and
- (2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred; and
 - (3) The frequency, amount, and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and
 - (4) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and
 - (5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment, and human health; and
 - (6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and
 - (7) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and
 - (8) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and
 - (9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.
- (b) *Report.* The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in §63.7500 of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.7501]

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Subsection A. Emissions Units 006, 007, 008, 017

COMPLIANCE AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

{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.}

- A.20.** Compliance Determination (Visible Emissions) - EU 006, 007, 008 & 017: The test method for Visible Emissions (VE) shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The VE test shall be conducted on each emissions unit during each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30).

[Rules 62-213.440, and 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC, Permit No. 0070004-016-AC]

- A.21.** Compliance Determination (Particulate Matter) – EU 006, 007, 008, 017: The emissions units shall be assumed to be in compliance with the Particulate Matter emission limits stated in Condition Nos. A.7. and A.8., if the unit complies with the Visible Emissions limitations stated in Condition No. A.6. and the Sulfur Dioxide Emissions limitations stated in Condition Nos. A.9. and A.10.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.]

- A.22.** Compliance Demonstration for Fuel Sulfur Content Limitation: The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the sulfur content limitations for No.6 fuel oil, off site generated on-specification used oil, ULSD, and No. 2 fuel oil based on fuel supplier certification.

The fuel certification provided by the supplier shall also show that the sulfur content was determined using the certified ASTM method such as ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, ASTM D2622-94 or ASTM D4294- 90, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62- 297.440(1), F.A.C. or other EPA approved methods. For on-specification used oil that is generated on site, the owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the sulfur content limit by fuel sampling and analysis using the methods as stated above at least once annually.

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC, and Permit No. 0070004-016-AC]

- A.23.** Processed Grease Sulfur Content Determination: For the purpose of estimating actual SO₂ emissions, the owner or operator shall conduct fuel sampling and analysis to determine the sulfur content of the processed grease at least once annually. The sulfur content shall be determined using the certified ASTM method such as ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, ASTM D2622-94 or ASTM D4294- 90, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62- 297.440(1), F.A.C. The facility can also use ASTM D5453 as an alternative method to the adopted ASTM methods.

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC, and Permit No. 0070004-016-AC]

- A.24.** Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Cap Demonstration: In order to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emissions cap (Facility Wide Condition FW2, Section II of the Title V permit), the owner or operator shall calculate the total actual SO₂ emissions rate using the following equation on a monthly basis:

$$X = \left(\frac{64 \frac{g}{mol} SO_2}{32 \frac{g}{mol} S} \right) x \left[[PG \times S_{PG}] + [FO_1 \times S_1] + [FO_2 \times S_2] + [FO_3 \times S_3] \right] + [NG \times 0.0006]$$

Where:

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Subsection A. Emissions Units 006, 007, 008, 017

X = total actual emissions of SO₂ in pounds;

PG = total amount of processed grease used in the boilers (lb);

NG = total amount of natural gas fired in the boilers (MMBtu);

FO1 = total amount of No. 2 fuel oil fired in the boilers (lb);

FO2 = total amount of No. 6 fuel oil fired in the boilers (lb);

FO3 = total amount of on-spec used oil fired in the boilers (lb);

SPG = percent sulfur in the processed grease;

S1 = weighted average percent sulfur in the No. 2 fuel oil;

S2 = weighted average percent sulfur in the No. 6 fuel oil;

S3 = weighted average percent sulfur in the on-spec used oil.

The owner or operator shall determine the 12 operating months rolling sum of actual SO₂ emissions by summing the monthly actual emissions rate for the previous 12 operating months.

[Note: As specified in Condition A.4., Emissions Unit No. 017 is not permitted to use No.6 fuel oil.]

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC, and Permit No. 0070004-016-AC]

- A.25. Monthly Fuel Sulfur Content Weighted Average Determination:** The monthly weighted average of sulfur content (SPG, S1, S2 or S3 as specified in Condition No. A.24.) of each fuel fired (except natural gas) shall be determined by summing the product of the sulfur content and the corresponding volume of fuel fired, and divide the sum by the total volume of the fuel fired.

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC, and Permit No. 0070004-016-AC]

- A.26. Monthly Fuel Fired Determination:** The monthly total amount (PG, FO1, FO2 or FO3 as specified in Condition No. A.24.) of each fuel fired (except for natural gas) shall be determined by summing the product of the density and the corresponding volume of the fuel fired.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC, Permit No. 0070004-016-AC]

- A.27. Common Testing Requirements.** Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection A. Emissions Units 006, 007, 008, 017

Notification, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements:

A.28. Notifications - EU 017. The applicable notification requirements in §63.7545 according to the schedule in 63.7545 and in Subpart A of Part 63 shall be met.

[40 CFR 63.7495(d)]

A.29. Notification of Compliance Status – EU 017. A Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted according to 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for the boiler, the Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all initial compliance demonstrations according to 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status must contain all the information specified in the below paragraphs:

- (1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by you or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under §241.3 of this chapter, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of §241.3 of this chapter, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.
- (2) A signed certification that you have met all applicable work practice standards.
- (3) If you had a deviation from any work practice standard, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.
- (4) In addition to the information required in §63.9(h)(2), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:
 - (i) “This facility complies with the required initial tune-up according to the procedures in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi).”
 - (ii) N/A/ - energy assessment not required for EU 017
 - (iii) Except for units that burn only natural gas include the following: “No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit.”

[40 CFR 63.7545(e)(1),(6), (7), (8)]

A.30. If you operate a unit designed to burn natural gas and you intend to use a fuel other than natural gas to fire the affected unit during a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in §63.7575, you must submit a notification of alternative fuel use within 48 hours of the declaration of each period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in §63.7575. The notification must include the information specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section.

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Subsection A. Emissions Units 006, 007, 008, 017

- (1) Company name and address.
- (2) Identification of the affected unit.
- (3) Reason you are unable to use natural gas or equivalent fuel, including the date when the natural gas curtailment was declared or the natural gas supply interruption began.
- (4) Type of alternative fuel that you intend to use.
- (5) Dates when the alternative fuel use is expected to begin and end.

[40 CFR 63.7545(f)]

A.31. Notice of Fuel Switch or Physical Change. If the owner or operator has switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler and the fuel switch or physical change resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, notice must be provided of the date upon which the owner or operator switched fuels or made the physical change within 30 days of the switch/change. The notification must identify:

- (1) The name of the owner or operator of the boiler, the location of the source, the boiler(s) and process heater(s) that have switched fuels, were physically changed, and the date of the notice.
- (2) The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.
- (3) The date upon which the fuel switch or physical change occurred.

[40 CFR 63.7545(h)]

A.32. Records – EU 006, 007, 008, 017. The owner or operator shall maintain the following records and retain them on site for at least five years.

- I. Fuel usage for each fuel type during each operating month. Purchasing receipts for No.6 fuel oil, No. 2 fuel oil, natural gas, and on-specification used oil shall be maintained. For the used oil generated on site, the owner or operator shall maintain the record of fuel usage with supporting information how the usage rate is measured/estimated.
- II. Fuel supplier certification for each shipment of No. 6 fuel oil, No. 2 fuel oil, and on-specification used oil. The fuel supplier certification shall at least include the information such as the name of the oil supplier, the sulfur content of the oil and the method used to determine the sulfur content.
- III. For any fuel sampling and analysis conducted, the result of the fuel analysis.
- IV. SO₂ emissions calculation for each operating month, and each consecutive 12-month period.
- V. Data and computations used to estimate the air pollutant emissions rates.

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.; Permit No. 0070004-016-AC]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection A. Emissions Units 006, 007, 008, 017

A.33. Records- EU 017.

- (a) Records must be kept according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this condition.
 - (1) A copy of each notification and report that was submitted to comply with 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that was submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).
 - (2) Records of other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).
- (b) If you operate a unit in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory that is subject to this subpart, and you use an alternative fuel other than natural gas, you must keep records of the total hours per calendar year that alternative fuel is burned and the total hours per calendar year that the unit operated during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies.
- (c) Maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.
- (d) Maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.
[40 CFR 63.7555(a),(h) (i),(j)]

A.34. Records – Form and Duration- EU 017.

- (a) Records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1).
- (b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), each record must be kept for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.
- (c) Each record must be kept on site, or must be accessible from on-site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). The records can be kept off site for the remaining 3 years.
[40 CFR 63.7560(a),(b),(c)]

A.35. Report Submission- EU 017. Each applicable report in Table 9 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD must be submitted electronically using CEDRI (Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface) that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the report may be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13 and copied to the Compliance Authority. At the discretion of the Administrator, these reports must also be submitted to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator.

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection A. Emissions Units 006, 007, 008, 017

Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), each report must be submitted according to paragraph (h) of 40 CFR 63.7550, by the date in Table 9 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD and according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of Condition A.36. You may submit only a biennial compliance report as specified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of Condition A.36., instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

[40 CFR 63.7550(a), (b), & (h)(3)]

A.36. Compliance Reports- EU 017.

- (1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for the boiler in §63.7495 (startup of the boiler) and ending on July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 5 years (if submitting an 5-year compliance report) after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.
- (2) The first 5-year compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.
- (3) Each subsequent 5-year compliance report must cover the 5-year periods from January 1 to December 31.
- (4) Each subsequent 5-year compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.
- (5) Tune Ups. The compliance report must be submitted with the information in paragraphs (5)(i) through (v) of this Condition.
 - (i) Company and Facility name and address.
 - (ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.
 - (iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
 - (iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.
 - (v) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an 5-year tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(12). Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7550(a),(b), (c)(1), (c)(5)(i)-(iv), (c)(5)(xiv)]

A.37. Deviation Reports – EU 017. Report each instance in which each emission limit and operating limit was not met in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD. These instances are deviations from the emission limits or operating limits, respectively. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7550.

[40 CFR 63.7540(b)]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection A. Emissions Units 006, 007, 008, 017

- A.38.** Excess Emissions- Malfunction Notification. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department Air Program immediately in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.

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

- A.39.** Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements.

Other Requirements

- A.40.** Federal Rule Requirements- 40 CFR 63, Subpart A- EU 017. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, this emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements contained in 40 CFR 63, Subpart A-General Provision: Table 10 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 63.15 are applicable.

[40 CFR 63.7565]

- A.41.** 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD Applicability – EU 017. 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters shall apply to this emissions unit. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7490(b), the emissions unit is classified as a new unit. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7499(l), this emissions unit is classified as designed to burn gas 1 fuels.

In the event authorized fuels (as stated in Condition A. permit) other than natural gas are fired in the boiler such that the boiler is not in the *Unit designed to burn Gas 1 subcategory* as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7499(t), this emissions unit is classified as designed to burn Heavy Liquid Fuel.

[40 CFR 63.7485; 40 CFR 63.7490(a),(b); 40 CFR 63.7495(a); 40 CFR 63.7499(l), 40 CFR 63.7499(t), Rule 62-204.800, FAC]

- A.42.** EU 006, 007, and 008. In addition to the permit conditions listed above, Emissions Units 006, 007, and 008 are also subject to the 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD requirements stated in Subsections C, D, and E of this permit depending upon the 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD subcategory.

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection B. Emissions Unit 016

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit(s):

EU No.	Brief Description
016	Secondary Protein Nutrient (SPN) Fines Solvent Extraction Process consists of a closed loop system to recover and recycle the solvent used in the extraction process to reduce air pollutants emissions and to minimize solvent costs. The solvent will be removed from the oil extracted from the SPN fines using a distillation process and condensers. The vapor stream from the process condensers and final condenser, which might include some non- condensable vapors, will be vented to a mineral oil adsorption system for final control and solvent recovery.

{Permitting note: The SPN Fines Solvent Extraction Process is subject to Case by Case MACT Determination pursuant to Section 112(g) of Clean Air Act. This is to establish Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) limitations where EPA has failed to promulgate a relevant standard to ensure control of HAP emissions for major source of HAPs.}

- B.0. Upon demonstration of compliance with Air Construction Permit No. 0070004-022-AC and the milestones identified in Compliance Plan, Appendix CP-1, the permittee shall operate the referenced emissions unit in accordance with the conditions specified below.**

[Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.]

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters:

Equipment

- B.1. Secondary Protein Nutrient (SPN) Fines Solvent Extraction Process:** The permittee is authorized to operate a SPN Fines Solvent Extraction Process. This is a collection of continuous process equipment and activities that produce meal products by removing fat/oil from SPN fines through direct contact with an organic solvent, such as a hexane isomer blend.

The process equipment includes raw material preparation operations, solvent extractors, desolventizers, meal dryers, meal coolers, meal conveyor systems, oil distillation units, solvent evaporators and condensers, solvent recovery system, vessels storing solvent-laden materials, residual meal storage/processing and storage vessels.

[Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

Performance Restrictions

- B.2. Hours of Operation:** The hours of operation of this emission unit are not limited (8760 hours per year).

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection B. Emissions Unit 016

- B.3. Maximum Throughput Rate:** The maximum feeding rate of the SPN fines into the extractor is 100 tons/day, monthly averaged.

The SPN fines are concentrated semi-solid matrix of solids and oil/fat that result from dewatering of wastewater emulsions that are collected from the rendering facilities or Griffin's customers.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

- B.4.** The owner or operator shall either comply with the compliance ratio option specified in Condition Nos. B.5. through B.7. **OR** low HAP solvent option specified in Condition Nos. B.8 through B.9.

Compliance Ratio Option

- B.5.** The emission requirements limit the number of gallons of HAP lost per ton of SPN fines processed. For each operating month, the owner or operator shall calculate a compliance ratio which compares the actual HAP loss to the allowable HAP loss for the previous 12 operating months as shown in Equation 1 of this condition. An operating month, is any calendar month in which the unit processes SPN fines, excluding any entire calendar month in which the unit operated under an initial startup period (see specific condition No. B.11.) or a malfunction period (see specific condition No. B.12.). Equation 1 of this section follows:

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{\text{Actual HAP Loss}}{\text{Allowable HAP Loss}} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Equation 1 of this condition can also be expressed as a function of total solvent loss as shown in Equation 2 of this condition. Equation 2 of this condition follows:

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{f \times \text{Actual Solvent Loss}}{0.64 \times \sum_{i=1}^n ((SPN)_i \times (SLF)_i)} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

f = The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received during the previous 12 operating months, as determined in Condition Nos. B.20. & B.21., dimensionless.

0.64 = The average volume fraction of HAP in solvent in the baseline performance data, dimensionless.

Actual Solvent Loss = Gallons of actual solvent loss during previous 12 operating months, as determined in Condition Nos. B.16. through B.19.

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection B. Emissions Unit 016

Condition B.5. continued:

SPN = Tons of SPN fines processed during the previous 12 operating months, as determined in Condition Nos. B.22. & No.B.23.

SLF = 1.5, the corresponding solvent loss factor (gal/ton) for SPN fines.

[40 CFR 63.43; Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

B.6. When the unit has processed the SPN fines for 12 operating months, calculate the compliance ratio by the end of each calendar month following an operating month using Equation 2 of Condition No. B.5. When calculating the compliance ratio, consider the conditions and exclusions in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this condition:

- (1) If the unit processes any quantity of SPN fines in a calendar month and the source is not operating under an initial startup period or malfunction period, then the owner or operator shall categorize the month as an operating month, as defined below.

Operating month means any calendar month in which the unit processes any quantity of SPN fines, excluding any entire calendar month in which the unit operated under an initial startup period or a malfunction period. An operating month may include time intervals characterized by several types of operating status. However, an operating month must have at least one normal operating period.

Calendar month means 1 month as specified in a calendar.

- (2) The 12-month compliance ratio may include operating months occurring prior to a source shutdown and operating months that follow after the unit resumes operation.
- (3) If the unit shuts down and processes no SPN fines for an entire calendar month, then the owner or operator shall categorize the month as a non-operating month. Exclude any non-operating months from the compliance ratio determination.
- (4) If the unit is subject to an initial startup period as defined below, exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and SPN fines information recorded for the initial startup period.

Initial startup period means a period of time from the initial startup date of the unit, for which the owner or operator operates the unit under an initial startup period subject to specific condition No.B.11. During an initial startup period, the unit is in compliance with the standards by following the operating and maintenance procedures listed for minimizing HAP emissions in the Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction (SSM) plan rather than being subject to a HAP emission limit. The initial startup period following initial startup may not exceed 6 calendar months. Solvent and SPN processed information recorded during the initial startup period is excluded from use in any compliance ratio determinations.

- (5) If the unit is subject to a malfunction period as defined below, exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and SPN fines information recorded for the malfunction period.

Malfunction period means a period of time between the beginning and end of a process malfunction and the time reasonably necessary for the unit to correct the malfunction for which the owner or operator choose to operate the unit under a malfunction period subject Condition No. B.12. This period may include the duration of an unscheduled process shutdown, continued operation during a malfunction or the subsequent process startup after a shutdown resulting from a malfunction. During

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Subsection B. Emissions Unit 016

Condition B.6. continued:

a malfunction period, the unit complies with the standards by following the operating and maintenance procedures described for minimizing HAP emissions in the SSM plan rather than being subject to a HAP emission limit. Therefore, solvent and SPN fines processed information recorded during a malfunction period is excluded from use in any compliance ratio determinations.

[40 CFR 63.43; Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

- B.7.** If the compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00, the unit was in compliance with the HAP emission requirements for the previous operating month.

[40 CFR 63.43; Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

Low-HAP Solvent Option

- B.8.** For low-HAP solvent option, the owner or operator shall exclusively use solvent where the volume fraction of each HAP comprises 1 percent or less by volume of the solvent (low-HAP solvent) in each delivery, and the owner or operator shall meet the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition. The unit is not subject to the requirements in Subsection B of this permit unless specifically referenced in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition.

- (1) The owner or operator shall determine the HAP content of the solvent in accordance with the specifications in Condition No. B.21.(1).
- (2) The owner or operator shall maintain documentation of the HAP content determination for each delivery of the solvent at the facility at all times.
- (3) The owner or operator shall submit an annual compliance certification in accordance with Condition No. B.26. The certification should only include the information required under Condition No. B.26. (1) and (2), and a certification indicating whether the unit complied with all of the requirements in this condition.

[40 CFR 63.43; Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

- B.9.** The owner or operator may change compliance options for the unit if the owner or operator submits a notice to the Department at least 60 days prior to changing compliance options. If the unit changes from the low-HAP solvent option to the compliance ratio determination option, the owner or operator shall determine the compliance ratio for the most recent 12 operating months beginning with the first month after changing compliance options.

[40 CFR 63.43; Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

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GENERAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

B.10. The owner or operator shall:

- a. Comply with the requirements of this subsection by initial startup date of the unit.
- b. Develop and implement a plan for demonstrating compliance in accordance with Condition No. B.13.
- c. Develop a written SSM plan in accordance with Condition No. B.15.
- d. Maintain all the necessary records used to demonstrate compliance with the standard in accordance with Condition Nos. B.30. through B.37.
- e. Submit the reports as specified below:
 - (i) Annual compliance certifications in accordance with Condition No. B.26.
 - (ii) Periodic SSM reports in accordance with Condition No. B.28.
 - (iii) Immediate SSM reports in accordance with Condition No. B.29.

[40 CFR 63.43, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.; Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

B.11. Initial Startup Period: For up to 6 calendar months after the startup date of the unit, the owner or operator shall meet all of the requirements listed in Condition No. B.10. and Table 1 of Condition No. B.12. during the initial startup period, and the schedules for demonstrating compliance for the unit operating under the initial startup period in Table 2 of Condition No. B.12.

After a maximum of 6 calendar months, the unit must then meet all of the requirements listed in Table 1 for the unit under normal operation.

[40 CFR 63.43, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.; Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

B.12. Malfunction: A malfunction is defined in 40 CFR 63.2. In general, it means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment to function in a usual manner. If the unit experiences an unscheduled shutdown as a result of a malfunction, continues to operate during a malfunction (including the period reasonably necessary to correct the malfunction), or starts up after a shutdown resulting from a malfunction, then the owner or operator shall meet the requirements associated with the compliance option. Routine or scheduled process startups and shutdowns resulting from, but not limited to, market demands and maintenance activities, are not startups or shutdowns resulting from a malfunction and, therefore, do not qualify for malfunction. Within 15 days of the beginning date of the malfunction, the owner or operator shall choose to comply with one of the options listed in paragraphs (1) through (2) as stated below:

- (1) *Normal operation.* The unit shall meet all of the requirements listed in specific condition No. B.10. and Table 1 for unit operating under normal operation period.
- (2) *Malfunction period.* Throughout the malfunction period, the owner or operator shall meet all of the requirements listed in specific condition No. B.10. and Table 1 for unit operating during a malfunction period. At the end of the malfunction period, the unit shall then meet all of the requirements listed in Table 1 for unit under normal operation. Table 1 of this section follows:

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TABLE 1 - REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH HAP EMISSIONS STANDARDS

Is the owner or operator required to ...	For periods of normal operation	For initial startup periods	For malfunction periods
(a) Operate and maintain the unit in accordance with the SSM plan as described in Condition No. B.13.?	No, the unit is not subject to the SSM plan, but rather the HAP emission limits.	Yes, throughout the entire initial startup period.	Yes, throughout the entire malfunction period.
(b) Determine and record the extraction solvent loss in gallons from the unit?	Yes, as described in specific condition No.B. 16 through B.19.	Yes, as described in specific condition No. B.35.	Yes, as described in specific condition No. B.35.
(c) Record the volume fraction of HAP present at greater than 1 percent by volume and gallons of extraction solvent in shipment received?	Yes	Yes	Yes
(d) Determine and record the tons of SPN fines processed by the unit?	Yes, as described in specific condition No.B.22 through B.24.	No	No
(e) Determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received as described in Condition Nos .B.20. & B.21. by the end of the following calendar month?	Yes	Yes. For the unit commencing operation under an initial startup period, the HAP volume fraction in any solvent received during an initial startup period is included in the weighted average HAP determination for the next operating month.	No, the HAP volume fraction in any solvent received during a malfunction period is included in the weighted average HAP determination for the next operating month. Operating month means any calendar month that the unit processed SPN fines, excluding initial startup period and malfunction period.

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Is the owner or operator required to ...	For periods of normal operation	For initial startup periods	For malfunction periods
(f) Determine and record the actual solvent loss, weighted average volume fraction HAP, SPN fines processed and compliance ratio for each 12 operating month period as described in Condition Nos. B.4. though B.7. by the end of the following calendar month?	Yes	No, these requirements are not applicable because the unit is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for an initial startup period.	No, these requirements are not applicable because the unit is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for a malfunction period.
(g) Submit a Notification of Compliance Status or Annual Compliance Certification as appropriate?	Yes, as described in Condition Nos. B.25. & B.26.	No. However, the owner or operator may be required to submit an annual compliance certification for previous operating months, if the deadline for the annual compliance certification happens to occur during the initial startup period.	No. However, the owner or operator may be required to submit an annual compliance certification for previous operating months, if the deadline for the annual compliance certification happens to occur during the malfunction period.
(h) Submit a Deviation Notification Report by the end of the calendar month following the month in which the owner or operator determined that the compliance ratio exceeds 1.00 as described in specific condition No. B.27.?	Yes	No, these requirements are not applicable because the unit is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for an initial startup period.	No, these requirements are not applicable because the unit is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for a malfunction period
(i) Submit a Periodic SSM Report as described in specific condition No. B.28.?	No, a SSM activity is not categorized as normal operation.	Yes	Yes
(j) Submit an Immediate SSM Report as described in specific condition No. B.29.?	No, a SSM activity is not categorized as normal operation.	Yes, only if the unit does not follow the SSM plan	Yes, only if the unit does not follow the SSM plan

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection B. Emissions Unit 016**TABLE 2 - SCHEDULES FOR DEMONSTRATING COMPLIANCE**

If the unit is operating under	Then the recordkeeping schedule	The owner or operator shall determine the first compliance ratio by the end of the calendar month following	Base the first compliance ratio on information recorded.
(1) Normal operation	Begins on the startup date of the unit.	The first 12 operating months after the startup date of the unit.	During the first 12 operating months after the initial startup period, which can last for up to 6 months.
(2) An initial startup period	Begins on the startup date of the unit.	The first 12 operating months after termination of the initial startup period, which can last for up to 6 months.	During the first 12 operating months after the initial startup period, which can last for up to 6 months.

[40 CFR 63.43, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.; Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

COMPLIANCE PLAN

B.13. The owner or operator shall develop and implement a written Compliance plan for demonstrating compliance that provides the detailed procedures he/she will follow to monitor and record data necessary for demonstrating compliance with the emissions standard. The owner or operator shall develop and implement his/her own site-specific Compliance plan for demonstrating compliance before the compliance date for the unit. The Compliance plan for demonstrating compliance must include the items in paragraphs (1) through (7) of this condition:

- (1) The name and address of the owner or operator.
- (2) The physical address of the facility.
- (3) A detailed description of all methods of measurement the unit will use to determine the solvent losses, HAP content of solvent, and the tons of SPN fines processed.
- (4) When each measurement will be made.
- (5) Examples of each calculation that will be used to determine the compliance status. Include examples of how the owner or operator will convert data measured with one parameter to other terms for use in compliance determination.
- (6) Example logs of how data will be recorded.
- (7) A plan to ensure that the data continue to meet compliance demonstration needs.

[40 CFR 63.43, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., and Permit No. 0070004-022-AC]

B.14. The Department may require the owner or operator to revise the plan for demonstrating compliance. The Department may require reasonable revisions if the procedures lack detail, are inconsistent or do not accurately determine solvent loss, HAP content of the solvent, or the tons of SPN fines processed.

[40 CFR 63.43, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

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STARTUP, SHUTDOWN AND MALFUNCTION (SSM) PLAN

- B.15.** The owner or operator shall develop a written SSM plan in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3) and implement the plan, when applicable. The owner or operator shall complete the SSM plan before the initial startup date of the unit. The SSM plan provides detailed procedures for operating and maintaining the unit to minimize emissions during a qualifying SSM event for which the unit chooses the malfunction period (see specific condition No. B.12.), or the initial startup period (see specific condition No. B.11.). The SSM plan must specify a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment and reflect the best practices now in use by the industry to minimize emissions. Some or all of the procedures may come from plans the owner or operator developed for other purposes such as a Standard Operating Procedure manual or an Occupational Safety and Health Administration Process Safety Management (PSM) plan. To qualify as a SSM plan, other such plans must meet all the applicable requirements of National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP).

[40 CFR 63.43, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

ACTUAL SOLVENT LOSS DETERMINATION

- B.16.** By the end of each calendar month following an operating month, the owner or operator shall determine the total solvent loss in gallons for the previous operating month. The total solvent loss for an operating month includes all solvent losses that occur during normal operating periods within the operating month. If the owner or operator has determined solvent losses for 12 or more operating months, then he/she shall also determine the 12 operating months rolling sum of actual solvent loss in gallons by summing the monthly actual solvent loss for the previous 12 operating months. The 12 operating months rolling sum of solvent loss is the "actual solvent loss," which is used to calculate the compliance ratio as described in specific condition No. B.5.

[40 CFR 63.43, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

- B.17.** To determine the actual solvent loss from the unit, follow the procedures in the compliance plan for demonstrating compliance to determine the items in paragraphs (1) through (7) as described below:
- (1) The dates that define each operating status period during a calendar month. The dates that define each operating status period include the beginning date of each calendar month and the date of any change in the unit operating status. If the unit maintains the same operating status during an entire calendar month, these dates are the beginning and ending dates of the calendar month.
 - (2) Unit operating status. The owner or operator shall categorize the operating status of the unit for each recorded time interval in accordance with criteria in Table 3, as follows:

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TABLE 3 – UNIT OPERATING STATUS

<u>Unit Operating Status</u>	<u>If During a Recorded Time Interval</u>
Normal Operating Period	The unit processes any amount of SPN fines and it is not operating under initial startup period or malfunction period.
Non-Operating Period	The unit does not process any SPN fines and it is not operating under initial startup period or malfunction period.
Initial Startup Period	Up to 6 calendar months after the initial startup date of the unit.
Malfunction Period	The owner or operator chooses to operate the unit under a malfunction period subject to specific condition No.B.12 (2).

- (3) Measuring the beginning and ending solvent inventory. The owner or operator is required to measure and record the solvent inventory on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period that occurs during an operating month. An operating month is any calendar month with at least one normal operating period. The owner or operator shall consistently follow the procedures described in the Compliance plan for demonstrating compliance, as specified in specific condition No. B.13, to determine the extraction solvent inventory, and maintain readily available records of the actual solvent loss inventory. In general, the owner or operator shall measure and record the solvent inventory only when the unit is actively processing SPN fines. When the unit is not active, some or all of the solvent working capacity is transferred to solvent storage tanks which can artificially inflate the solvent inventory.
- (4) Gallons of extraction solvent received. Record the total gallons of extraction solvent received in each shipment. For most processes, the gallons of solvent received represents purchases of delivered solvent added to the solvent storage inventory.
- (5) Solvent inventory adjustments. In some situations, solvent losses determined directly from the measured solvent inventory and quantity of solvent received is not an accurate estimate of the "actual solvent loss" for use in determining compliance ratios. In such cases, the owner or operator may adjust the total solvent loss for each normal operating period as long as he/she provides a reasonable justification for the adjustment. Situations that may require adjustments of the total solvent loss include, but are not limited to, changes in solvent working capacity. In records the owner or operator keeps on-site, document any process modifications resulting in changes to the solvent working capacity in the unit. Solvent working capacity is as defined below.

SOLVENT WORKING CAPACITY means the volume of extraction solvent normally retained in solvent recovery equipment. Examples include components such as the solvent extractor, desolventizer-toaster, solvent storage and working tanks, mineral oil absorption system, condensers, and oil/solvent distillation system.

In general, solvent working capacity is the volume of solvent normally retained in solvent recovery equipment such as the extractor, desolventizer-toaster, solvent storage, working tanks, mineral oil absorber, condensers, and oil/solvent distillation system. If the change occurs during a normal operating period, the owner or operator shall determine the difference in working solvent volume and make a one-time documented adjustment to the solvent inventory.

[40 CFR 63.43, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

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- B.18.** Use Equation 3 as described below to determine the actual solvent loss occurring from the unit for all normal operating periods recorded within a calendar month. Equation 3 of this section follows:

$$\text{Monthly Actual Solvent loss (gal)} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{SOLV}_B - \text{SOLV}_E + \text{SOLV}_R \pm \text{SOLV}_A)_i \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

SOLV_B = Gallons of solvent in the inventory at the beginning of normal operating period "i" as determined in specific condition No. B.17.(3).

SOLV_E = Gallons of solvent in the inventory at the end of normal operating period "i" as determined in specific condition No. B.17.(3).

SOLV_R = Gallons of solvent received between the beginning and ending inventory dates of normal operating period "i" as determined in specific condition No. B. 17.(4).

SOLV_A = Gallons of solvent added or removed from the extraction solvent inventory during normal operating period "i" as determined in specific condition No. B. 17.(5).

n = Number of normal operating periods in a calendar month.

[40 CFR 63.43, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

- B.19.** The actual solvent loss is the total solvent losses during normal operating periods for the previous 12 operating months. The owner or operator shall determine the actual solvent loss by summing the monthly actual solvent losses for the previous 12 operating months. The owner or operator shall record the actual solvent loss by the end of each calendar month following an operating month. Use the actual solvent loss in Equation 2 in specific condition No.B.5 to determine the compliance ratio. Actual solvent loss does not include losses that occur during operating status periods listed in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition. If any one of these three operating status periods span an entire month, then the month is treated as non-operating and there is no compliance ratio determination.

(1) Non-operating periods as described in specific condition No. B.17.

(2) Initial startup periods as described in specific condition No. B.11.

(3) Malfunction periods as described in specific condition No. B.12.

[40 CFR 63.43, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

WEIGHTED AVERAGE VOLUME FRACTION OF HAP IN THE ACTUAL SOLVENT LOSS

- B.20.** By the end of each calendar month following an operating month, the owner or operator shall determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received since the end of the previous operating month. If the owner or operator has determined the monthly weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received for 12 or more operating months, then also determine an overall weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received for the previous 12 operating months. Use the volume fraction of HAP determined as a 12 operating months weighted average in Equation 2 in Condition No.B.5 to determine the compliance ratio.

[40 CFR 63.43, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C. Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

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B.21. To determine the volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent determined as a 12 operating months weighted average, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition:

- (1) Record the volume fraction of each HAP comprising more than 1 percent by volume of the solvent in each delivery of solvent. To determine the HAP content of the material in each delivery of solvent, the reference method is EPA Method 311 of appendix A of 40 CFR 63. The owner or operator may use EPA Method 311, an approved alternative method, or any other reasonable means for determining the HAP content. Other reasonable means of determining HAP content include, but are not limited to, a material safety data sheet or a manufacturer's certificate of analysis. A certificate of analysis is a legal and binding document provided by a solvent manufacturer. The purpose of a certificate of analysis is to list the test methods and analytical results that determine chemical properties of the solvent and the volume percentage of all HAP components present in the solvent at quantities greater than 1 percent by volume. The owner or operator is not required to test the materials that he/she uses, but the Department may require a test using EPA Method 311 (or an approved alternative method) to confirm the reported HAP content. However, if the results of an analysis by EPA Method 311 are different from the HAP content determined by another means, the EPA Method 311 results will govern compliance determinations.
- (2) Determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent each operating month. The weighted average volume fraction of HAP for an operating month includes all solvent received since the end of the last operating month, regardless of the operating status at the time of the delivery. Determine the monthly weighted average volume fraction of HAP by summing the products of the HAP volume fraction of each delivery and the volume of each delivery and dividing the sum by the total volume of all deliveries as expressed in Equation 4 as shown below. Record the result by the end of each calendar month following an operating month. Equation 4 of this section follows:

$$\text{Monthly Weighted Average HAP Content of Extraction Solvent} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Received}_i \times \text{Content}_i}{\text{Total Received}}$$

(Eq. 4)

Where:

Received_i = Gallons of extraction solvent received in delivery "i."

Content_i = The volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent delivery "i."

Total Received = Total gallons of extraction solvent received since the end of the previous operating month.

n = Number of extraction solvent deliveries since the end of the previous operating month.

- (3) Determine the volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent as a 12 operating months weighted average. When the unit has processed SPN fines for 12 operating months, sum the products of the monthly weighted average HAP volume fraction and corresponding volume of solvent received, and divide the sum by the total volume of solvent received for the 12 operating months, as expressed by Equation 5 as described below. Record the result by the end of each calendar month following an operating month and use it in Equation 2 of specific condition No.B.5 to determine the compliance ratio.

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$$\text{12 Month Weighted Average of HAP Content in Solvent Received (volume Fraction)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{12} \text{Received}_i \times \text{Content}_i}{\text{Total Received}}$$

(Eq. 5)

Where:

Received_i = Gallons of extraction solvent received in operating month "i" as determined in accordance with specific condition No.B.17 (4).

Content_i = Average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received in operating month "i" as determined in accordance with specific condition No.B.21 (1).

Total Received = Total gallons of extraction solvent received during the previous 12 operating months.

[40 CFR 63.43, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

QUANTITY OF SPN FINES PROCESSED

- B.22.** The owner or operator shall determine the feeding rate of SPN fines into the primary extractor for the operating month. This feeding rate is defined as the point of delivery of SPN fines to the feeder hopper, as measured in specific condition No.B.24. The quantity of SPN fines processed shall be determined by using the Equation 6 as shown below:

$$\text{Monthly SPN Fines Processed (ton)} = \sum (\text{Weight SPN\&Truck} - \text{Weight Truck}) \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

$\text{Weight}_{\text{SPN\& Truck}}$ = Weight of each truck load carrying the SPN fines to the blending area prior to the feeder hopper in ton.

Weight Truck = Weight of the truck in ton.

By the end of each calendar month following an operating month, the owner or operator shall determine the total tons of SPN fines processed for the operating month. The total SPN fines processed for an operating month includes the total of SPN fines processed during all normal operating periods that occur within the operating month. If the owner or operator has determined the tons of SPN fines processed for 12 or more operating months, then he/she shall also determine the 12 operating months rolling sum of SPN fines processed by summing the tons of SPN fines processed for the previous 12 operating months. The 12 operating months rolling sum of SPN fines processed is used to calculate the compliance ratio as described in specific condition No.B.5.

[40 CFR 63.43, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

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- B.23.** The owner or operator shall follow the procedures in the Compliance plan to determine the tons of SPN fines processed. The procedures shall identify the items in paragraphs (1) and (3) of this condition:
- (1) The dates that define each operating status period. The dates that define each operating status period include the beginning date of each calendar month and the date of any change in the unit operating status. The dates on the SPN fines process rate log shall be consistent with the dates recorded for the solvent inventory.
 - (2) Unit operating status. The owner or operator shall categorize the unit operation for each recorded time interval. The unit operating status for each time interval recorded on the SPN fines processed shall be consistent with the operating status recorded on the solvent inventory logs as described in specific condition No.B.17 (2).
 - (3) The quantity of SPN fines processed does not include SPN fines processed during the initial startup periods (as described in specific condition No.B.11.) and malfunction periods (as described in specific condition No.B.12.). If the unit did not process any SPN fines or malfunction span an entire calendar month, then the calendar month is treated as a non-operating month and there is no compliance ratio determination.

[40 CFR 63.43, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

- B.24.** Feeding Weight: The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a device to measure and record the total weight of the SPN fines feed to the extractor. The accuracy of the weight measurement device or procedure must be ± 0.5 percent of the weight being measured. The owner or operator shall verify the calibration of the weight measurement device in accordance with the schedule specified by the manufacturer, or if no calibration schedule is specified, at least once no later than 12 months from the last calibration date.

[40 CFR 63.43, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

NOTIFICATION

- B.25.** Notification of Compliance Status: The owner or operator shall submit a notification of compliance status report to the Department no later than 60 days after determining the unit's initial 12 operating months compliance ratio. The notification of compliance status is generally due no later than 20 calendar months after initial startup (6 calendar months for the initial startup period, 12 operating months to record data, and 2 calendar months to complete the report). The notification of compliance status must contain the items in paragraphs (1) through (6) of this condition:
- (1) The name and address of the permittee.
 - (2) The physical address of the facility.
 - (3) The SPN fines processed during the previous 12 operating months.
 - (4) Each HAP identified under Condition No. B.20. as being present in concentrations greater than 1 percent by volume in each delivery of solvent received during the 12 operating months period used for the initial compliance determination.
 - (5) A statement designating the unit as a major source of HAP.

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(6) A compliance certification indicating whether the unit complied with all of the requirements of this subsection throughout the 12 operating months used for the initial compliance determination. This certification must include a certification of the items in paragraphs (i) through (iii) as described below:

- (i) The Compliance plan for demonstrating compliance (as described in Condition No. B.13.) and SSM plan (as described in Condition No. B.15.) are complete and available on-site for inspection.
- (ii) The owner or operator is following the procedures described in the Compliance plan for demonstrating compliance.
- (iii) The compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00.

[40 CFR 63.9 (h), Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C. Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

REPORTING

B.26. Annual Compliance Certifications: The first annual compliance certification is due 12 calendar months after the owner or operator submitted the notification of compliance status. Each subsequent annual compliance certification is due 12 calendar months after the previous annual compliance certification. The annual compliance certification provides the compliance status for each operating month during the 12 calendar months period ending 60 days prior to the date on which the report is due. Include the information in paragraphs (1) through (6) of this condition in the annual certification:

- (1) The name and address of the permittee.
- (2) The physical address of the facility.
- (3) The SPN fines processed during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report.
- (4) Each HAP identified under Condition No. B.20. as being present in concentrations greater than 1 percent by volume in each delivery of solvent received during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report.
- (5) A statement designating the unit as a major source of HAP
- (6) A compliance certification to indicate whether the unit was in compliance for each compliance determination made during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report. For each such compliance determination, the owner or operator shall include a certification of the items in paragraphs (i) through (ii) as shown below:
 - (i) The owner or operator is following the procedures described in the Compliance plan for demonstrating compliance.
 - (ii) The compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00.

[40 CFR 63.10, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection B. Emissions Unit 016

B.27. Deviation Notification Report: The owner or operator shall submit a deviation report for each compliance determination made in which the compliance ratio exceeds 1.00 as determined under Condition No. B.7. The owner or operator shall submit the deviation report by the end of the month following the calendar month in which the deviation was determined. The deviation notification report must include the items in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this condition:

- (1) The name and address of the permittee.
- (2) The physical address of the facility.
- (3) The SPN fines processed during the 12 operating months period for which the owner or operator determined the deviation.
- (4) The compliance ratio comprising the deviation. The owner or operator may reduce the frequency of submittal of the deviation notification report if the Department does not object as provided in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(iii).

[40 CFR 63.10, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

B.28. Periodic Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Report: The owner or operator shall submit a periodic SSM report by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred. The periodic SSM report must include the items in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition:

- (1) The name, title, and signature of the responsible official who is certifying that the report accurately states that all actions taken during the initial startup or malfunction period were consistent with the SSM plan.
- (2) A description of events occurring during the time period, the time and duration of the events, and reason the time interval qualifies as an initial startup period or malfunction period.
- (3) An estimate of the solvent loss during the initial startup or malfunction period with supporting documentation.

[40 CFR 63.10(d)(5), Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

B.29. Immediate SSM Reports: If the owner or operator handles a SSM during an initial startup period or a malfunction period differently from procedures in the SSM plan, then the owner or operator shall submit an immediate SSM report. Immediate SSM reports consist of a telephone call or facsimile transmission to the Department within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the SSM plan, followed by a letter within 7 working days after the end of the event. The letter must include the items in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition:

- (1) The name, title, and signature of the facility's responsible official who is certifying the accuracy of the report, an explanation of the event, and the reasons for not following the SSM plan.
- (2) A description and date of the SSM event, its duration, and reason it qualifies as a SSM.
- (3) An estimate of the solvent loss for the duration of the SSM event with supporting documentation.

[40 CFR 63.10(d)(5), Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection B. Emissions Unit 016

RECORDKEEPING

B.30. Prepare a Compliance plan for demonstrating compliance (as described in Condition No.B.13) and a SSM plan (as described in Condition No. B.15.). In these two plans, describe the procedures the owner or operator will follow in obtaining and recording data, and determining compliance under normal operations or a SSM subject to initial startup period or the malfunction period. Complete both plans before the compliance date for the unit and keep them on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational. The Compliance plan will be incorporated by reference in the Title V Air Operation Permit kept on-site and readily available as long as the unit is operational. If the owner or operator makes any changes to the Compliance plan for demonstrating compliance, then all previous versions of the Compliance plan must be kept and readily available for inspection for at least 5 years after each revision. The owner or operator shall also keep the SSM plan on-site and readily available as long as the unit is operational

[40 CFR 63.10(b), Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

B.31. For the solvent inventory, record the information in paragraphs (i) through (vii) of this condition in accordance with the Compliance plan for demonstrating compliance:

- (i) Dates that define each operating status period during a calendar month.
- (ii) The operating status of the unit such as normal operation, non-operating, initial startup period, or malfunction period for each recorded time interval.
- (iii) Record the gallons of extraction solvent in the inventory on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period.
- (iv) The gallons of all extraction solvent received, purchased, and recovered during each calendar month.
- (v) All extraction solvent inventory adjustments, additions or subtractions. The owner or operator shall document the reason for the adjustment and justify the quantity of the adjustment.
- (vi) The total solvent loss for each calendar month, regardless of the unit operating status.
- (vii) The actual solvent loss in gallons for each operating month.

[40 CFR 63.10(b), Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

B.32. For the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent, the owner or operator shall record the items in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this condition:

- (i) The gallons of extraction solvent received in each delivery.
- (ii) The volume fraction of each HAP exceeding 1 percent by volume in each delivery of extraction solvent.
- (iii) The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received since the end of the last operating month as determined in accordance with Condition No. B.21.

[40 CFR 63.10(b), Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection B. Emissions Unit 016

- B.33.** For SPN fines processed, record the items in paragraphs (i) through (vi) of this condition, in accordance with the plan for demonstrating compliance:
- (i) The dates that define each operating status period. These dates must be the same as the dates entered for the extraction solvent inventory.
 - (ii) The operating status of the unit such as normal operation, non- operating, initial startup period or malfunction period for each recorded time interval.
 - (iii) The SPN fines being processed on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period.
 - (iv) All listed SPN fines processed adjustments, additions or subtractions for normal operating periods. The owner or operator shall document the reason for the adjustment and justify the quantity of the adjustment.
 - (v) The tons of SPN fines processed during each operating month.
 - (vi) The weight scale calibration record.

[40 CFR 63.10(b), Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

- B.34.** After the unit has processed the SPN fines for 12 operating months, and the unit is not operating during an initial startup period or a malfunction period, record the items in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this condition by the end of the calendar month following each operating month:
- (1) The 12 operating months rolling sum of the actual solvent loss in gallons as described in Condition No. B.19.
 - (2) The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received for the previous 12 operating months as described in Condition No.B.21(3).
 - (3) The 12 operating months rolling sum of SPN fines processed in tons.
 - (4) A determination of the compliance ratio. Calculate the compliance ratio using Equation 2 of Condition No. B.5.
 - (5) A statement of whether the unit is in compliance with all of the requirements. This includes a determination of whether the unit has met all of the applicable requirements in Condition Nos.B.4 through B.12.

[40 CFR 63.10(b), Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

- B.35.** For each SSM event subject to an initial startup period or a malfunction period, record the items in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred:
- (1) A description and date of the SSM event, its duration, and reason it qualifies as an initial startup or malfunction.
 - (2) An estimate of the solvent loss in gallons for the duration of the initial startup or malfunction period with supporting documentation.
 - (3) A checklist or other mechanism to indicate whether the SSM plan was followed during the initial startup or malfunction period.

[40 CFR 63.10(b), Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection B. Emissions Unit 016

- B.36.** The records must be in a form suitable and readily available for review in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

[40 CFR 63.10(b), Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

- B.37.** The owner or operator shall keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. The owner or operator shall keep each record on-site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. The owner or operator can keep the records off-site for the remaining 3 years.

[40 CFR 63.10(b), Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Permit Nos. 0070004-015-AC and 0070004-022-AC]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

**Subsection C. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Gas 1 Subcategory
Emissions Units 006, 007, 008**

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit(s):

EU No.	Brief Description
006	<p><i>Description:</i> No.1 Boiler is a 33.5 MMBtu/hr capacity boiler that generates steam for process heat associated with the rendering and processing activities.</p> <p><i>Fuels:</i> This unit is authorized to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05% by weight; on-specification used oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight, No. 6 Fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5% by weight; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) and processed grease.</p> <p><i>Stack Parameters:</i> Exhaust gas exits at approximately 375 °F with a volumetric flow rate of 9,735 acfm through a single stack that is approximately 2 feet in diameter and 31 feet above ground level.</p>
007	<p><i>Description:</i> No.2 Boiler is a 33.5 MMBtu/hr capacity boiler that generates steam for process heat associated with the rendering and processing activities.</p> <p><i>Fuels:</i> This unit is authorized to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05% by weight; on-specification used oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight, No. 6 Fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5% by weight; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) and processed.</p> <p><i>Stack Parameters:</i> Exhaust gas exits at approximately 350 °F with a volumetric flow rate of 9,735 acfm through a single stack that is approximately 2 feet in diameter and 25 feet above ground level.</p>
008	<p><i>Description:</i> No. 3 Boiler is a 32.7 MMBtu/hr capacity boiler that generates steam for process heat associated with the rendering and processing activities.</p> <p><i>Fuels:</i> This unit is authorized to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05% by weight; on-specification used oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight, No. 6 Fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5% by weight; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) and processed grease.</p> <p><i>Stack Parameters:</i> Exhaust gas exits at approximately 355 °F with a volumetric flow rate of 11,943 acfm through a single stack that is approximately 2.6 feet in diameter and 38 feet above ground level.</p>

- C.1.** 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD Applicability. 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters shall apply to these emissions units. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7499(l), these emissions units are classified as existing units in the subcategory, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, designed to burn gas 1 fuels.

[40 CFR 63.7490(a)(1), 40 CFR 63.7490(d), 40 CFR 63.7499(l)]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection C. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Gas 1 Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

- C.2. Compliance Date: The owner or operator shall comply with the 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD no later than January 31, 2016.
[40 CFR 63.7495(b)]
- C.3. Minimize Emissions. At all times, any affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, must be operated and maintained in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.
[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

- C.4. Work Practice Standards. The applicable work practice standards of Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD must be met unless EPA has approved an alternative as provided in 40 CFR 63.6(g).
- a. Tune-Ups. This tune-up shall be conducted as a work practice for all regulated emissions under 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.
 - i. Initial Tune-Ups. An initial tune-up of the boilers following the procedures described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) must be completed no later than January 31, 2016, except as specified in Condition C9.
 - ii. Subsequent Tune-Ups. Subsequent to the initial tune-up, performance tune-ups shall be conducted on an annual basis according to §63.7540(a)(10). Each annual tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. For units that are not operating at the time of their scheduled tune-up, a subsequent tune-up must be completed by following the procedures described in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) and the schedule described in §63.7540(a)(13).
 - b. Energy Assessment. The one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD must be performed by a qualified energy assessor by January 31, 2016, except as specified in Condition C.9. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operates under an energy management program compatible with ISO 50001 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with the extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in 40 CFR 63.7575:
 - i. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.
 - ii. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints.
 - iii. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator.

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Subsection C. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Gas 1 Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

- iv. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage.
- v. A review of the facility's energy management practices and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management practices, if identified.
- vi. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control.
- vii. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified.
- viii. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.

[Rules 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1),(b), (e), (f), 63.7510(e), 63.7515(d), 63.7515(g), Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD]

- C.5.** The emissions units shall be in compliance with the work practice standards of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD at all times the affected units are operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown, during which time the emissions units must comply only with Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7500(f) and 63.7505(a)]

Excess Emissions

Rule 62-210.700 (Excess Emissions), F.A.C. cannot vary any requirement of an NSPS, NESHAP or Acid Rain program provision.

- C.6.** Excess Emissions Allowed. 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 Prohibited. 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.]

- C.8.** Affirmative Defense for Violation of Emission Standards During Malfunction. In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in §63.7500 you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at §63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed if you fail to meet your burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

- (a) *Assertion of affirmative defense.* To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, you must timely meet the reporting requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

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- (1) The violation:
 - (i) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner; and
 - (ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design, or better operation and maintenance practices; and
 - (iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and
 - (iv) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and
 - (2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred; and
 - (3) The frequency, amount, and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and
 - (4) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and
 - (5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment, and human health; and
 - (6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and
 - (7) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and
 - (8) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and
 - (9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.
- (b) Report. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in §63.7500 of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance,

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deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.7501]

Initial Compliance Demonstrations

- C.9. Initial Compliance Demonstration.** For existing affected sources (as defined in §63.7490) that have not operated between the effective date of the rule and the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495, you must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) no later than 30 days after the re-start of the affected source and, if applicable, complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, no later than the compliance date specified in §63.7495

[40 CFR 63.7510(j)]

- C.10. Initial Compliance Demonstration- NOCS Statement.** If you own or operate a unit in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, you must submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that you conducted a tune-up of the unit.
- The owner or operator must include with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed certification that the energy assessment was completed according to Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD and is an accurate depiction of the facility at the time of the assessment.
 - The Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7545(e).

[40 CFR 63.7530(d),(e),(f)]

Continuous Compliance Demonstrations

- C.11.** Continuous compliance must be demonstrated with the work practice standards in Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD that apply according to the methods specified in Table 8 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD and paragraphs (a)(1) through (19) of 40 CFR 63.7540.

- (1) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (1)(i) through (vi) of this condition.
 - (i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;

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- (ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;
 - (iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;
 - (iv) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_x requirement to which the unit is subject;
 - (v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and
 - (vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, an annual report containing the information in paragraphs (1)(vi)(A) through (C) of this condition,
 - (A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;
 - (B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and
 - (C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.
- (2) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup.

[40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10),(13)]

Notifications

C.12. Notifications. The applicable notification requirements in §63.7545 according to the schedule in 63.7545 and in Subpart A of Part 63 shall be met.

[40 CFR 63.7495(d)]

C.13. Notification of Compliance Status (NOCS). A Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted according to 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler, the Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for all boilers at the facility according to 40 CFR

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63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in the below paragraphs.

- (1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by you or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under §241.3 of this chapter, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of §241.3 of this chapter, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.
- (2) A signed certification that you have met all applicable work practice standards.
- (3) If you had a deviation from any work practice standard, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.
- (4) In addition to the information required in §63.9(h)(2), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:
 - (i) “This facility complies with the required initial tune-up according to the procedures in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi).”
 - (ii) “This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to §63.7530(e).”
 - (iii) Except for units that burn only natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, or units that qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act, include the following: “No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit.”

[40 CFR 63.7545(e)(1),(6), (7), (8)]

C.14. If you operate a unit designed to burn natural gas and you intend to use a fuel other than natural gas to fire the affected unit during a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in §63.7575, you must submit a notification of alternative fuel use within 48 hours of the declaration of each period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in §63.7575. The notification must include the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this condition.

- (1) Company name and address.
- (2) Identification of the affected unit.
- (3) Reason you are unable to use natural gas or equivalent fuel, including the date when the natural gas curtailment was declared or the natural gas supply interruption began.
- (4) Type of alternative fuel that you intend to use.

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(5) Dates when the alternative fuel use is expected to begin and end.

[40 CFR 63.7545(f)]

C.15. Notice of Fuel Switch or Physical Change. If owner or operator has switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler and the fuel switch or physical change resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, notice must be provided of the date upon which the owner or operator switched fuels or made the physical change within 30 days of the switch/change. The notification must identify:

- a. The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490, the location of the source, the boiler(s) that have switched fuels, were physically changed, and the date of the notice.
- b. The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.
- c. The date upon which the fuel switch or physical change occurred.

[40 CFR 63.7545(h)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.16. Recordkeeping. A copy of each notification and report that was submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that was submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv), must be kept. Records of other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(viii), must be kept.

[40 CFR 63.7555(a)]

C.17. Recordkeeping.

- (a) If you operate a unit in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory that is subject to this subpart, and you use an alternative fuel other than natural gas, you must keep records of the total hours per calendar year that the alternative fuel is burned and the total hours per calendar year that the unit operated during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies.
- (b) You must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.
- (c) You must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7555(h),(i),(j)]

C.18. Startup, Shutdown Records. Records shall be maintained of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown. Records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown shall also be maintained.

[40 CFR 63.7555(i),(j)]

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C.19. Recordkeeping Form and Duration.

- (a) Records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1).
- (b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), each record must be kept for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.
- (c) Each record must be kept on site, or must be accessible from on-site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). The records can be kept off site for the remaining 3 years.

[40 CFR 63.7560(a),(b),(c)]

C.20. Report Submission. Each applicable report in Table 9 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD must be submitted. Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under 40 CFR 63.10(a), each report must be submitted, according to paragraph (h) of 40 CFR 63.7550, by the date in Table 9 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD and according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of Condition C.21.

[40 CFR 63.7550(a), (b)]

C.21. Compliance Reports – Reporting Periods and Submittals.

- (1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495 and ending on July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 1 year after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.
- (2) The first annual compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.
- (3) Each subsequent annual compliance reports must cover the applicable 1-year periods from January 1 to December 31.
- (4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

[40 CFR 63.7550(b)(1)-(4)]

C.22. Compliance Reports. The compliance report must contain the following information:

- (1) *Tune Ups.* A compliance report must be submitted with the information in the below paragraphs:
- (2)(i) Company and Facility name and address.
- (ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.
- (iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
- (iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.
- (v) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10). Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection C. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Gas 1 Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

- C.23.** Compliance Reports – Submittal Procedures. You must submit all reports required by Table 9 of this subpart electronically using CEDRI that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due the report you must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. At the discretion of the Administrator, you must also submit these reports, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator.

[40 CFR 63.7550(h)(3)].

Other Applicable Requirements

- C.24.** Federal Rule Requirements -General Provisions. Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 63.15 are applicable.

[40 CFR 63.7565 and Table 10 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

**Subsection D. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Light Liquid Fuel Subcategory
Emissions Units 006, 007, 008**

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit(s):

EU No.	Brief Description
006	<p><i>Description:</i> No.1 Boiler is a 33.5 MMBtu/hr capacity boiler that generates steam for process heat associated with the rendering and processing activities.</p> <p><i>Fuels:</i> This unit is authorized to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05% by weight; on-specification used oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight, No. 6 Fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5% by weight; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) and processed grease.</p> <p><i>Stack Parameters:</i> Exhaust gas exits at approximately 375 °F with a volumetric flow rate of 9,735 acfm through a single stack that is approximately 2 feet in diameter and 31 feet above ground level.</p>
007	<p><i>Description:</i> No.2 Boiler is a 33.5 MMBtu/hr capacity boiler that generates steam for process heat associated with the rendering and processing activities.</p> <p><i>Fuels:</i> This unit is authorized to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05% by weight; on-specification used oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight, No. 6 Fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5% by weight; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) and processed.</p> <p><i>Stack Parameters:</i> Exhaust gas exits at approximately 350 °F with a volumetric flow rate of 9,735 acfm through a single stack that is approximately 2 feet in diameter and 25 feet above ground level.</p>
008	<p><i>Description:</i> No. 3 Boiler is a 32.7 MMBtu/hr capacity boiler that generates steam for process heat associated with the rendering and processing activities.</p> <p><i>Fuels:</i> This unit is authorized to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05% by weight; on-specification used oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight, No. 6 Fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5% by weight; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) and processed grease.</p> <p><i>Stack Parameters:</i> Exhaust gas exits at approximately 355 °F with a volumetric flow rate of 11,943 acfm through a single stack that is approximately 2.6 feet in diameter and 38 feet above ground level.</p>

- D.1.** 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD Applicability. 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters shall apply to these emissions units. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7499(u), these emissions units are classified as existing units in the subcategory, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, designed to burn light liquid fuel.

[40 CFR 63.7490(a)(1), 40 CFR 63.7490(d), 40 CFR 63.7499(u)]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection D. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Light Liquid Fuel Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

- D.2.** Compliance Date: The owner or operator shall comply with the 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD no later than January 31, 2016.

[40 CFR 63.7495(b)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

- D.3.** Emission Limits: Each emission limit Tables 2 and 11 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD that applies to each boiler must be met for each boiler at the facility, except as provided under 40 CFR 63.7522 (Emissions Averaging). The emission limits in the below table are for the Light Liquid Fuel subcategory. If the boilers are determined to be in a different subcategory, then limits in the correct subcategory of Table 2 would apply.

Pollutant	Emissions Limit *	OR Alternative Output Based Emission Limit*
Hydrogen Chloride	0.0011 lb/MMBtu of heat input	0.0014 lb/MMBtu of steam output
Mercury	2.0E-06 lb/MMBtu of heat input	2.5E-06 lb/MMBtu of steam output
CO	130 ppm(v) on a dry basis corrected to 3% O ₂ , 3-run average	0.13 lb/MMBtu of steam output; 3-run average
Filterable PM (or Total Selected Metals - TSM)**	0.0079 lb/MMBtu of heat input; or (6.2 E-05 lb/MMBtu of heat input)	0.0096 lb/MMBtu of steam output; or (7.5 E-05 lb/MMBtu of steam output)

* *Emissions limits must be met at all times the boiler is operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown, as defined in rule*

** *Total selected metals (TSM) means the sum of the following metallic hazardous air pollutants: arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, nickel and selenium.*

**TABLE 11 TO 40 CFR 63 SUBPART DDDDD
TOXIC EQUIVALENCY FACTORS FOR DIOXINS/FURANS**

Dioxin/furan congener	Toxic equivalency factor
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	1
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	1
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.01
octachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.0003

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection D. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Light Liquid Fuel Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

Dioxin/furan congener	Toxic equivalency factor
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.3
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.03
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.01
octachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.0003

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1) and Table 2 Items. 14. and 16. of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD]

D.4. Work Practice Standards. The applicable work practice standards of Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD must be met unless EPA has approved an alternative as provided in 40 CFR 63.6(g). During startup and shutdown, only the work practice standards according to item 5 of Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD must be followed.

- a. **Tune-Ups.** This tune-up shall be conducted as a work practice for dioxins/furans.
 - i. **Initial Tune-Ups.** An initial tune-up of the boilers following the procedures described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) must be completed no later than January 31, 2016, except as specified in Condition D.30.
 - ii. **Subsequent Tune-Ups.** Subsequent to the initial tune-up, performance tune-ups shall be conducted on an annual basis according to §63.7540(a)(10). Each annual tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. For units that are not operating at the time of their scheduled tune-up, a subsequent tune-up must be completed by following the procedures described in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) and the schedule described in §63.7540(a)(13).
- b. **Energy Assessment.** The one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD must be performed by a qualified energy assessor by January 31, 2016, except as specified in Condition D.30. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operates under an energy management program compatible with ISO 50001 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with the extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in 40 CFR 63.7575:
 - i. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.
 - ii. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints.

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection D. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Light Liquid Fuel Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

- iii. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator.
 - iv. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage.
 - v. A review of the facility's energy management practices and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management practices, if identified.
 - vi. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control.
 - vii. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified.
 - viii. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.
- c. Startup. All CMS must be operated during startup. For startup, one or a combination of the following clean fuels must be used: natural gas, distillate oil, and ultra-low sulfur diesel. If owner or operator starts firing heavy liquid fuel during startup, emissions must be vented to the main stack(s) and all of the applicable control devices must be operated. Startup ends when steam or heat is supplied for any purpose. All applicable emissions limits must be met at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice.
- d. Data Collection, Recordkeeping, and Reports. Monitoring data must be collected during periods of startup, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b). Records must be kept during periods of startup. Reports must be provided concerning activities and periods of startup, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7555.

[Rules 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1),(b), (f), 63.7510(e), 63.7515(d), 63.7515(g), 63.7530(h), Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD, 40 CFR 63.7540(d)]

D.5. Operating Limits. Each operating limit must be met in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD that applies to each boiler. If a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Table 4 is used, or if the owner or operator wishes to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit or an alternative monitoring parameter, he/she must apply to the EPA Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

- a. Fuel Analysis. *(if compliance is demonstrated through fuel analysis)*. The fuel type or fuel mixture must be maintained such that the applicable emission rates calculated according to 40 CFR 63.7530(c)(1), (2) and/or (3) are less than the applicable emission limits.
- b. Performance Testing. *(if compliance is demonstrated through performance testing)*. The operating load of each unit must be maintained such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the most recent performance test according to 40 CFR 63.7520(c).
- c. Oxygen analyzer system. For boilers subject to a CO emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an O₂ analyzer system as specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a), maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test, as specified in Table 8.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(2), Table 4, Items 7., 8., and 9. of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection D. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Light Liquid Fuel Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

- D.6.** The emissions units shall be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD at all times the affected units are operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown, during which time the emissions units must comply only with Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7500(f) and 63.7505(a)]

- D.7.** General Compliance Demonstration. Compliance with all applicable emission limits must be demonstrated using performance stack testing, fuel analysis, or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or particulate matter continuous parameter monitoring system (PM CPMS), where applicable.

Permitting Note: This facility does not have CEMS, COMS, CPMS, or PM CPMS installed.

[40 CFR 63.7505(c)]

- D.8.** Compliance Demonstration for TSM, Mercury and HCl – Fuel Analysis. Compliance may be demonstrated with the emission limits (HCl, Mercury, or TSM) using fuel analyses if the emission rate calculated according to 40 CFR 63.7530(c) is less than the applicable emission limit. (For gaseous fuels, you may not use fuel analyses to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard.) Otherwise, compliance must be demonstrated for HCl, mercury, or TSM using performance testing.

[40 CFR 63.7505(c)]

- D.9.** Fuel Analysis Procedures. For liquid fuels, fuel analyses for chloride and mercury must be conducted according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (e) of 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, as applicable. Fuel analyses for TSM (if opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard) must also be conducted for liquid fuels. For gaseous fuels, fuel analyses may not be used to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard. Fuel analyses are not required to be conducted for fuels used for only startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes. Fuel analyses are required to be conducted only for fuels and units that are subject to emission limits for mercury, HCl, or TSM in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD. Gaseous and liquid fuels are exempt from the sampling requirements in paragraphs (c) and (d) of 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

- a. If fuel analyses are required to be conducted as specified in 40 CFR 63.7510, a site-specific fuel monitoring plan must be developed. If using an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, submit the fuel analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 60 days before the date that the initial compliance demonstration described in 40 CFR 63.7510 will be conducted.
 1. The following information contained in paragraphs a.1.(i) through a.1.(vi) must be included in the fuel analysis plan:
 - (i) The identification of all fuel types anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.
 - (ii) For each anticipated fuel type, the notification of whether you or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel analysis.

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection D. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Light Liquid Fuel Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

- (iii) For each anticipated fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the composite samples if your procedures are different from paragraph (c) or (d) of this section. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types.
- (iv) For each anticipated fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of chlorine or mercury.
- (v) If you request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that you are proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.
- (vi) If you will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to this subpart.
- b. At a minimum, three composite fuel samples must be obtained according to the procedures in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of 40 CFR 63.7521, or the methods listed in Table 6 to this subpart, or use an automated sampling mechanism that provides representative composite fuel samples for each fuel type that includes both coarse and fine material.
- c. Each composite sample must be prepared according to the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (7) of 40 CFR 63.7521.
- d. The concentration of pollutants in the fuel (mercury and/or chlorine and/or TSM) must be determined in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample according to the procedures in Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, for use in Equations 7, 8, and 9 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.
- e. If electing to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, fuel analyses must be conducted according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and the following procedures:
 - i. If burning more than one fuel type, determine the fuel mixture that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that compliance will be demonstrated through fuel analysis.
 - ii. Determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided t-statistic test described in Equation 15 of this section.

$$P90 = mean + (SD \times t) \quad (\text{Eq. 15})$$

Where:

P90 = 90th percentile confidence level pollutant concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

mean = Arithmetic average of the fuel pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

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Subsection D. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Light Liquid Fuel Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

SD = Standard deviation of the mean of pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu. *SD* is calculated as the sample standard deviation divided by the square root of the number of samples.

t = *t* distribution critical value for 90th percentile ($t_{0.1}$) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a *t*-Distribution Critical Value Table.

- iii. *HCl*. To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that is calculated for each boiler using Equation 16 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for HCl.

$$HCl = \sum_{i=1}^n (Ci90 \times Qi \times 1.028) \quad (\text{Eq. 16})$$

Where:

HCl = HCl emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Ci90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of chlorine in fuel type, *i*, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 11 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, *i*, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for *Qi*.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

- iv. *Mercury*. To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate calculated for the boilers using Equation 17 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for mercury.

$$Mercury = \sum_{i=1}^n (Hgi90 \times Qi) \quad (\text{Eq. 17})$$

Where:

Mercury = Mercury emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Hgi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of mercury in fuel, *i*, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 11 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, *i*, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for *Qi*.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest mercury content.

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- v. TSM. To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for TSM (if applicable), the TSM emission rate that is calculated for the boilers using Equation 18 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for TSM.

$$Metals = \sum_{i=1}^n (TSM90i \times Qi) \quad (\text{Eq. 18})$$

Where:

Metals = TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

TSMi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of TSM in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 11 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest TSM content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for *Qi*.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest TSM content.

- f. The owner or operator must include with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed certification that the energy assessment was completed according to Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD and is an accurate depiction of the facility at the time of the assessment.
- g. The Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7545(e).

[40 CFR 63.7521; 40 CFR 63.7530(c),(e),(f)]

D.10. Emissions Averaging.

- (a) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 63.7500 for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury on a boiler-specific basis, if there are more than one existing boiler in any subcategories located at the facility, compliance may be demonstrated by emissions averaging, if the averaged emissions are not more than 90 percent of the applicable emission limit, according to the below procedures. New boilers or process heaters may not be included in an emissions average.
- (b) For a group of two or more existing boilers in the same subcategory that each vent to a separate stack, PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions may be averaged among existing units to demonstrate compliance with the limits in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD as specified in paragraph (b)(1) through (3) of this condition, if the requirements in paragraphs (c) through (g) of this section are satisfied.
- (1) N/A - Units do not have a CEMS or PM CPMS.
- (2) For mercury and HCl, averaging is allowed as follows:
- (i) N/A – units not designed to burn solid fuel.
- (ii) You may average among units in any of the liquid fuel subcategories.

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Subsection D. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Light Liquid Fuel Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

- (iii) N/A - units not designed to burn gas 2 (other) fuels.
- (iv) You may not average across the units designed to burn liquid, units designed to burn solid fuel, and units designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategories.
- (3) For PM (or TSM), averaging is only allowed between units within each of the following subcategories and you may not average across subcategories:
 - (i) N/A-Units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.
 - (ii) N/A-Stokers/sloped grate/other units designed to burn kiln dried biomass/bio-based solids.
 - (iii) N/A-Stokers/sloped grate/other units designed to burn wet biomass/bio-based solids.
 - (iv) N/A-Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
 - (v) N/A-Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
 - (vi) N/A-Dutch ovens/pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
 - (vii) N/A-Fuel Cells designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
 - (viii) N/A-Hybrid suspension/grate burners designed to burn wet biomass/bio-based solid.
 - (ix) N/A- Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel.
 - (x) Units designed to burn light liquid fuel.
 - (xi) N/A-Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units.
 - (xii) N/A-Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases.
- (c) For each existing boiler in the averaging group, the emission rate achieved during the initial compliance test for the HAP being averaged must not exceed the emission level that was being achieved on January 31, 2013 or the control technology employed during the initial compliance test must not be less effective for the HAP being averaged than the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.
- (d) The averaged emissions rate from the existing boilers participating in the emissions averaging option must not exceed 90 percent of the limits in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD at all times the affected units are operating following the January 31, 2016 compliance date.
- (e) Initial compliance must be demonstrated according to paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this condition using the maximum rated heat input capacity or maximum steam generation capacity of each unit and the results of the initial performance tests or fuel analysis.

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- (1) Equation 1a or 1b or 1c of this condition must be used to demonstrate that the PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions from all existing units participating in the emissions averaging option for that pollutant do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD. Use Equation 1a if complying with the emission limits on a heat input basis, use Equation 1b if complying with the emission limits on a steam generation (output) basis.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Hm) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Hm \quad (\text{Eq. 1a})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emissions for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in §63.7530(c).

Hm = Maximum rated heat input capacity of unit, i, in units of million Btu per hour.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times So) \div \sum_{i=1}^n So \quad (\text{Eq. 1b})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emissions for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in §63.7530(c). If you are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to §63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to §63.7533 for that unit.

So = Maximum steam output capacity of unit, i, in units of million Btu per hour, as defined in §63.7575.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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- (2) If not capable of determining the maximum rated heat input capacity of one or more boilers that generate steam, Equation 2 of this condition may be used as an alternative to using Equation 1a of this condition to demonstrate that the PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions from all existing units participating in the emissions averaging option do not exceed the emission limits for that pollutant in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD that are in pounds per million Btu of heat input.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Sm \times Cfi) \div \sum_{i=1}^n (Sm \times Cfi) \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in §63.7530(c).

Sm = Maximum steam generation capacity by unit, i, in units of pounds per hour.

Cfi = Conversion factor, calculated from the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated for unit, i.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

- (f) After the initial compliance demonstration described in paragraph (e) of this Condition, compliance must be demonstrated on a monthly basis determined at the end of every month (12 times per year) according to paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this condition. The first monthly period begins on the compliance date specified in §63.7495 (January 31, 2016). If the affected source elects to collect monthly data for up the 11 months preceding the first monthly period, these additional data points can be used to compute the 12-month rolling average in paragraph (f)(3) of this condition.
- (1) For each calendar month, Equation 3a or 3b of this condition must be used to calculate the average weighted emission rate for that month. Use Equation 3a and the actual heat input for the month for each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option if complying with emission limits on a heat input basis. Use Equation 3b and the actual steam generation for the month if complying with the emission limits on a steam generation (output) basis.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Hb) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Hb \quad (\text{Eq. 3a})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input, for that calendar month.

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Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart.

Hb = The heat input for that calendar month to unit, i, in units of million Btu.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times So) \div \sum_{i=1}^n So \quad (\text{Eq. 3b})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart. If you are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to §63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, E_{adj}, determined according to §63.7533 for that unit.

So = The steam output for that calendar month from unit, i, in units of million Btu, as defined in §63.7575.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

- (2) If not capable of monitoring heat input, you Equation 4 of this condition may be used as an alternative to using Equation 3a of this condition to calculate the average weighted emission rate using the actual steam generation from the boilers participating in the emissions averaging option.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Sa \times Cfi) \div \sum_{i=1}^n (Sa \times Cfi) \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input for that calendar month.

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Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart.

Sa = Actual steam generation for that calendar month by boiler, i, in units of pounds.

Cfi = Conversion factor, as calculated during the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated for boiler, i.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

- (3) Until 12 monthly weighted average emission rates have been accumulated, calculate and report only the average weighted emission rate determined under paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this condition for each calendar month. After 12 monthly weighted average emission rates have been accumulated, for each subsequent calendar month, use Equation 5 of this section to calculate the 12-month rolling average of the monthly weighted average emission rates for the current calendar month and the previous 11 calendar months.

$$E_{avg} = \sum_{i=1}^n ER_i \div 12 \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

Eavg = 12-month rolling average emission rate, (pounds per million Btu heat input)

ERi = Monthly weighted average, for calendar month “i” (pounds per million Btu heat input), as calculated by paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section.

- (g) You must develop, and submit upon request to the applicable Administrator for review and approval, an implementation plan for emission averaging according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) through (4) of this condition.
- (1) The implementation plan must be submitted no later than 180 days before the date that the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the emission averaging option.
 - (2) The information contained in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (vii) of this condition must be included in the implementation plan for all emission sources included in an emissions average:
 - (i) The identification of all existing boilers and process heaters in the averaging group, including for each either the applicable HAP emission level or the control technology installed as of January 31, 2013 and the date on which you are requesting emission averaging to commence;
 - (ii) The process parameter (heat input or steam generated) that will be monitored for each averaging group;

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- (iii) The specific control technology or pollution prevention measure to be used for each emission boiler in the averaging group and the date of its installation or application. If the pollution prevention measure reduces or eliminates emissions from multiple boilers, the owner or operator must identify each boiler;
 - (iv) The test plan for the measurement of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions in accordance with the requirements in §63.7520;
 - (v) The operating parameters to be monitored for each control system or device consistent with §63.7500 and Table 4, and a description of how the operating limits will be determined;
 - (vi) If an alternative operating parameter is requested to be monitored pursuant to §63.7525, also include:
 - (A) A description of the parameter(s) to be monitored and an explanation of the criteria used to select the parameter(s); and
 - (B) A description of the methods and procedures that will be used to demonstrate that the parameter indicates proper operation of the control device; the frequency and content of monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements; and a demonstration, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, that the proposed monitoring frequency is sufficient to represent control device operating conditions; and
 - (vii) A demonstration that compliance with each of the applicable emission limit(s) will be achieved under representative operating load conditions. Following each compliance demonstration and until the next compliance demonstration, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.
- (3) The Administrator shall review and approve or disapprove the plan according to the following criteria:
- (i) Whether the content of the plan includes all of the information specified in paragraph (g)(2) of this condition; and
 - (ii) Whether the plan presents sufficient information to determine that compliance will be achieved and maintained.
- (4) The applicable Administrator shall not approve an emission averaging implementation plan containing any of the following provisions:
- (i) Any averaging between emissions of differing pollutants or between differing sources; or

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- (ii) The inclusion of any emission source other than an existing unit in the same subcategories.
- (h) For a group of two or more existing affected units, each of which vents through a single common stack, PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions may be averaged to demonstrate compliance with the limits for that pollutant in Table 2 to this subpart if the requirements in paragraph (i) or (j) of this condition are satisfied.
- (i) For a group of two or more existing units in the same subcategories, each of which vents through a common emissions control system to a common stack, that does not receive emissions from units in other subcategories or categories, such averaging group may be treated as a single existing unit for purposes of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD and comply with the requirements of this subpart as if the group were a single unit.
- (j) For all other groups of units subject to the common stack requirements of paragraph (h) of this condition, including situations where the exhaust of affected units are each individually controlled and then sent to a common stack, the owner or operator may elect to:
 - (1) Conduct performance tests according to procedures specified in §63.7520 in the common stack if affected units from other subcategories vent to the common stack. The emission limits that the group must comply with are determined by the use of Equation 6 of this section.

$$En = \sum_{i=1}^n (ELi \times Hi) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Hi \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

En = HAP emission limit, pounds per million British thermal units (lb/MMBtu), parts per million (ppm), or nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (ng/dscm).

ELi = Appropriate emission limit from Table 2 to this subpart for unit i, in units of lb/MMBtu, ppm or ng/dscm.

Hi = Heat input from unit i, MMBtu.

- (2) Conduct performance tests according to procedures specified in §63.7520 in the common stack. If affected units and non-affected units vent to the common stack, the non-affected units must be shut down or vented to a different stack during the performance test unless the facility determines to demonstrate compliance with the non-affected units venting to the stack; and
- (3) Meet the applicable operating limit specified in §63.7540 and Table 8 to this subpart for each emissions control system (except that, if each unit venting to the common stack has an applicable opacity operating limit, then a single continuous opacity monitoring system may be located in the common stack instead of in each duct to the common stack).

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- (k) The common stack of a group of two or more existing boilers in the same subcategories subject to paragraph (h) of this condition may be treated as a separate stack for purposes of paragraph (b) of this condition and included in an emissions averaging group subject to paragraph (b) of this condition.

[40 CFR 63.7522]

D.11. Using Efficiency Credits from Energy Assessment to Comply with Output Based Limits. If electing to comply with the alternative equivalent output-based emission limits, instead of the heat input-based limits listed in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, and credit is desired for implementing energy conservation measures identified in an energy assessment, compliance may be demonstrated using efficiency credits according to the procedures in this condition. This compliance approach may be used for an existing affected boiler for demonstrating initial compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7522(e) and for demonstrating monthly compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7522(f). Owners or operators using this compliance approach must establish an emissions benchmark, calculate and document the efficiency credits, develop an Implementation Plan, comply with the general reporting requirements, and apply the efficiency credit according to the procedures in the below paragraphs a.-e. of this condition. As part of each compliance report submitted as required under 40 CFR 63.7550, include documentation that the energy conservation measures implemented continue to generate the credit for use in demonstrating compliance with the emission limits. Additional guidance from the Department of Energy on efficiency credits is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html>.

- a. For each existing affected boiler for which you intend to apply emissions credits, establish a benchmark from which emission reduction credits may be generated by determining the actual annual fuel heat input to the affected boiler before initiation of an energy conservation activity to reduce energy demand (*i.e.*, fuel usage) according to paragraphs a.(1) through (4) of this condition. The benchmark shall be expressed in trillion Btu per year heat input.
- (1) The benchmark from which efficiency credits may be generated shall be determined by using the most representative, accurate, and reliable process available for the source. The benchmark shall be established for a one-year period before the date that an energy demand reduction occurs, unless it can be demonstrated that a different time period is more representative of historical operations.
 - (2) Determine the starting point from which to measure progress. Inventory all fuel purchased and generated on-site (off-gases, residues) in physical units (MMBtu, million cubic feet, etc.).
 - (3) Document all uses of energy from the affected boiler. Use the most recent data available.
 - (4) Collect non-energy related facility and operational data to normalize, if necessary, the benchmark to current operations, such as building size, operating hours, etc. If possible, use actual data that are current and timely rather than estimated data.
- b. Efficiency credits can be generated if the energy conservation measures were implemented after January 1, 2008 and if sufficient information is available to determine the appropriate value of credits.

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- (1) The following emission points cannot be used to generate efficiency credits:
 - (i) Energy conservation measures implemented on or before January 1, 2008, unless the level of energy demand reduction is increased after January 1, 2008, in which case credit will be allowed only for change in demand reduction achieved after January 1, 2008.
 - (ii) Efficiency credits on shut-down boilers. Boilers that are shut down cannot be used to generate credits unless the facility provides documentation linking the permanent shutdown to energy conservation measures identified in the energy assessment. In this case, the bench established for the affected boiler to which the credits from the shutdown will be applied must be revised to include the benchmark established for the shutdown boiler.
- (2) For all points included in calculating emissions credits, the owner or operator shall:
 - (i) Calculate annual credits for all energy demand points. Use Equation 19 to calculate credits. Energy conservation measures that meet the criteria of paragraph b.(1) of this condition shall not be included, except as specified in paragraph b.(1)(i) of this condition.
- (3) Credits are generated by the difference between the benchmark that is established for each affected boiler, and the actual energy demand reductions from energy conservation measures implemented after January 1, 2008. Credits shall be calculated using Equation 19 of this section as follows:
 - (i) The overall equation for calculating credits is:

$$ECredits = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n EIS_{actual} \right) + EI_{baseline} \quad (\text{Eq. 19})$$

Where:

ECredits = Energy Input Savings for all energy conservation measures implemented for an affected boiler, expressed as a decimal fraction of the baseline energy input.

EIS_{actual} = Energy Input Savings for each energy conservation measure, i, implemented for an affected boiler, million Btu per year.

EI_{baseline} = Energy Input baseline for the affected boiler, million Btu per year.

n = Number of energy conservation measures included in the efficiency credit for the affected boiler.

(ii) [Reserved]

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- c. The owner or operator shall develop, and submit for approval upon request by the Administrator, an Implementation Plan containing all of the information required in this paragraph for all boilers to be included in an efficiency credit approach. The Implementation Plan shall identify all existing affected boilers to be included in applying the efficiency credits. The Implementation Plan shall include a description of the energy conservation measures implemented and the energy savings generated from each measure and an explanation of the criteria used for determining that savings. If requested, you must submit the implementation plan for efficiency credits to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 180 days before the date on which the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the efficiency credit approach.
- d. The emissions rate as calculated using Equation 20 of this section from each existing boiler participating in the efficiency credit option must be in compliance with the limits in Table 2 to this subpart at all times the affected unit is operating, following the compliance date specified in §63.7495.
- e. You must use Equation 20 of this section to demonstrate initial compliance by demonstrating that the emissions from the affected boiler participating in the efficiency credit compliance approach do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

$$E_{adj} = E_m \times (1 - ECredits) \quad (Eq. 20)$$

Where:

E_{adj} = Emission level adjusted by applying the efficiency credits earned, lb per million Btu steam output (or lb per MWh) for the affected boiler.

E_m = Emissions measured during the performance test, lb per million Btu steam output (or lb per MWh) for the affected boiler.

ECredits = Efficiency credits from Equation 19 for the affected boiler.

- f. As part of each compliance report submitted as required under §63.7550, you must include documentation that the energy conservation measures implemented continue to generate the credit for use in demonstrating compliance with the emission limits.

[40 CFR 63.7533]

Excess Emissions

Rule 62-210.700 (Excess Emissions), F.A.C. cannot vary any requirement of an NSPS, NESHAP or Acid Rain program provision.

- D.12. Excess Emissions Allowed.** 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.]

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D.13. Excess Emissions Prohibited. 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.]

D.14. Affirmative Defense for Violation of Emission Standards During Malfunction. In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in §63.7500 you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at §63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed if you fail to meet your burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(a) Assertion of affirmative defense. To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, you must timely meet the reporting requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(1) The violation:

- (i) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner; and
- (ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design, or better operation and maintenance practices; and
- (iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and
- (iv) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred; and

(3) The frequency, amount, and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and

(4) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment, and human health; and

(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(7) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

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- (8) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and
 - (9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.
- (b) Report. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in §63.7500 of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.7501]

Monitoring of Operations

D.15. Continuous Compliance. The owner or operator must monitor and collect data according to 40 CFR 63.7535 and the site-specific monitoring plan required by 40 CFR 63.7505(d).

- a. The monitoring system must be operated and data collected at all required intervals at all times that each boiler is operating and compliance is required, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (see 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7) of Part 63), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks, required zero and span adjustments, and scheduled CMS maintenance as defined in the site-specific monitoring plan. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. Monitoring system repairs are required to be completed in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and the monitoring system returned to operation as expeditiously as practicable.
- b. The owner or operator may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. Owner or operator must record and make available upon request results of CMS performance audits and dates and duration of periods when the CMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CMS to operation consistent with the site-specific monitoring plan. All the data collected during all other periods must be used in assessing compliance and the operation of the control device and associated control system.

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- c. Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, system accuracy audits, calibration checks, and required zero and span adjustments), failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements. In calculating monitoring results, do not use any data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in the site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities. Monitoring results must be calculated using all other monitoring data collected while the process is operating. All periods when the monitoring system is out of control must be reported in the annual report.

[40 CFR 63.7535]

D.16. Site-Specific Monitoring Plan. If compliance with any applicable emission limit is demonstrated through performance testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits (including the use of CPMS), or with a CEMS, or COMS, a site-specific monitoring plan must be developed according to the following requirements for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or CPMS. This requirement also applies if the EPA Administrator is petitioned for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

- a. For each CMS required, (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), a site-specific monitoring plan must be developed and submitted to the Administrator for approval upon request that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in 40 CFR 63.8(d) and the elements described below. This site-specific monitoring plan must be submitted, if requested, at least 60 days before the initial performance evaluation of the CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to the performance specifications under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.7525. Using the process described in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(4), alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph may be requested and, if approved, the alternatives must be included in the site-specific monitoring plan.
 - i. Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);
 - ii. Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and
 - iii. Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift).
- b. The following must also be addressed in the site-specific monitoring plan:
 - i. Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);
 - ii. Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d); and
 - iii. Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

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- c. A performance evaluation of each CMS must be conducted in accordance with the site-specific monitoring plan.
- d. The CMS must be operated and maintained in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)]

- D.17. CO Requirements.** An oxygen analyzer system, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, must be installed, operated, and maintained or a continuous emission monitoring systems for CO and oxygen must be installed, certified, operated and maintained according to the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of 40 CFR 63.7525.

Permitting Note: The facility has elected the oxygen analyzer system.

[40 CFR 63.7525(a)]

- D.18. CMS requirements.** If an operating limit requires the use of a CMS other than a PM CPMS or COMS, each CMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the following procedures by January 31, 2016:
- a. The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation every 15-minutes. The owner or operator must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation, one representing each of the four 15-minute periods in an hour, to have a valid hour of data.
 - b. The monitoring system must be operated as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b), and must comply with the data calculation requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(c).
 - c. Any 15-minute period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements. Other situations that constitute a monitoring deviation are specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(d).
 - d. The 30-day rolling average of all recorded readings must be determined, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.7535(c).
 - e. The results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check must be recorded.

[40 CFR 63.7525(d)]

- D.19. Minimize Emissions.** At all times, any affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, must be operated and maintained in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3)]

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Test Methods and Procedures

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

D.20. Test Methods. (if required) Tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods. (also see Table 5 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD) and the requirements of Condition D.21.:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5 or 17	Method for Determining Particulate Matter Emissions (All PM is assumed to be PM ₁₀ .) or (in-stack filtration method) <i>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</i>
10	Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources {Note: The method shall be based on a continuous sampling train.} <i>1 hr minimum sampling time.</i>
19	Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Removal Efficiency and Particulate Matter, Sulfur Dioxide, and Nitrogen Oxides Emission Rates (Optional F-factor method may be used to determine flow rate and gas analysis to calculate mass emissions in lieu of Methods 1-4.)
26 or 26A	Determination of Hydrogen Chloride Emissions or Determination of Hydrogen Halide and Halogen Emissions From Stationary Sources <i>For M26A, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.</i>
29 or 30A or 30B	Determination of metals emissions or Determination of Total Vapor Phase Mercury Emissions (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure) From Stationary Sources <i>For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B collect a minimum sample as specified in the method, for ASTM D6784 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) collect a minimum of 2 dscm.</i>

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department.

[Table 2 Items 14. and 16. of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD]

D.21. Performance Test Procedures. All performance tests shall be conducted according to §63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). A site-specific stack test plan shall be developed according to the requirements in §63.7(c). All performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies based on the representative performance of each boiler for the period being tested. Upon request, such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests shall be made available to the Administrator.

- a. Each performance test shall be conducted according to the requirements in Table 5 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

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- b. Each performance test shall be conducted under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD. Performance tests shall be conducted at representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that has the highest content of chlorine and mercury, and TSM if opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard and shall demonstrate initial compliance and establish operating limits based on these performance tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test. Following each performance test and until the next performance test, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.
- c. A minimum of three separate test runs shall be conducted for each performance test required in 40 CFR 63.7520, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must comply with the minimum applicable sampling times or volumes specified in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.
- d. To determine compliance with the emission limits, the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter shall be used to convert the measured particulate matter (PM) concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured mercury concentrations, and the measured TSM concentrations that result from the performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates.
- e. Except for a 30-day rolling average based on CEMS (or sorbent trap monitoring system) data, if measurement results for any pollutant are reported as below the method detection level (e.g., laboratory analytical results for one or more sample components are below the method defined analytical detection level), the method detection level shall be used as the measured emissions level for that pollutant in calculating compliance. The measured result for a multiple component analysis (e.g., analytical values for multiple Method 29 fractions both for individual HAP metals and for total HAP metals) may include a combination of method detection level data and analytical data reported above the method detection level.

[40 CFR 63.7520]

D.22. Demonstration of Compliance -Performance Testing. If compliance is demonstrated through performance testing, each applicable site-specific operating limit in Table 4 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD shall be established according to the requirements in §63.7520, Table 7 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, and paragraph (4) of this condition, as applicable. Fuel analyses must also be conducted according to §63.7521 and maximum fuel pollutant input levels established according to paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition, as applicable, and as specified in §63.7510(a)(2).

(Note that §63.7510(a)(2) exempts certain fuels from the fuel analysis requirements.)

However, if fuel(s) are switched and it cannot be shown that the new fuel(s) does (do) not increase the chlorine, mercury, or TSM input into the unit through the results of fuel analysis, then the performance test must be repeated to demonstrate compliance while burning the new fuel(s).

- (1) The maximum chlorine fuel input (Cinput) must be established during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iii) of this condition.
 - (i) The fuel type or fuel mixture that could be burned in the boiler that has the highest content of chlorine must be determined.

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- (ii) During the fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride, the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (C_i) must be determined.
- (iii) A maximum chlorine input level using Equation 7 of this condition must be established.

$$Cl_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n (C_i \times Q_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where:

Cl_{input} = Maximum amount of chlorine entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

C_i = Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i , analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i , based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

- (2) The maximum mercury fuel input level ($Mercury_{input}$) during the initial fuel analysis using the procedures in paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this condition must be established.
 - (i) The fuel type or fuel mixture that could be burned in the boiler that has the highest content of mercury must be determined.
 - (ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned (HG_i) must be determined.
 - (iii) A maximum mercury input level using Equation 8 of this condition must be established.

$$Mercury_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n (HG_i \times Q_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Where:

$Mercury_{input}$ = Maximum amount of mercury entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

HG_i = Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, i , analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

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Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i , based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of mercury.

- (3) If opted to comply with the alternative TSM limit, the maximum TSM fuel input (TSMinput) for liquid fuels must be established during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (3)(i) through (iii) of this condition.
- (i) The fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in the boiler that has the highest content of TSM must be determined.
 - (ii) During the fuel analysis for TSM, the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM, and the average TSM concentration of each fuel type burned (TSM $_i$) must be determined.
 - (iii) You must establish a maximum TSM input level using Equation 9 of this condition.

$$TSM_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n (TSM_i \times Q_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

Where:

TSMinput = Maximum amount of TSM entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

TSM $_i$ = Arithmetic average concentration of TSM in fuel type, i , analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i , based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

- (4) Parameter operating limits must be established according to paragraphs (4)(i) through (ix) of this condition.
- (i) N/A - for a wet acid gas scrubber.
 - (ii) N/A - for any particulate control device (e.g., ESP, particulate wet scrubber, fabric filter) for which you use a PM CPMS.
 - (iii) N/A- for an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) operated with a wet scrubber.

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- (iv) N/A - for a dry scrubber.
- (v) N/A-for activated carbon injection.
- (vi) N/A- for boilers with fabric filters that demonstrate continuous compliance through bag leak detection systems.
- (vii) For a minimum oxygen level, if you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum oxygen level at the lower of the minimum values established during the performance tests.
- (viii) N/A - for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit using a SO₂ CEMS.

[40 CFR 63.7530(b)]

D.23. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Initial Compliance Demonstrations

D.24. Initial compliance with each applicable emissions limit must be demonstrated by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to 40 CFR 63.7520, paragraphs (b) and (c) of 40 CFR 63.7530, and Tables 5 and 7 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD. If applicable, CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS) must be installed, operated, and maintained according to 40 CFR 63.7525.

[40 CFR 63.7530(a)]

D.25. Initial Compliance Demonstration through Performance Tests. For each boiler that demonstrates compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Table 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD through performance testing, the initial compliance requirements include all of the following:

- (1) Conduct performance tests according to §63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart.
- (2) Conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart, except as specified in paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this condition.
 - (i) For each boiler that burns a single type of fuel, a fuel analysis is not required to be conducted for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD. For purposes of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, units that use a supplemental fuel only for startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes still qualify as units that burn a single type of fuel, and the supplemental fuel is not subject to the fuel analysis requirements under §63.7521 and Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

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- (ii) When natural gas is co-fired with other fuels, a fuel analysis is not required to be conducted of those fuels according to §63.7521 and Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.
- (iii) A chlorine fuel analysis is not required to be conducted for any gaseous fuels. A fuel analysis for mercury is required to be conducted on gaseous fuels unless the fuel is exempted in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this condition.

(3) Establish operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 7 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

(4) Conduct CMS performance evaluations according to §63.7525.

[40 CFR 63.7510(a)]

D.26. Initial Compliance Demonstration for HCl, Mercury, or TSM through Fuel Analysis. For each boiler that it is elected to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD for HCl, mercury, or TSM through fuel analysis, the initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in the boilers according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD; and establish operating limits according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 8 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

The fuels described in paragraph (2)(i) and (ii) of Condition D.25. are exempt from these fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. The fuels described in paragraph (2)(ii) of Condition D.25. are exempt from the chloride fuel analysis and operating limit requirements.

Boilers that use a CEMS for mercury or HCl are exempt from the performance testing and operating limit requirements for the HAP for which CEMS are used.

[40 CFR 63.7510(b)]

D.27. Initial Compliance Demonstration – CO performance tests. If the boiler is subject to a carbon monoxide (CO) limit, the initial compliance demonstration for CO is to conduct a performance test for CO according to Table 5 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD or conduct a performance evaluation of your continuous CO monitor, if applicable, according to §63.7525(a).

[40 CFR 63.7510(c)]

D.28. Initial Compliance Demonstration – PM performance tests. If the boiler is subject to a PM limit, the initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance test in accordance with §63.7520 and Table 5 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7510(d)]

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D.29. Initial Compliance Demonstration. The initial compliance demonstration, as specified in Conditions D.25. through D. 28. must be completed no later than 180 days after the compliance date (January 31, 2016) according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, except as specified Condition D.30.

[40 CFR 63.7510(e)]

D.30. Initial Compliance Demonstration. For existing affected sources (as defined in §63.7490) that have not operated between the effective date of the rule and the compliance date that is specified for the source in §63.7495, the initial compliance demonstration must be completed, if subject to the emission limits in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of §63.7510 [Conditions D.25.- D.28.], no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

An initial tune-up must be completed by following the procedures described in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) no later than 30 days after the re-start of the affected source and, if applicable, complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, no later than the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

[40 CFR 63.7510(j)]

Subsequent Compliance Demonstrations

D.31. Subsequent Compliance Demonstration – Performance Tests. All applicable performance tests must be conducted according to §63.7520 on an annual basis, except as specified in Conditions D.31. through D.35. Annual performance tests must be completed no more than 13 months after the previous performance test, except as specified in Conditions D.31. through D.35.

- a. If your performance tests for a given pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit (or, in limited instances as specified in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, at or below the emission limit) for the pollutant, and if there are no changes in the operation of the individual boiler or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, you may choose to conduct performance tests for the pollutant every third year. Each such performance test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test.

If elected to demonstrate compliance using emission averaging under §63.7522, performance tests must continue to be conducted annually. The requirement to test at maximum chloride input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for HCl. The requirement to test at maximum mercury input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for mercury. The requirement to test at maximum TSM input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for TSM.

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- b. If a performance test shows emissions exceeded the emission limit or 75 percent of the emission limit (as specified in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD) for a pollutant, you must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 2-year period meet the required level (at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, as specified in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD).

[40 CFR 63.7515(a), (b), (c)]

- D.32. Subsequent Compliance Demonstration – Tune Ups.** Annual performance tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10) is required. Each annual tune-up must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up.

[40 CFR 63.7515(d)]

- D.33. Subsequent Compliance Requirement- Fuel Analysis.** A fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in the boilers must be conducted according to 40 CFR 63.7521 monthly. The owner or operator may comply with this monthly requirement by completing the fuel analysis any time within the calendar month as long as the analysis is separated from the previous analysis by at least 14 calendar days.

If a new type of fuel is burned, a fuel analysis must be conducted before burning the new type of fuel in each boiler. All applicable continuous compliance requirements in §63.7540 still must be met. If each of 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrates 75 percent or less of the compliance level, the fuel analysis frequency may be decreased to quarterly for that fuel. If any quarterly sample exceeds 75 percent of the compliance level or a new type of fuel is beginning to be burned, the owner or operator must return to monthly monitoring for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses are again less than 75 percent of the compliance level.

[40 CFR 63.7515(e)]

- D.34. Subsequent Compliance Demonstration – Restart of Boiler.** For affected sources (as defined in §63.7490) that have not operated since the previous compliance demonstration and more than one year has passed since the previous compliance demonstration, you must complete the subsequent compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Tables 2, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7515(g)]

- D.35. Performance Testing – Ultra Low Sulfur Liquid Fuel.** If the affected boiler is in the unit designed to burn light liquid subcategory and ultra low sulfur liquid fuel is combusted, further performance tests are not needed to be conducted if the pollutants measured during the initial compliance performance tests meet the emission limits in Tables 2 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD providing ongoing compliance is demonstrated with the emissions limits by monitoring and recording the type of fuel combusted on a monthly basis. If you intend to use a fuel other than ultra low sulfur liquid fuel or natural gas, new performance tests you must be conducted within 60 days of burning the new fuel type.

[40 CFR 63.7515(h)]

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Continuous Compliance Demonstrations

- D.36.** Continuous compliance must be demonstrated with each emission limit in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, the work practice standards in Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, and the operating limits in Table 4 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD that apply according to the methods specified in Table 8 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD and paragraphs (a)(1) through (19) of 40 CFR 63.7540.
- (1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under §§63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of this subpart except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.
 - (2) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through fuel analysis for a liquid fuel and you plan to burn a new type of liquid fuel, you must recalculate the HCl emission rate using Equation 12 of §63.7530 according to paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this condition. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the HCl emission rate.
 - (i) You must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).
 - (ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.
 - (iii) Recalculate the HCl emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 12 of §63.7530. The recalculated HCl emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.
 - (3) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through performance testing and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of §63.7530 are greater than the maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the HCl emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(b). In recalculating the maximum chlorine input and establishing the new operating limits, you are not required to conduct fuel analyses for and include the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii).
 - (4) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 13 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (4)(i) through (iii) of this condition. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i)

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through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

- (i) You must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).
 - (ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.
 - (iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 13 of §63.7530. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.
- (5) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of §63.7530 are higher than the maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(b). You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.
- (6) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs 6)(i) through (vi) of this condition.
- (i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;
 - (ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;
 - (iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;
 - (iv) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_x requirement to which the unit is subject;

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- (v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and
- (vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, an annual report containing the information in paragraphs (6)(vi)(A) through (C) of this condition,
 - (A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;
 - (B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and
 - (C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.
- (7) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup.
- (8) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of §63.7530 are higher than the maximum total selected input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the TSM emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(b). You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.
- (9) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through fuel analysis for liquid fuels, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the TSM emission rate using Equation 14 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (4)(i) through (iii) of this condition. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.
 - (i) You must determine the TSM concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).
 - (ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of TSM.

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- (iii) Recalculate the TSM emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 14 of §63.7530. The recalculated TSM emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

[40 CFR 63.7540(a)(1),(3),(4),(5).(6),(10),(13),(16),(17)]

D.37. Continuous Compliance Demonstration – Emissions Averaging. Following the compliance date compliance must be demonstrated with 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD on a continuous basis by meeting the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this condition.

- (a)(1) For each calendar month, demonstrate compliance with the average weighted emissions limit for the existing units participating in the emissions averaging option as determined in §63.7522(f) and (g).
- (2) You must maintain the applicable opacity limit according to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.
- (i) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a dry control system and not vented to a common stack, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit.
- (ii) For each group of units participating in the emissions averaging option where each unit in the group is equipped with a dry control system and vented to a common stack that does not receive emissions from non-affected units, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit at the common stack.
- (3) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a wet scrubber, maintain the 30-day rolling average parameter values at or above the operating limits established during the most recent performance test.
- (4) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that has an approved alternative operating parameter, maintain the 30-day rolling average parameter values consistent with the approved monitoring plan.
- (5) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option venting to a common stack configuration containing affected units from other subcategories, maintain the appropriate operating limit for each unit as specified in Table 4 to this subpart that applies.
- (b) Any instance where the owner or operator fails to comply with the continuous monitoring requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this condition is a deviation.

[40 CFR 63.7541]

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Notifications

D.38. Notifications. The applicable notification requirements in §63.7545 according to the schedule in 63.7545 and in Subpart A of Part 63 shall be met.

[40 CFR 63.7495(d)]

D.39. Notification – Intent to Conduct Performance Test. A Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test must be submitted at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

[40 CFR 63.7545(d)]

D.40. Notification of Compliance Status (NOCS). A Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted according to 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler, the Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for all boilers at the facility according to 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in the below paragraphs (1) through (8), as applicable.

- (1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by you or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under §241.3 of this chapter, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of §241.3 of this chapter, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.
- (2) Summary of the results of all performance tests and fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits, and including:
 - (i) Identification of whether you are complying with the PM emission limit or the alternative TSM emission limit.
 - (ii) Identification of whether you are complying with the output-based emission limits or the heat input-based (i.e., lb/MMBtu or ppm) emission limits,
- (3) A summary of the maximum CO emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that you have met any applicable emission standard in Tables 2, or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, if you are not using a CO CEMS to demonstrate compliance.
- (4) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing, a CEMS, or fuel analysis.
- (5) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging and identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by using efficiency credits through energy conservation:

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Subsection D. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Light Liquid Fuel Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

- (i) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, report the emission level that was being achieved or the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.
- (ii) [Reserved]
- (6) A signed certification that you have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.
- (7) If you had a deviation from any emission limit, work practice standard, or operating limit, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.
- (8) In addition to the information required in §63.9(h)(2), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:
 - (i) “This facility complies with the required initial tune-up according to the procedures in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi).”
 - (ii) “This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to §63.7530(e).”
 - (iii) Except for units that burn only natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, or units that qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act, include the following: “No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit.”

[40 CFR 63.7545(e)]

- D.41. Notice of Fuel Switch or Physical Change.** If owner or operator has switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler and the fuel switch or physical change resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, notice must be provided of the date upon which the owner or operator switched fuels or made the physical change within 30 days of the switch/change. The notification must identify:
- a. The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490, the location of the source, the boiler(s) that have switched fuels, were physically changed, and the date of the notice.
 - b. The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.
 - c. The date upon which the fuel switch or physical change occurred.

[40 CFR 63.7545(h)]

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Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

D.42. Recordkeeping. A copy of each notification and report that was submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that was submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv), must be kept. Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(viii), must be kept.

[40 CFR 63.7555(a)]

D.43. CMS. For each continuous monitoring system the following records must be kept:

- a. Records described in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(vii) through (xi).
- b. N/A – no COMS.
- c. Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in 40 CFR 63.8(d)(3).
- d. N/A- no CEMS.
- e. Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

[40 CFR 63.7555(b)]

D.44. The owner or operator must keep the records required in Table 8 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits, such as opacity, pressure drop, pH, and operating load, to show continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit that applies.

[40 CFR 63.7555(c)]

D.45. Emission Limit Records. For each boiler subject to an emission limit in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, the following applicable records must be kept:

- a. Records of monthly fuel use by each boiler, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.
- b. A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. The results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers can be used provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, must be calculated for each boiler.

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- c. A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. The results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers can be used provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, must be calculated for each boiler.
- d. If, consistent with 40 CFR 63.7515(b), stack testing is less frequently than annually, a record must be kept that documents that emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit (or, in specific instances noted in Tables 2 or 11 to this subpart, less than the applicable emission limit), and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.
- e. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
- f. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3), including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.
- g. A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. The results from one fuel analysis can be used for multiple boilers provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, must be calculated for each boiler.
- h. Records must be maintained of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.
- i. Records must be maintained of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7555(d)]

- D.46. Emissions Averaging Records.** If electing averaging emissions consistent with 40 CFR 63.7522, a copy of the emission averaging implementation plan required in 40 CFR 63.7522(g), all calculations required under 40 CFR 63.7522, including monthly records of heat input or steam generation, as applicable, and monitoring records consistent with 40 CFR 63.7541 must be kept.

[40 CFR 63.7555(e)]

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Subsection D. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Light Liquid Fuel Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

- D.47. Efficiency Credits.** If electing to use efficiency credits from energy conservation measures to demonstrate compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7533, a copy of the Implementation Plan required in 40 CFR 63.7533(d) and copies of all data and calculations used to establish credits according to 40 CFR 63.7533(b), (c), and (f), must be kept.
[40 CFR 63.7555(f)]
- D.48. Startup, Shutdown Records.** Records shall be maintained of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown. Records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown shall also be maintained.
[40 CFR 63.7555(i),(j)]
- D.49. Recordkeeping Form and Duration.**
- (a) Records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1).
 - (b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), each record must be kept for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.
 - (c) Each record must be kept on site, or must be accessible from on-site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). The records can be kept off site for the remaining 3 years.
[40 CFR 63.7560(a),(b),(c)]
- D.50. Fuel Recordkeeping.** As specified in 40 CFR 63.7550(c), records must be kept of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in either of the following:
- a. Lower emissions of HCl, mercury, and TSM than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant, if compliance is demonstrated through fuel analysis.
 - b. Lower fuel input of chlorine, mercury, and TSM than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test, compliance is demonstrated through performance testing.
[40 CFR 63.7540(a)(2)]
- D.51. Report Submission.** Each applicable report in Table 9 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD must be submitted. Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under 40 CFR 63.10(a), each report must be submitted, according to paragraph (h) of 40 CFR 63.7550, by the date in Table 9 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD and according to the requirements in paragraphs (1)-(4) of Condition D.52.
[40 CFR 63.7550(a), (b)]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection D. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Light Liquid Fuel Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

D.52. Compliance Reports – Reporting Periods and Submittals.

- (1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495 and ending on July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days (or 1 years, as applicable, if submitting an annual compliance report) after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495..
- (2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495. The first annual compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.
- (3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual compliance reports must cover the applicable 1-year periods from January 1 to December 31.
- (4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual compliance reports must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

[40 CFR 63.7550(b)(1)-(4)]

D.53. Compliance Reports. The compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule:

- (1) Tune Ups. A compliance report must be submitted with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iv) and (xiv) of 40 CFR 63.7550.
- (2) Fuel Analysis. If a facility is complying with the fuel analysis they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (x), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of 40 CFR 63.7550.
- (3) Performance Testing. If a facility is complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing they must submit a compliance report with the information in I(5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (vii), (ix), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of 40 CFR 63.7550.
- (4) CMS. If a facility is complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (vi), (xi), (xiii), (xv) through (xvii), and paragraph (e) of 40 CFR 63.7550.
- (5)(i) Company and Facility name and address.
 - (ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.
 - (iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
 - (iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.
 - (v) If you use a CMS, including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS, you must include the monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model numbers and the date of the last CMS certification or audit.
 - (vi) The total fuel use by each individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by the EPA or your basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection D. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Light Liquid Fuel Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

- (vii) If you are conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with §63.7515(b) or (c), the date of the last 2 performance tests and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions.
- (viii) A statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel and are subject to a HCl emission limit, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 12 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 13 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a TSM emission limit, you must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 9 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate, using Equation 14 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).
- (ix) If you wish to burn a new type of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit and you cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 7 of §63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 8 of §63.7530, or the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 9 of §63.7530 you must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.
- (x) A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to §§63.7521 and 63.7530 for individual boilers or process heaters subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to §§63.7521(f) and 63.7530(g).
- (xi) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.
- (xii) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection D. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Light Liquid Fuel Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

- (xiii) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by you during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.7500(a)(3), including actions taken to correct the malfunction.
- (xiv) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10). Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually, biennially, or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.
- (xv) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent than the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in §63.7545(e)(5)(i).
- (xvi) For each reporting period, the compliance reports must include all of the calculated 30 day rolling average values based on the daily CEMS (CO and mercury) and CPMS (PM CPMS output, scrubber pH, scrubber liquid flow rate, scrubber pressure drop) data.
- (xvii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)]

D.54. Compliance Reports – Deviations *without* a CMS. For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart that occurs at an individual boiler where a CMS is not used to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the following information:

- 1) A description of the deviation and which emission limit or operating limit was deviated from.
- 2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.
- 3) If the deviation occurred during an annual performance test, provide the date the annual performance test was completed.

[40 CFR 63.7550(d)]

D.55. Compliance Reports – Deviations *with* a CMS. For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in this subpart occurring at an individual boiler where a CMS is used to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (e)(1) through (9) of 40 CFR 63.7550. This includes any deviations from the site-specific monitoring plan as required in 40 CFR 63.7505(d).

- (1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what you deviated from).
- (2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection D. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Light Liquid Fuel Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

- (3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).
- (4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.
- (5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.
- (6) A characterization of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.
- (7) A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.
- (8) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.
- (9) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

[40 CFR 63.7550(e)]

D.56. Compliance Reports – Submittal Procedures. You must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this condition.

- (1) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (defined in §63.2) as required by this subpart you must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, required by this subpart and the compliance reports required in §63.7550(b) to the EPA's WebFIRE database by using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). Performance test data must be submitted in the file format generated through use of the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html>). Only data collected using test methods on the ERT Web site are subject to this requirement for submitting reports electronically to WebFIRE. Owners or operators who claim that some of the information being submitted for performance tests is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete ERT file including information claimed to be CBI on a compact disk or other commonly used electronic storage media (including, but not limited to, flash drives) to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: WebFIRE Administrator, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. At the discretion of the Administrator, you must also submit these reports, including the confidential business information, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator. For any performance test conducted using test methods that are not listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance test in paper submissions to the Administrator.

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

Subsection D. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Light Liquid Fuel Subcategory Emissions Units 006, 007, 008

(2) N/A- no CEMS

(3) You must submit all reports required by Table 9 of this subpart electronically using CEDRI that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due the report you must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. At the discretion of the Administrator, you must also submit these reports, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator.

[40 CFR 63.7550(h)(1) and (3)].

D.57. Deviation Reports. Report each instance in which each emission limit and operating limit was not met in Tables 2 or 11 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD. These instances are deviations from the emission limits or operating limits, respectively. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7550.

[40 CFR 63.7540(b)]

D.58. Performance Tests and/or Fuel Analysis Results. The results of performance tests and the associated fuel analyses must be submitted within 60 days after the completion of each performance test.

This report must also verify that the operating limits for each boiler have not changed or documentation must be provided of revised operating limits established according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests must include all applicable information required in 40 CFR 63.7550.

[40 CFR 63.7515(f)]

Other Applicable Requirements

D.59. Federal Rule Requirements -General Provisions. Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 63.15 are applicable.

[40 CFR 63.7565 and Table 10 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

**Subsection E. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD- Heavy Liquid Fuel Subcategory
Emissions Units 006, 007, 008**

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit(s):

EU No.	Brief Description
006	<p><i>Description:</i> No.1 Boiler is a 33.5 MMBtu/hr capacity boiler that generates steam for process heat associated with the rendering and processing activities.</p> <p><i>Fuels:</i> This unit is authorized to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05% by weight; on-specification used oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight, No. 6 Fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5% by weight; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) and processed grease.</p> <p><i>Stack Parameters:</i> Exhaust gas exits at approximately 375 °F with a volumetric flow rate of 9,735 acfm through a single stack that is approximately 2 feet in diameter and 31 feet above ground level.</p>
007	<p><i>Description:</i> No.2 Boiler is a 33.5 MMBtu/hr capacity boiler that generates steam for process heat associated with the rendering and processing activities.</p> <p><i>Fuels:</i> This unit is authorized to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05% by weight; on-specification used oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight, No. 6 Fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5% by weight; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) and processed.</p> <p><i>Stack Parameters:</i> Exhaust gas exits at approximately 350 °F with a volumetric flow rate of 9,735 acfm through a single stack that is approximately 2 feet in diameter and 25 feet above ground level.</p>
008	<p><i>Description:</i> No. 3 Boiler is a 32.7 MMBtu/hr capacity boiler that generates steam for process heat associated with the rendering and processing activities.</p> <p><i>Fuels:</i> This unit is authorized to fire natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05% by weight; on-specification used oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight, No. 6 Fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5% by weight; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) and processed grease.</p> <p><i>Stack Parameters:</i> Exhaust gas exits at approximately 355 °F with a volumetric flow rate of 11,943 acfm through a single stack that is approximately 2.6 feet in diameter and 38 feet above ground level.</p>

E.1. 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD Applicability. 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters shall apply to these emissions units. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7499(t), these emissions units are classified as existing units in the subcategory, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, designed to burn heavy liquid fuel.

[40 CFR 63.7490(a)(1), 40 CFR 63.7490(d), 40 CFR 63.7499(t)]

SECTION III. EMISSIONS UNITS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.**Subsection E. Common Conditions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD- Heavy Liquid Fuel Subcategory
Emissions Units 006, 007, 008**

- E.2.** Compliance Date: The owner or operator shall comply with the 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD no later than January 31, 2016.

[40 CFR 63.7495(b)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

- E.3.** Emission Limits: Each emission limit Tables 2 and 11 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD that applies to each boiler must be met for each boiler at the facility, except as provided under 40 CFR 63.7522 (Emissions Averaging). The emission limits in the below table are for the Heavy Liquid Fuel subcategory. If the boilers are determined to be in a different subcategory, then limits in the correct subcategory of Table 2 would apply.

Pollutant	Emissions Limit *	OR Alternative Output Based Emission Limit*
Hydrogen Chloride	0.0011 lb/MMBtu of heat input	0.0014 lb/MMBtu of steam output
Mercury	2.0E-06 lb/MMBtu of heat input	2.5E-06 lb/MMBtu of steam output
CO	130 ppm(v) on a dry basis corrected to 3% O ₂ , 3-run average	0.13 lb/MMBtu of steam output; 3-run average
Filterable PM (or Total Selected Metals - TSM)**	0.062 lb/MMBtu of heat input; or (2.0 E-04 lb/MMBtu of heat input)	0.075 lb/MMBtu of steam output; or (2.5 E-04 lb/MMBtu of steam output)

* *Emissions limits must be met at all times the boiler is operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown, as defined in rule*

** *Total selected metals (TSM) means the sum of the following metallic hazardous air pollutants: arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, nickel and selenium.*

**TABLE 11 TO 40 CFR 63 SUBPART DDDDD
TOXIC EQUIVALENCY FACTORS FOR DIOXINS/FURANS**

Dioxin/furan congener	Toxic equivalency factor
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	1
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	1
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.01
octachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.0003
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.3

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Dioxin/furan congener	Toxic equivalency factor
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.03
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.01
octachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.0003

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1) and Table 2 Items. 14. and 15. of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD]

- E.4. Work Practice Standards.** The applicable work practice standards of Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD must be met unless EPA has approved an alternative as provided in 40 CFR 63.6(g). During startup and shutdown, only the work practice standards according to item 5 of Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD must be followed.
- b. Tune-Ups. This tune-up shall be conducted as a work practice for dioxins/furans.
 - i. Initial Tune-Ups. An initial tune-up of the boilers following the procedures described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) must be completed no later than January 31, 2016, except as specified in Condition E.30.
 - ii. Subsequent Tune-Ups. Subsequent to the initial tune-up, performance tune-ups shall be conducted on an annual basis according to §63.7540(a)(10). Each annual tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. For units that are not operating at the time of their scheduled tune-up, a subsequent tune-up must be completed by following the procedures described in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) and the schedule described in §63.7540(a)(13).
 - b. Energy Assessment. The one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD must be performed by a qualified energy assessor by January 31, 2016, except as specified in Condition E.30. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operates under an energy management program compatible with ISO 50001 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with the extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in 40 CFR 63.7575:
 - i. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.
 - ii. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints.
 - iii. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator.

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- iv. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage.
 - v. A review of the facility's energy management practices and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management practices, if identified.
 - vi. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control.
 - vii. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified.
 - viii. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.
- c. *Startup.* All CMS must be operated during startup. For startup, one or a combination of the following clean fuels must be used: natural gas, distillate oil, and ultra-low sulfur diesel. If owner or operator starts firing heavy liquid fuel during startup, emissions must be vented to the main stack(s) and all of the applicable control devices must be operated. Startup ends when steam or heat is supplied for any purpose. All applicable emissions limits must be met at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice.
- d. *Data Collection, Recordkeeping, and Reports.* Monitoring data must be collected during periods of startup, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b). Records must be kept during periods of startup. Reports must be provided concerning activities and periods of startup, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7555.

[Rules 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1),(b), (f), 63.7510(e), 63.7515(d), 63.7515(g), 63.7530(h), Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD, 40 CFR 63.7540(d)]

E.5. Operating Limits. Each operating limit must be met in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD that applies to each boiler. If a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Table 4 is used, or if the owner or operator wishes to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit or an alternative monitoring parameter, he/she must apply to the EPA Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

- a. Fuel Analysis. (if compliance is demonstrated through fuel analysis). The fuel type or fuel mixture must be maintained such that the applicable emission rates calculated according to 40 CFR 63.7530(c)(1), (2) and/or (3) are less than the applicable emission limits.
- b. Performance Testing. (if compliance is demonstrated through performance testing). The operating load of each unit must be maintained such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the most recent performance test according to 40 CFR 63.7520(c).
- c. Oxygen analyzer system. For boilers subject to a CO emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an O₂ analyzer system as specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a), maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test, as specified in Table 8 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(2), Table 4, Items 7., 8., and 9. of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD]

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- E.6.** The emissions units shall be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD at all times the affected units are operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown, during which time the emissions units must comply only with Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7500(f) and 63.7505(a)]

- E.7.** General Compliance Demonstration. Compliance with all applicable emission limits must be demonstrated using performance stack testing, fuel analysis, or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or particulate matter continuous parameter monitoring system (PM CPMS), where applicable.

Permitting Note: This facility does not have CEMS, COMS, CPMS, or PM CPMS installed.

[40 CFR 63.7505(c)]

- E.8.** Compliance Demonstration for TSM, Mercury and HCl – Fuel Analysis. Compliance may be demonstrated with the emission limits (HCl, Mercury, or TSM) using fuel analyses if the emission rate calculated according to 40 CFR 63.7530(c) is less than the applicable emission limit. (For gaseous fuels, you may not use fuel analyses to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard.) Otherwise, compliance must be demonstrated for HCl, mercury, or TSM using performance testing.

[40 CFR 63.7505(c)]

- E.9.** Fuel Analysis Procedures. For liquid fuels, fuel analyses for chloride and mercury must be conducted according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (e) of 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to this 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, as applicable. Fuel analyses for TSM (if opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard) must also be conducted for liquid fuels. For gaseous fuels, fuel analyses may not be used to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard. Fuel analyses are not required to be conducted for fuels used for only startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes. Fuel analyses are required to be conducted only for fuels and units that are subject to emission limits for mercury, HCl, or TSM in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD. Gaseous and liquid fuels are exempt from the sampling requirements in paragraphs (c) and (d) of 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

- a. If fuel analyses are required to be conducted as specified in 40 CFR 63.7510, a site-specific fuel monitoring plan must be developed. If using an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, submit the fuel analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 60 days before the date that the initial compliance demonstration described in 40 CFR 63.7510 will be conducted.
 1. The following information contained in paragraphs a.1.(i) through a.1.(vi) must be included in the fuel analysis plan:
 - (i) The identification of all fuel types anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.
 - (ii) For each anticipated fuel type, the notification of whether you or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel analysis.
 - (iii) For each anticipated fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the composite samples if your procedures are different from paragraph (c) or (d) of this section. Samples should be

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collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types.

- (iv) For each anticipated fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of chlorine or mercury.
- (v) If you request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that you are proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.
- (vi) If you will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to this subpart.
- b. At a minimum, three composite fuel samples must be obtained according to the procedures in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of 40 CFR 63.7521, or the methods listed in Table 6 to this subpart, or use an automated sampling mechanism that provides representative composite fuel samples for each fuel type that includes both coarse and fine material.
- c. Each composite sample must be prepared according to the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (7) of 40 CFR 63.7521.
- d. The concentration of pollutants in the fuel (mercury and/or chlorine and/or TSM) must be determined in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample according to the procedures in Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, for use in Equations 7, 8, and 9 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.
- e. If electing to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, fuel analyses must be conducted according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and the following procedures:
 - i. If burning more than one fuel type, determine the fuel mixture that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that compliance will be demonstrated through fuel analysis.
 - ii. Determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided t-statistic test described in Equation 15 of this section.

$$P90 = mean + (SD \times t) \quad (\text{Eq. 15})$$

Where:

$P90$ = 90th percentile confidence level pollutant concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

$mean$ = Arithmetic average of the fuel pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

SD = Standard deviation of the mean of pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu. SD is calculated as the sample standard deviation divided by the square root of the number of samples.

t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile ($t_{0.1}$) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a t-Distribution Critical Value Table.

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- iii. HCl. To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that is calculated for each boiler using Equation 16 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for HCl.

$$HCl = \sum_{i=1}^n (Ci90 \times Qi \times 1.028) \quad (\text{Eq. 16})$$

Where:

HCl = HCl emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Ci90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 11 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for *Qi*.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

- iv. Mercury. To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate calculated for the boilers using Equation 17 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for mercury.

$$\text{Mercury} = \sum_{i=1}^n (Hgi90 \times Qi) \quad (\text{Eq. 17})$$

Where:

Mercury = Mercury emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Hgi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of mercury in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 11 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for *Qi*.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest mercury content.

- v. TSM. To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for TSM (if applicable), the TSM emission rate that is calculated for the boilers using Equation 18 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for TSM.

$$\text{Metals} = \sum_{i=1}^n (TSM90i \times Qi) \quad (\text{Eq. 18})$$

Where:

Metals = TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

TSMi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of TSM in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 11 of this section.

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Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i , based on the fuel mixture that has the highest TSM content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest TSM content.

- f. The owner or operator must include with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed certification that the energy assessment was completed according to Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD and is an accurate depiction of the facility at the time of the assessment.
- g. The Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7545(e).

[40 CFR 63.7521; 40 CFR 63.7530(c),(e),(f)]

E.10. Emissions Averaging.

- (a) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 63.7500 for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury on a boiler-specific basis, if there are more than one existing boiler in any subcategories located at the facility, compliance may be demonstrated by emissions averaging, if the averaged emissions are not more than 90 percent of the applicable emission limit, according to the below procedures. New boilers or process heaters may not be included in an emissions average.
- (b) For a group of two or more existing boilers in the same subcategory that each vent to a separate stack, PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions may be averaged among existing units to demonstrate compliance with the limits in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD as specified in paragraph (b)(1) through (3) of this condition, if the requirements in paragraphs (c) through (g) of this section are satisfied.

(1) N/A - Units do not have a CEMS or PM CPMS.

(2) For mercury and HCl, averaging is allowed as follows:

(i) N/A – units not designed to burn solid fuel.

(ii) You may average among units in any of the liquid fuel subcategories.

(iii) N/A - units not designed to burn gas 2 (other) fuels.

(iv) You may not average across the units designed to burn liquid, units designed to burn solid fuel, and units designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategories.

(3) For PM (or TSM), averaging is only allowed between units within each of the following subcategories and you may not average across subcategories:

(i) N/A-Units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.

(ii) N/A-Stokers/sloped grate/other units designed to burn kiln dried biomass/bio-based solids.

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- (iii) N/A-Stokers/sloped grate/other units designed to burn wet biomass/bio-based solids.
 - (iv) N/A-Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
 - (v) N/A-Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
 - (vi) N/A-Dutch ovens/pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
 - (vii) N/A-Fuel Cells designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
 - (viii) N/A-Hybrid suspension/grate burners designed to burn wet biomass/bio-based solid.
 - (ix) Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel.
 - (x) N/A- Units designed to burn light liquid fuel.
 - (xi) N/A-Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units.
 - (xii) N/A-Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases.
- (c) For each existing boiler in the averaging group, the emission rate achieved during the initial compliance test for the HAP being averaged must not exceed the emission level that was being achieved on January 31, 2013 or the control technology employed during the initial compliance test must not be less effective for the HAP being averaged than the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.
- (d) The averaged emissions rate from the existing boilers participating in the emissions averaging option must not exceed 90 percent of the limits in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD at all times the affected units are operating following the January 31, 2016 compliance date.
- (e) Initial compliance must be demonstrated according to paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this condition using the maximum rated heat input capacity or maximum steam generation capacity of each unit and the results of the initial performance tests or fuel analysis.
- (1) Equation 1a or 1b or 1c of this condition must be used to demonstrate that the PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions from all existing units participating in the emissions averaging option for that pollutant do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD. Use Equation 1a if complying with the emission limits on a heat input basis, use Equation 1b if complying with the emission limits on a steam generation (output) basis.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Hm) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Hm \quad (\text{Eq. 1a})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emissions for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

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Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in §63.7530(c).

Hm = Maximum rated heat input capacity of unit, i, in units of million Btu per hour.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times So) \div \sum_{i=1}^n So \quad (\text{Eq. 1b})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emissions for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in §63.7530(c). If you are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to §63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to §63.7533 for that unit.

So = Maximum steam output capacity of unit, i, in units of million Btu per hour, as defined in §63.7575.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

- (2) If not capable of determining the maximum rated heat input capacity of one or more boilers that generate steam, Equation 2 of this condition may be used as an alternative to using Equation 1a of this condition to demonstrate that the PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions from all existing units participating in the emissions averaging option do not exceed the emission limits for that pollutant in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD that are in pounds per million Btu of heat input.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Sm \times Cfi) \div \sum_{i=1}^n (Sm \times Cfi) \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing

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according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in §63.7530(c).

Sm = Maximum steam generation capacity by unit, i, in units of pounds per hour.

Cfi = Conversion factor, calculated from the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated for unit, i.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

- (f) After the initial compliance demonstration described in paragraph (e) of this Condition, compliance must be demonstrated on a monthly basis determined at the end of every month (12 times per year) according to paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this condition. The first monthly period begins on the compliance date specified in §63.7495 (January 31, 2016). If the affected source elects to collect monthly data for up to the 11 months preceding the first monthly period, these additional data points can be used to compute the 12-month rolling average in paragraph (f)(3) of this condition.
- (1) For each calendar month, Equation 3a or 3b of this condition must be used to calculate the average weighted emission rate for that month. Use Equation 3a and the actual heat input for the month for each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option if complying with emission limits on a heat input basis. Use Equation 3b and the actual steam generation for the month if complying with the emission limits on a steam generation (output) basis.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Hb) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Hb \quad (\text{Eq. 3a})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input, for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart.

Hb = The heat input for that calendar month to unit, i, in units of million Btu.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times So) \div \sum_{i=1}^n So \quad (\text{Eq. 3b})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output.

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Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart. If you are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to §63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, E_{adj} , determined according to §63.7533 for that unit.

S_o = The steam output for that calendar month from unit, i , in units of million Btu, as defined in §63.7575.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

- (2) If not capable of monitoring heat input, you Equation 4 of this condition may be used as an alternative to using Equation 3a of this condition to calculate the average weighted emission rate using the actual steam generation from the boilers participating in the emissions averaging option.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Sa \times Cfi) \div \sum_{i=1}^n (Sa \times Cfi) \quad (Eq. 4)$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i , in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart.

S_a = Actual steam generation for that calendar month by boiler, i , in units of pounds.

Cfi = Conversion factor, as calculated during the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated for boiler, i .

1.1 = Required discount factor.

- (3) Until 12 monthly weighted average emission rates have been accumulated, calculate and report only the average weighted emission rate determined under paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this condition for each calendar month. After 12 monthly weighted average emission rates have been accumulated, for each subsequent calendar month, use Equation 5 of this section to calculate the 12-month rolling average of the monthly weighted average emission rates for the current calendar month and the previous 11 calendar months.

$$E_{avg} = \sum_{i=1}^{12} ER_i \div 12 \quad (Eq. 5)$$

Where:

E_{avg} = 12-month rolling average emission rate, (pounds per million Btu heat input)

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ERi = Monthly weighted average, for calendar month “i” (pounds per million Btu heat input), as calculated by paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section.

- (g) You must develop, and submit upon request to the applicable Administrator for review and approval, an implementation plan for emission averaging according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) through (4) of this condition.
- (1) The implementation plan must be submitted no later than 180 days before the date that the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the emission averaging option.
 - (2) The information contained in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (vii) of this condition must be included in the implementation plan for all emission sources included in an emissions average:
 - (i) The identification of all existing boilers and process heaters in the averaging group, including for each either the applicable HAP emission level or the control technology installed as of January 31, 2013 and the date on which you are requesting emission averaging to commence;
 - (ii) The process parameter (heat input or steam generated) that will be monitored for each averaging group;
 - (iii) The specific control technology or pollution prevention measure to be used for each emission boiler in the averaging group and the date of its installation or application. If the pollution prevention measure reduces or eliminates emissions from multiple boilers, the owner or operator must identify each boiler;
 - (iv) The test plan for the measurement of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions in accordance with the requirements in §63.7520;
 - (v) The operating parameters to be monitored for each control system or device consistent with §63.7500 and Table 4, and a description of how the operating limits will be determined;
 - (vi) If an alternative operating parameter is requested to be monitored pursuant to §63.7525, also include:
 - (A) A description of the parameter(s) to be monitored and an explanation of the criteria used to select the parameter(s); and
 - (B) A description of the methods and procedures that will be used to demonstrate that the parameter indicates proper operation of the control device; the frequency and content of monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements; and a demonstration, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, that the proposed monitoring frequency is sufficient to represent control device operating conditions; and
 - (vii) A demonstration that compliance with each of the applicable emission limit(s) will be achieved under representative operating load conditions. Following each compliance

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demonstration and until the next compliance demonstration, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

- (3) The Administrator shall review and approve or disapprove the plan according to the following criteria:
 - (i) Whether the content of the plan includes all of the information specified in paragraph (g)(2) of this condition; and
 - (ii) Whether the plan presents sufficient information to determine that compliance will be achieved and maintained.
- (4) The applicable Administrator shall not approve an emission averaging implementation plan containing any of the following provisions:
 - (i) Any averaging between emissions of differing pollutants or between differing sources; or
 - (ii) The inclusion of any emission source other than an existing unit in the same subcategories.
- (h) For a group of two or more existing affected units, each of which vents through a single common stack, PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions may be averaged to demonstrate compliance with the limits for that pollutant in Table 2 to this subpart if the requirements in paragraph (i) or (j) of this condition are satisfied.
- (i) For a group of two or more existing units in the same subcategories, each of which vents through a common emissions control system to a common stack, that does not receive emissions from units in other subcategories or categories, such averaging group may be treated as a single existing unit for purposes of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD and comply with the requirements of this subpart as if the group were a single unit.
- (j) For all other groups of units subject to the common stack requirements of paragraph (h) of this condition, including situations where the exhaust of affected units are each individually controlled and then sent to a common stack, the owner or operator may elect to:
 - (1) Conduct performance tests according to procedures specified in §63.7520 in the common stack if affected units from other subcategories vent to the common stack. The emission limits that the group must comply with are determined by the use of Equation 6 of this section.

$$En = \sum_{i=1}^n (ELi \times Hi) + \sum_{i=1}^n Hi \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

En = HAP emission limit, pounds per million British thermal units (lb/MMBtu), parts per million (ppm), or nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (ng/dscm).

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ELi = Appropriate emission limit from Table 2 to this subpart for unit i, in units of lb/MMBtu, ppm or ng/dscm.

Hi = Heat input from unit i, MMBtu.

- (2) Conduct performance tests according to procedures specified in §63.7520 in the common stack. If affected units and non-affected units vent to the common stack, the non-affected units must be shut down or vented to a different stack during the performance test unless the facility determines to demonstrate compliance with the non-affected units venting to the stack; and
 - (3) Meet the applicable operating limit specified in §63.7540 and Table 8 to this subpart for each emissions control system (except that, if each unit venting to the common stack has an applicable opacity operating limit, then a single continuous opacity monitoring system may be located in the common stack instead of in each duct to the common stack).
- (k) The common stack of a group of two or more existing boilers in the same subcategories subject to paragraph (h) of this condition may be treated as a separate stack for purposes of paragraph (b) of this condition and included in an emissions averaging group subject to paragraph (b) of this condition.

[40 CFR 63.7522]

E.11. Using Efficiency Credits from Energy Assessment to Comply with Output Based Limits. If electing to comply with the alternative equivalent output-based emission limits, instead of the heat input-based limits listed in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, and credit is desired for implementing energy conservation measures identified in an energy assessment, compliance may be demonstrated using efficiency credits according to the procedures in this condition. This compliance approach may be used for an existing affected boiler for demonstrating initial compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7522(e) and for demonstrating monthly compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7522(f). Owners or operators using this compliance approach must establish an emissions benchmark, calculate and document the efficiency credits, develop an Implementation Plan, comply with the general reporting requirements, and apply the efficiency credit according to the procedures in the below paragraphs a.-e. of this condition. As part of each compliance report submitted as required under 40 CFR 63.7550, include documentation that the energy conservation measures implemented continue to generate the credit for use in demonstrating compliance with the emission limits. Additional guidance from the Department of Energy on efficiency credits is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html>.

- a. For each existing affected boiler for which you intend to apply emissions credits, establish a benchmark from which emission reduction credits may be generated by determining the actual annual fuel heat input to the affected boiler before initiation of an energy conservation activity to reduce energy demand (*i.e.*, fuel usage) according to paragraphs a.(1) through (4) of this condition. The benchmark shall be expressed in trillion Btu per year heat input.
 - (1) The benchmark from which efficiency credits may be generated shall be determined by using the most representative, accurate, and reliable process available for the source. The benchmark shall be established for a one-year period before the date that an energy demand reduction occurs, unless it can be demonstrated that a different time period is more representative of historical operations.
 - (2) Determine the starting point from which to measure progress. Inventory all fuel purchased and generated on-site (off-gases, residues) in physical units (MMBtu, million cubic feet, etc.).

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- (3) Document all uses of energy from the affected boiler. Use the most recent data available.
 - (4) Collect non-energy related facility and operational data to normalize, if necessary, the benchmark to current operations, such as building size, operating hours, etc. If possible, use actual data that are current and timely rather than estimated data.
- b. Efficiency credits can be generated if the energy conservation measures were implemented after January 1, 2008 and if sufficient information is available to determine the appropriate value of credits.
- (1) The following emission points cannot be used to generate efficiency credits:
 - (i) Energy conservation measures implemented on or before January 1, 2008, unless the level of energy demand reduction is increased after January 1, 2008, in which case credit will be allowed only for change in demand reduction achieved after January 1, 2008.
 - (ii) Efficiency credits on shut-down boilers. Boilers that are shut down cannot be used to generate credits unless the facility provides documentation linking the permanent shutdown to energy conservation measures identified in the energy assessment. In this case, the benchmark established for the affected boiler to which the credits from the shutdown will be applied must be revised to include the benchmark established for the shutdown boiler.
 - (2) For all points included in calculating emissions credits, the owner or operator shall:
 - (i) Calculate annual credits for all energy demand points. Use Equation 19 to calculate credits. Energy conservation measures that meet the criteria of paragraph b.(1) of this condition shall not be included, except as specified in paragraph b.(1)(i) of this condition.
 - (3) Credits are generated by the difference between the benchmark that is established for each affected boiler, and the actual energy demand reductions from energy conservation measures implemented after January 1, 2008. Credits shall be calculated using Equation 19 of this section as follows:
 - (i) The overall equation for calculating credits is:

$$ECredits = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n EIS_{iactual} \right) + EI_{baseline} \quad (\text{Eq. 19})$$

Where:

ECredits = Energy Input Savings for all energy conservation measures implemented for an affected boiler, expressed as a decimal fraction of the baseline energy input.

EIS_{iactual} = Energy Input Savings for each energy conservation measure, i, implemented for an affected boiler, million Btu per year.

EI_{baseline} = Energy Input baseline for the affected boiler, million Btu per year.

n = Number of energy conservation measures included in the efficiency credit for the affected boiler.

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(iii) [Reserved]

- c. The owner or operator shall develop, and submit for approval upon request by the Administrator, an Implementation Plan containing all of the information required in this paragraph for all boilers to be included in an efficiency credit approach. The Implementation Plan shall identify all existing affected boilers to be included in applying the efficiency credits. The Implementation Plan shall include a description of the energy conservation measures implemented and the energy savings generated from each measure and an explanation of the criteria used for determining that savings. If requested, you must submit the implementation plan for efficiency credits to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 180 days before the date on which the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the efficiency credit approach.
- d. The emissions rate as calculated using Equation 20 of this section from each existing boiler participating in the efficiency credit option must be in compliance with the limits in Table 2 to this subpart at all times the affected unit is operating, following the compliance date specified in §63.7495.
- e. You must use Equation 20 of this section to demonstrate initial compliance by demonstrating that the emissions from the affected boiler participating in the efficiency credit compliance approach do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

$$E_{adj} = E_m \times (1 - ECredits) \quad (Eq. 20)$$

Where:

E_{adj} = Emission level adjusted by applying the efficiency credits earned, lb per million Btu steam output (or lb per MWh) for the affected boiler.

E_m = Emissions measured during the performance test, lb per million Btu steam output (or lb per MWh) for the affected boiler.

ECredits = Efficiency credits from Equation 19 for the affected boiler.

- f. As part of each compliance report submitted as required under §63.7550, you must include documentation that the energy conservation measures implemented continue to generate the credit for use in demonstrating compliance with the emission limits.

[40 CFR 63.7533]

Excess Emissions

Rule 62-210.700 (Excess Emissions), F.A.C. cannot vary any requirement of an NSPS, NESHAP or Acid Rain program provision.

- E.12. Excess Emissions Allowed.** 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.]

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E.13. Excess Emissions Prohibited. 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.]

E.14. Affirmative Defense for Violation of Emission Standards During Malfunction. In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in §63.7500 you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at §63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed if you fail to meet your burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(a) Assertion of affirmative defense. To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, you must timely meet the reporting requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(1) The violation:

- (i) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner; and
- (ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design, or better operation and maintenance practices; and
- (iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and
- (iv) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred; and

(3) The frequency, amount, and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and

(4) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment, and human health; and

(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(7) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

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- (8) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and
 - (9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.
- (b) Report. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in §63.7500 of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.7501]

Monitoring of Operations

- E.15. Continuous Compliance.** The owner or operator must monitor and collect data according to 40 CFR 63.7535 and the site-specific monitoring plan required by 40 CFR 63.7505(d).
- a. The monitoring system must be operated and data collected at all required intervals at all times that each boiler is operating and compliance is required, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (see 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7) of Part 63), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks, required zero and span adjustments, and scheduled CMS maintenance as defined in the site-specific monitoring plan. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. Monitoring system repairs are required to be completed in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and the monitoring system returned to operation as expeditiously as practicable.
 - b. The owner or operator may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. Owner or operator must record and make available upon request results of CMS performance audits and dates and duration of periods when the CMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CMS to operation consistent with the site-specific monitoring plan. All the data collected during all other periods must be used in assessing compliance and the operation of the control device and associated control system.

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- c. Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, system accuracy audits, calibration checks, and required zero and span adjustments), failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements. In calculating monitoring results, do not use any data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in the site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities. Monitoring results must be calculated using all other monitoring data collected while the process is operating. All periods when the monitoring system is out of control must be reported in the annual report.

[40 CFR 63.7535]

E.16. Site-Specific Monitoring Plan. If compliance with any applicable emission limit is demonstrated through performance testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits (including the use of CPMS), or with a CEMS, or COMS, a site-specific monitoring plan must be developed according to the following requirements for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or CPMS. This requirement also applies if the EPA Administrator is petitioned for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

- a. For each CMS required, (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), a site-specific monitoring plan must be developed and submitted to the Administrator for approval upon request that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in 40 CFR 63.8(d) and the elements described below. This site-specific monitoring plan must be submitted, if requested, at least 60 days before the initial performance evaluation of the CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to the performance specifications under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.7525. Using the process described in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(4), alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph may be requested and, if approved, the alternatives must be included in the site-specific monitoring plan.
 - i. Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);
 - ii. Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and
 - iii. Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift).
- b. The following must also be addressed in the site-specific monitoring plan:
 - i. Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);
 - ii. Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d); and
 - iii. Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).
- c. A performance evaluation of each CMS must be conducted in accordance with the site-specific monitoring plan.

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- d. The CMS must be operated and maintained in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)]

- E.17. CO Requirements.** An oxygen analyzer system, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, must be installed, operated, and maintained or a continuous emission monitoring systems for CO and oxygen must be installed, certified, operated and maintained according to the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of 40 CFR 63.7525.

Permitting Note: The facility has elected the oxygen analyzer system.

[40 CFR 63.7525(a)]

- E.18. CMS requirements.** If an operating limit requires the use of a CMS other than a PM CPMS or COMS, each CMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the following procedures by January 31, 2016:

- a. The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation every 15-minutes. The owner or operator must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation, one representing each of the four 15-minute periods in an hour, to have a valid hour of data.
- b. The monitoring system must be operated as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b), and must comply with the data calculation requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(c).
- c. Any 15-minute period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements. Other situations that constitute a monitoring deviation are specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(d).
- d. The 30-day rolling average of all recorded readings must be determined, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.7535(c).
- e. The results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check must be recorded.

[40 CFR 63.7525(d)]

- E.19. Minimize Emissions.** At all times, any affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, must be operated and maintained in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3)]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

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E.20. Test Methods. *(if required)* Tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods. (also see Table 5 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD) and the requirements of Condition E.21.:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5 or 17	Method for Determining Particulate Matter Emissions (All PM is assumed to be PM ₁₀ .) or (in-stack filtration method) <i>Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.</i>
10	Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources {Note: The method shall be based on a continuous sampling train.} <i>1 hr minimum sampling time.</i>
19	Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Removal Efficiency and Particulate Matter, Sulfur Dioxide, and Nitrogen Oxides Emission Rates (Optional F-factor method may be used to determine flow rate and gas analysis to calculate mass emissions in lieu of Methods 1-4.)
26 or 26A	Determination of Hydrogen Chloride Emissions or Determination of Hydrogen Halide and Halogen Emissions From Stationary Sources <i>For M26A, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.</i>
29 or 30A or 30B	Determination of metals emissions or Determination of Total Vapor Phase Mercury Emissions (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure) From Stationary Sources <i>For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B collect a minimum sample as specified in the method, for ASTM D6784 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) collect a minimum of 2 dscm.</i>

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department.

[Table 2 Items 14. and 15. of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD]

E.21. Performance Test Procedures. All performance tests shall be conducted according to §63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). A site-specific stack test plan shall be developed according to the requirements in §63.7(c). All performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies based on the representative performance of each boiler for the period being tested. Upon request, such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests shall be made available to the Administrator.

- a. Each performance test shall be conducted according to the requirements in Table 5 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.
- b. Each performance test shall be conducted under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD. Performance tests shall be conducted at representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that has the highest content of chlorine and mercury, and TSM if opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard and shall demonstrate initial compliance and establish operating limits based on these performance tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test. Following each performance test and until

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the next performance test, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

- c. A minimum of three separate test runs shall be conducted for each performance test required, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must comply with the minimum applicable sampling times or volumes specified in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.
- d. To determine compliance with the emission limits, the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter shall be used to convert the measured particulate matter (PM) concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured mercury concentrations, and the measured TSM concentrations that result from the performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates.
- e. Except for a 30-day rolling average based on CEMS (or sorbent trap monitoring system) data, if measurement results for any pollutant are reported as below the method detection level (e.g., laboratory analytical results for one or more sample components are below the method defined analytical detection level), the method detection level shall be used as the measured emissions level for that pollutant in calculating compliance. The measured result for a multiple component analysis (e.g., analytical values for multiple Method 29 fractions both for individual HAP metals and for total HAP metals) may include a combination of method detection level data and analytical data reported above the method detection level.

[40 CFR 63.7520]

E.22. Demonstration of Compliance -Performance Testing. If compliance is demonstrated through performance testing, each applicable site-specific operating limit in Table 4 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD shall be established according to the requirements in §63.7520, Table 7 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, and paragraph (4) of this condition, as applicable. Fuel analyses must also be conducted according to §63.7521 and maximum fuel pollutant input levels established according to paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition, as applicable, and as specified in §63.7510(a)(2).

(Note that §63.7510(a)(2) exempts certain fuels from the fuel analysis requirements.)

However, if fuel(s) are switched and it cannot be shown that the new fuel(s) does (do) not increase the chlorine, mercury, or TSM input into the unit through the results of fuel analysis, then the performance test must be repeated to demonstrate compliance while burning the new fuel(s).

- (1) The maximum chlorine fuel input (C_{input}) must be established during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iii) of this condition.
 - (i) The fuel type or fuel mixture that could be burned in the boiler that has the highest content of chlorine must be determined.
 - (ii) During the fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride, the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (C_i) must be determined.
 - (iii) A maximum chlorine input level using Equation 7 of this condition must be established.

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$$Cl_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n (C_i \times Q_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where:

Cl_{input} = Maximum amount of chlorine entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

C_i = Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i , analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i , based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

- (2) The maximum mercury fuel input level ($Mercury_{input}$) during the initial fuel analysis using the procedures in paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this condition must be established.
- (i) The fuel type or fuel mixture that could be burned in the boiler that has the highest content of mercury must be determined.
 - (ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned (HG_i) must be determined.
 - (iii) A maximum mercury input level using Equation 8 of this condition must be established.

$$Mercury_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n (HG_i \times Q_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Where:

$Mercury_{input}$ = Maximum amount of mercury entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

HG_i = Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, i , analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i , based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of mercury.

- (3) If opted to comply with the alternative TSM limit, the maximum TSM fuel input (TSM_{input}) for liquid fuels must be established during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (3)(i) through (iii) of this condition.

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- (i) The fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in the boiler that has the highest content of TSM must be determined.
- (ii) During the fuel analysis for TSM, the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM, and the average TSM concentration of each fuel type burned (TSM_i) must be determined.
- (iii) You must establish a maximum TSM input level using Equation 9 of this condition.

$$TSM_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n (TSM_i \times Q_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

Where:

TSM_{input} = Maximum amount of TSM entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

TSM_i = Arithmetic average concentration of TSM in fuel type, i , analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i , based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

- (4) Parameter operating limits must be established according to paragraphs (4)(i) through (ix) of this condition. As indicated in Table 4 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, when are using a CEMS to monitor and demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for that control device parameter establishment and compliance with the operating parameter limits is not required.
 - (i) N/A - for a wet acid gas scrubber.
 - (ii) N/A - for any particulate control device (e.g., ESP, particulate wet scrubber, fabric filter) for which you use a PM CPMS.
 - (iii) N/A- for an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) operated with a wet scrubber.
 - (iv) N/A - for a dry scrubber.
 - (v) N/A-for activated carbon injection.
 - (vi) N/A- for boilers with fabric filters that demonstrate continuous compliance through bag leak detection systems.

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- (vii) For a minimum oxygen level, if you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum oxygen level at the lower of the minimum values established during the performance tests.
- (viii) N/A - for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit using a SO₂ CEMS

[40 CFR 63.7530(b)]

E.23. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Initial Compliance Demonstrations

E.24. Initial compliance with each applicable emissions limit must be demonstrated by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to 40 CFR 63.7520, paragraphs (b) and (c) of 40 CFR 63.7530, and Tables 5 and 7 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD. If applicable, CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS) must be installed, operated, and maintained according to 40 CFR 63.7525.

[40 CFR 63.7530(a)]

E.25. Initial Compliance Demonstration through Performance Tests. For each boiler that demonstrates compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Table 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD through performance testing, the initial compliance requirements include all of the following:

- (1) Conduct performance tests according to §63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart.
- (2) Conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart, except as specified in paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this condition.
 - (i) For each boiler that burns a single type of fuel, a fuel analysis is not required to be conducted for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD. For purposes of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, units that use a supplemental fuel only for startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes still qualify as units that burn a single type of fuel, and the supplemental fuel is not subject to the fuel analysis requirements under §63.7521 and Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.
 - (ii) When natural gas is co-fired with other fuels, a fuel analysis is not required to be conducted of those fuels according to §63.7521 and Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.
 - (iii) A chlorine fuel analysis is not required to be conducted for any gaseous fuels. A fuel analysis for mercury is required to be conducted on gaseous fuels unless the fuel is exempted in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this condition.

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- (3) Establish operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 7 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.
- (4) Conduct CMS performance evaluations according to §63.7525.

[40 CFR 63.7510(a)]

E.26. Initial Compliance Demonstration for HCl, Mercury, or TSM through Fuel Analysis. For each boiler that it is elected to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD for HCl, mercury, or TSM through fuel analysis, the initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in the boilers according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD; and establish operating limits according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 8 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

The fuels described in paragraph (2)(i) and (ii) of Condition E.25. are exempt from these fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. The fuels described in paragraph (2)(ii) of Condition E.25. are exempt from the chloride fuel analysis and operating limit requirements.

Boilers that use a CEMS for mercury or HCl are exempt from the performance testing and operating limit requirements for the HAP for which CEMS are used.

[40 CFR 63.7510(b)]

E.27. Initial Compliance Demonstration – CO performance tests. If the boiler is subject to a carbon monoxide (CO) limit, the initial compliance demonstration for CO is to conduct a performance test for CO according to Table 5 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD or conduct a performance evaluation of your continuous CO monitor, if applicable, according to §63.7525(a).

[40 CFR 63.7510(c)]

E.28. Initial Compliance Demonstration – PM performance tests. If the boiler is subject to a PM limit, the initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance test in accordance with §63.7520 and Table 5 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7510(d)]

E.29. Initial Compliance Demonstration. The initial compliance demonstration, as specified in Conditions E.25. through E.28., must be completed no later than 180 days after the compliance date (January 31, 2016) according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, except as specified Condition E.30.

[40 CFR 63.7510(e)]

E.30. Initial Compliance Demonstration. For existing affected sources (as defined in §63.7490) that have not operated between the effective date of the rule and the compliance date that is specified for the source in §63.7495, the initial compliance demonstration must be completed, if subject to the emission limits in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of §63.7510 [Conditions E.26.- E.29.], no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

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An initial tune-up must be completed by following the procedures described in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) no later than 30 days after the re-start of the affected source and, if applicable, complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, no later than the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

[40 CFR 63.7510(j)]

Subsequent Compliance Demonstrations

E.31. Subsequent Compliance Demonstration – Performance Tests. All applicable performance tests must be conducted according to §63.7520 on an annual basis, except as specified in Conditions E.31. through E.34. Annual performance tests must be completed no more than 13 months after the previous performance test, except as specified in Conditions E.31. through E.34.

- a. If your performance tests for a given pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit (or, in limited instances as specified in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, at or below the emission limit) for the pollutant, and if there are no changes in the operation of the individual boiler or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, you may choose to conduct performance tests for the pollutant every third year. Each such performance test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test.

If elected to demonstrate compliance using emission averaging under §63.7522, performance tests must continue to be conducted annually. The requirement to test at maximum chloride input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for HCl. The requirement to test at maximum mercury input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for mercury. The requirement to test at maximum TSM input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for TSM.

- b. If a performance test shows emissions exceeded the emission limit or 75 percent of the emission limit (as specified in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD) for a pollutant, you must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 2-year period meet the required level (at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, as specified in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD).

[40 CFR 63.7515(a), (b), (c)]

E.32. Subsequent Compliance Demonstration – Tune Ups. Annual performance tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10) is required. Each annual tune-up must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up.

[40 CFR 63.7515(d)]

E.33. Subsequent Compliance Requirement- Fuel Analysis. A fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in the boilers must be conducted according to 40 CFR 63.7521 monthly. The owner or operator may comply with this monthly requirement by completing the fuel analysis any time within the calendar month as long as the analysis is separated from the previous analysis by at least 14 calendar days.

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If a new type of fuel is burned, a fuel analysis must be conducted before burning the new type of fuel in each boiler. All applicable continuous compliance requirements in §63.7540 still must be met. If each of 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrates 75 percent or less of the compliance level, the fuel analysis frequency may be decreased to quarterly for that fuel. If any quarterly sample exceeds 75 percent of the compliance level or a new type of fuel is beginning to be burned, the owner or operator must return to monthly monitoring for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses are again less than 75 percent of the compliance level.

[40 CFR 63.7515(e)]

- E.34. Subsequent Compliance Demonstration – Restart of Boiler.** For affected sources (as defined in §63.7490) that have not operated since the previous compliance demonstration and more than one year has passed since the previous compliance demonstration, you must complete the subsequent compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Tables 2, or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7515(g)]

Continuous Compliance Demonstrations

- E.35.** Continuous compliance must be demonstrated with each emission limit in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, the work practice standards in Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, and the operating limits in Table 4 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD that apply according to the methods specified in Table 8 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD and the below paragraphs.
- (1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under §§63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of this subpart except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.
 - (2) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through fuel analysis for a liquid fuel and you plan to burn a new type of liquid fuel, you must recalculate the HCl emission rate using Equation 12 of §63.7530 according to paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this condition. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the HCl emission rate.
 - (i) You must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).
 - (ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.

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- (iii) Recalculate the HCl emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 12 of §63.7530. The recalculated HCl emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.
- (3) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through performance testing and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of §63.7530 are greater than the maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the HCl emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(b). In recalculating the maximum chlorine input and establishing the new operating limits, you are not required to conduct fuel analyses for and include the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii).
- (4) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 13 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (4)(i) through (iii) of this condition. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.
 - (i) You must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).
 - (ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.
 - (iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 13 of §63.7530. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.
- (5) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of §63.7530 are higher than the maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(b). You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.
- (6) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (6)(i) through (vi) of this condition.

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- (i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;
- (ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;
- (iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;
- (iv) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_x requirement to which the unit is subject;
- (v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and
- (vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, an annual report containing the information in paragraphs (6)(vi)(A) through (C) of this condition,
 - (A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;
 - (B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and
 - (C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.
- (7) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup.
- (8) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of §63.7530 are higher than the maximum total selected input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the TSM emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(b). You are not

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required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

- (9) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through fuel analysis for liquid fuels, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the TSM emission rate using Equation 14 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (4)(i) through (iii) of this condition. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.
 - (i) You must determine the TSM concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).
 - (ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of TSM.
 - (iii) Recalculate the TSM emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 14 of §63.7530. The recalculated TSM emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

[40 CFR 63.7540(a)(1),(3),(4),(5),(6),(10),(13),(16),(17)]

E.36. Continuous Compliance Demonstration – Emissions Averaging. Following the compliance date compliance must be demonstrated with 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD on a continuous basis by meeting the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this condition.

- (a)(1) For each calendar month, demonstrate compliance with the average weighted emissions limit for the existing units participating in the emissions averaging option as determined in §63.7522(f) and (g).
- (2) You must maintain the applicable opacity limit according to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.
 - (i) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a dry control system and not vented to a common stack, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit.
 - (ii) For each group of units participating in the emissions averaging option where each unit in the group is equipped with a dry control system and vented to a common stack that does not receive emissions from non-affected units, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit at the common stack.
- (3) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a wet scrubber, maintain the 30-day rolling average parameter values at or above the operating limits established during the most recent performance test.

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- (4) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that has an approved alternative operating parameter, maintain the 30-day rolling average parameter values consistent with the approved monitoring plan.
- (5) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option venting to a common stack configuration containing affected units from other subcategories, maintain the appropriate operating limit for each unit as specified in Table 4 to this subpart that applies.
- (b) Any instance where the owner or operator fails to comply with the continuous monitoring requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this condition is a deviation.

[40 CFR 63.7541]

Notifications

E.37. Notifications. The applicable notification requirements in §63.7545 according to the schedule in 63.7545 and in Subpart A of Part 63 shall be met.

[40 CFR 63.7495(d)]

E.38. Notification – Intent to Conduct Performance Test. A Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test must be submitted at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

[40 CFR 63.7545(d)]

E.39. Notification of Compliance Status (NOCS). A Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted according to 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler, the Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for all boilers at the facility according to 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in the below paragraphs (1) through (8), as applicable.

- (1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by you or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under §241.3 of this chapter, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of §241.3 of this chapter, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.
- (2) Summary of the results of all performance tests and fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits, and including:
 - (i) Identification of whether you are complying with the PM emission limit or the alternative TSM emission limit.
 - (ii) Identification of whether you are complying with the output-based emission limits or the heat input-based (i.e., lb/MMBtu or ppm) emission limits,

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- (3) A summary of the maximum CO emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that you have met any applicable emission standard in Tables 2, or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, if you are not using a CO CEMS to demonstrate compliance.
- (4) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing, a CEMS, or fuel analysis.
- (5) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging and identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by using efficiency credits through energy conservation:
 - (i) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, report the emission level that was being achieved or the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.
 - (ii) [Reserved]
- (6) A signed certification that you have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.
- (7) If you had a deviation from any emission limit, work practice standard, or operating limit, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.
- (8) In addition to the information required in §63.9(h)(2), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:
 - (i) “This facility complies with the required initial tune-up according to the procedures in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi).”
 - (ii) “This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to §63.7530(e).”
 - (iv) Except for units that burn only natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, or units that qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act, include the following: “No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit.”

[40 CFR 63.7545(e)]

E.40. Notice of Fuel Switch or Physical Change. If owner or operator has switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler and the fuel switch or physical change resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, notice must be provided of the date upon which the owner or operator switched fuels or made the physical change within 30 days of the switch/change. The notification must identify:

- d. The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490, the location of the source, the boiler(s) that have switched fuels, were physically changed, and the date of the notice.
- e. The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.
- f. The date upon which the fuel switch or physical change occurred.

[40 CFR 63.7545(h)]

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Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

- E.41. Recordkeeping.** A copy of each notification and report that was submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that was submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv), must be kept. Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(viii), must be kept.

[40 CFR 63.7555(a)]

- E.42. CMS.** For each continuous monitoring system the following records must be kept:

- a. Records described in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(vii) through (xi).
- b. N/A – no COMS.
- c. Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in 40 CFR 63.8(d)(3).
- d. N/A- no CEMS.
- e. Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

[40 CFR 63.7555(b)]

- E.43.** The owner or operator must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits, such as opacity, pressure drop, pH, and operating load, to show continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit that applies.

[40 CFR 63.7555(c)]

- E.44. Emission Limit Records.** For each boiler subject to an emission limit in Tables 2 or 11 to this subpart, the following applicable records must be kept:

- a. Records of monthly fuel use by each boiler, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.
- b. A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. The results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers can be used provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, must be calculated for each boiler.
- c. A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. The results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers can be used provided they are

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all burning the same fuel type. However, mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, must be calculated for each boiler.

- d. If, consistent with 40 CFR 63.7515(b), stack testing is less frequently than annually, a record must be kept that documents that emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit (or, in specific instances noted in Tables 2 or 11 to this subpart, less than the applicable emission limit), and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.
- e. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
- f. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3), including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.
- g. A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. The results from one fuel analysis can be used for multiple boilers provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, must be calculated for each boiler.
- h. Records must be maintained of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.
- i. Records must be maintained of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7555(d)]

- E.45. Emissions Averaging Records.** If electing averaging emissions consistent with 40 CFR 63.7522, a copy of the emission averaging implementation plan required in 40 CFR 63.7522(g), all calculations required under 40 CFR 63.7522, including monthly records of heat input or steam generation, as applicable, and monitoring records consistent with 40 CFR 63.7541 must be kept.

[40 CFR 63.7555(e)]

- E.46. Efficiency Credits.** If electing to use efficiency credits from energy conservation measures to demonstrate compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7533, a copy of the Implementation Plan required in 40 CFR 63.7533(d) and copies of all data and calculations used to establish credits according to 40 CFR 63.7533(b), (c), and (f), must be kept.

[40 CFR 63.7555(f)]

- E.47. Startup, Shutdown Records.** Records shall be maintained of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown. Records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown shall also be maintained.

[40 CFR 63.7555(i),(j)]

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E.48. Recordkeeping Form and Duration.

- (a) Records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1).
- (b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), each record must be kept for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.
- (c) Each record must be kept on site, or must be accessible from on-site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). The records can be kept off site for the remaining 3 years.

[40 CFR 63.7560(a),(b),(c)]

E.49. Fuel Recordkeeping. As specified in 40 CFR 63.7550(c), records must be kept of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in either of the following:

- a. Lower emissions of HCl, mercury, and TSM than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant, if compliance is demonstrated through fuel analysis.
- b. Lower fuel input of chlorine, mercury, and TSM than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test, compliance is demonstrated through performance testing.

[40 CFR 63.7540(a)(2)]

E.50. Report Submission. Each applicable report in Table 9 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD must be submitted. Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under 40 CFR 63.10(a), each report must be submitted, according to paragraph (h) of 40 CFR 63.7550, by the date in Table 9 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD and according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of Condition E.51.

[40 CFR 63.7550(a), (b)]

E.51. Compliance Reports – Reporting Periods and Submittals.

- (1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495 and ending on July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days (or 1 years, as applicable, if submitting an annual compliance report) after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495..
- (2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495. The first annual compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.
- (3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual compliance reports must cover the applicable 1-year periods from January 1 to December 31.
- (4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual compliance reports must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

[40 CFR 63.7550(b)(1)-(4)]

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- E.52. Compliance Reports.** The compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule:
- (1) Tune Ups. A compliance report must be submitted with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iv) and (xiv) of 40 CFR 63.7550.
 - (2) Fuel Analysis. If a facility is complying with the fuel analysis they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs I(5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (x), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of 40 CFR 63.7550.
 - (3) Performance Testing. If a facility is complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing they must submit a compliance report with the information in I(5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (vii), (ix), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of 40 CFR 63.7550.
 - (4) CMS. If a facility is complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (vi), (xi), (xiii), (xv) through (xvii), and paragraph (e) of 40 CFR 63.7550.
 - (5)(i) Company and Facility name and address.
 - (ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.
 - (iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
 - (iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.
 - (v) If you use a CMS, including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS, you must include the monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model numbers and the date of the last CMS certification or audit.
 - (vi) The total fuel use by each individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by the EPA or your basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.
 - (vii) If you are conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with §63.7515(b) or (c), the date of the last 2 performance tests and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions.
 - (viii) A statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel and are subject to a HCl emission limit, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 12 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 13 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a TSM emission limit, you must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 9 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance

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testing), or you must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate, using Equation 14 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

- (ix) If you wish to burn a new type of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit and you cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 7 of §63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 8 of §63.7530, or the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 9 of §63.7530 you must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.
- (x) A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to §§63.7521 and 63.7530 for individual boilers or process heaters subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to §§63.7521(f) and 63.7530(g).
- (xi) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.
- (xii) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.
- (xiii) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by you during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.7500(a)(3), including actions taken to correct the malfunction.
- (xiv) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10). Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually, biennially, or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.
- (xv) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent than the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in §63.7545(e)(5)(i).
- (xvi) For each reporting period, the compliance reports must include all of the calculated 30 day rolling average values based on the daily CEMS (CO and mercury) and CPMS (PM CPMS output, scrubber pH, scrubber liquid flow rate, scrubber pressure drop) data.
- (xvii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)]

E.53. Compliance Reports – Deviations *without* a CMS. For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart that occurs at an individual boiler where a CMS is not used to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the following information:

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- 1) A description of the deviation and which emission limit or operating limit was deviated from.
- 2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.
- 3) If the deviation occurred during an annual performance test, provide the date the annual performance test was completed.

[40 CFR 63.7550(d)]

E.54. Compliance Reports – Deviations with a CMS. For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in this subpart occurring at an individual boiler where a CMS is used to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (e)(1) through (9) of 40 CFR 63.7550. This includes any deviations from the site-specific monitoring plan as required in 40 CFR 63.7505(d).

- (1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what you deviated from).
- (2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.
- (3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).
- (4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.
- (5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.
- (6) A characterization of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.
- (7) A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.
- (8) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.
- (9) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

[40 CFR 63.7550(e)]

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E.55. Compliance Reports – Submittal Procedures. You must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this condition.

- (1) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (defined in §63.2) as required by this subpart you must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, required by this subpart and the compliance reports required in §63.7550(b) to the EPA's WebFIRE database by using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). Performance test data must be submitted in the file format generated through use of the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html>). Only data collected using test methods on the ERT Web site are subject to this requirement for submitting reports electronically to WebFIRE. Owners or operators who claim that some of the information being submitted for performance tests is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete ERT file including information claimed to be CBI on a compact disk or other commonly used electronic storage media (including, but not limited to, flash drives) to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: WebFIRE Administrator, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. At the discretion of the Administrator, you must also submit these reports, including the confidential business information, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator. For any performance test conducted using test methods that are not listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance test in paper submissions to the Administrator.
- (2) N/A- no CEMS
- (3) You must submit all reports required by Table 9 of this subpart electronically using CEDRI that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due the report you must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. At the discretion of the Administrator, you must also submit these reports, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator.

[40 CFR 63.7550(h)(1) and (3)]

E.56. Deviation Reports. Report each instance in which each emission limit and operating limit was not met in Tables 2 or 11 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD. These instances are deviations from the emission limits or operating limits, respectively. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7550.

[40 CFR 63.7540(b)]

E.57. Performance Tests and/or Fuel Analysis Results. The results of performance tests and the associated fuel analyses must be submitted within 60 days after the completion of each performance test.

This report must also verify that the operating limits for each boiler have not changed or documentation must be provided of revised operating limits established according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests must include all applicable information required in 40 CFR 63.7550.

[40 CFR 63.7515(f)]

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Other Applicable Requirements

E.58. Federal Rule Requirements -General Provisions. Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 63.15 are applicable.

[40 CFR 63.7565 and Table 10 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD]

SECTION IV. APPENDICES.

The Following Appendices Are Enforceable Parts of This Permit:

Appendix A, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations and Identification Numbers.

Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.

Appendix NESHAP, 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions.

Appendix NESHAP, 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ

Appendix NESHAP, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD

Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements.

Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.

Appendix TV, Title V General Conditions.

Appendix U, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities

Appendix CP-1, Compliance Plan

REFERENCED ATTACHMENTS.

The Following Appendices Are Attachments Included for Applicant Convenience

Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms.

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements.

Statement of Basis