APPENDIX I

LIST OF INSIGNIFICANT EMISSIONS UNITS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

The facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities listed in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., Categorical Exemptions, are exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapters 62-210 and 62-4, F.A.C.; provided, however, that exempt emissions units shall be subject to any applicable emission limiting standards and the emissions from exempt emissions units or activities shall be considered in determining the potential emissions of the facility containing such emissions units. Emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempt from permitting under Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., shall not be exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., if they are contained within a Title V source; however, such emissions units and activities shall be considered insignificant for Title V purposes provided they also meet the criteria of Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. No emissions unit shall be entitled to an exemption from permitting under Rule 62.210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., if its emissions, in combination with the emissions of other units and activities at the facility, would cause the facility to emit or have the potential to emit any pollutant in such amount as to make the facility a Title V source.

The below listed emissions units and/or activities are considered insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.

Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities:

I. Northside Generating Station (NGS).

A. Storage Tanks.

1. JEA Tank	Magnesium Oxide	9,600 gallons
2. JEA Tank	Petrolite	6,500 gallons
3. JEA Tank	Lube Oil - Unit 1	10,000 gallons
4. JEA Tank	Lube Oil - Unit 2	10,000 gallons
5. JEA Tank	Mineral Acid	11,500 gallons
6. JEA Tank	Mineral Acid	11,500 gallons
7. JEA Tank	Caustic - East	10,000 gallons
8. JEA Tank	Caustic - West	10,000 gallons
9. JEA Tank	Hypochlorite	12,000 gallons
10. JEA Tank	Hypochlorite	12,000 gallons
11. JEA Tank	Lube Oil	18,000 gallons
12. JEA Tank	Lube Oil	7,000 gallons

II. St. Johns River Power Park (SJRPP).

A. AQCS Emergency Generator.
1. The emergency generator has historically fired less than 10,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel. The emergency generator draws its fuel from a single diesel fuel oil storage tank (the fuel oil has a maximum fuel sulfur content limit of 0.76%, by weight).

B. Power Block Emergency Generator.
1. The emergency generator has historically fired less than 10,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel. The emergency generator draws its fuel from a single diesel fuel oil storage tank (the fuel oil has a maximum fuel sulfur content limit of 0.76%, by weight).

C. Storage Tanks.

1. JEA Tank	Lube Oil	10,000 gallons
2. JEA Tank	Lube Oil	18,000 gallons
3. JEA Tank	Sulfuric Acid	6,000 gallons
4. JEA Tank	Sulfuric Acid	10,000 gallons
5. JEA Tank	Sulfuric Acid	6,000 gallons

6. JEA Tank	Sulfuric Acid	6,000 gallons
7. JEA Tank	Caustic	10,000 gallons
8. JEA Tank	Caustic	6,000 gallons
9. JEA Tank	Hydrazine	6,000 gallons
10. JEA Tank	Hypochlorite	6,000 gallons
11. JEA Tank	Anhydrous Ammonia	79,390 gallons
12. JEA Tank	Anhydrous Ammonia	79,390 gallons
13. JEA Tank	Hypochlorite	5,000 gallons
14. JEA Tank	Hypochlorite	5,000 gallons
15. JEA Tank	Hypochlorite	3,000 gallons

III. NGS Boiler No. 1, NGS CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2, and SJRPP Boilers Nos. 1 and 2.
1. Evaporation of on-site generated boiler non-hazardous cleaning chemicals (cirtosolv and ammonia). This activity occurs once every three to five years or longer.

IV. Solid Fuel Handling Facilities at the NGS and SJRPP.
1. Solid fuel handling alternate operating scenario with capability to transport, using trucks, solid fuels (coal and petroleum coke) between the respective solid fuel handling facilities at NGS and SJRPP in the event of equipment failure, fuel delivery disruption or disproportionate fuel inventory.

V. SJRPP Removal of Landfilled Ash.
1. Future anticipated activities at SJRPP include the removal of landfilled ash for use off-site. A front-end loader will be used to dig the ash up and load the material directly on licensed dump trucks, which will haul the ash off-site. The stockpiled ash is expected to be moist and dust free.

VI. NGS Limestone Feed System Fabric Filter Vents (6).
1. System is designed to collect limestone dust and return it to the limestone feed system. There are six emission points (baghouses). The process equipment is located between the limestone silos and the injection of limestone into the CFBs.

VII. SJRPP Emergency Diesel Fire Pump.
1. This equipment falls under the category of fire and safety equipment pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., Categorical Exemptions.

VIII. NGS By-Product Reclamation.
1. By-product reclamation at the by-product storage area (BSA). Fugitive particulate emissions will be minimized by using storage enclosures and dust suppression sprays/wetting agents.

IX. NGS Emergency Generator.
1. This emergency generator will be limited to 500 hours per year operation per the definition of "emergency generator" at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.; in addition, the generator can be operated only when the primary power source for that facility has been rendered inoperable by an emergency situation.

X. NGS Black-Start Emergency Generators (2).
1. These black-start emergency generators will be limited to 500 hours per year operation per the definition of "emergency generator" at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.; in addition, the generators can be operated only when the primary power source for that facility has been rendered inoperable by an emergency situation.

XI. NGS Emergency Storage of Solid Fuel outside the Coal Domes.
1. During emergency situations and unscheduled outages, JEA will store up to 20,000 tons of solid fuel in a bermed location (100 x 200ft) adjacent to the existing fuel storage dome for up to 3 weeks. Any runoff from this

area will be collected within the berm and pumped by vacuum truck and placed in the on-site presedimentation basin thence to wastewater treatment facility. Water shall be applied, as necessary, to this area to control fugitive emissions. This temporary outside storage of solid fuel meets the reasonable precaution requirements for unconfined emissions of particulate matter and general visible emission requirements in accordance with Florida Administrative Code Rules 62-296.320(4)(c) and 62-296.320(4)(b) respectively.

XII. Two cooling towers for providing cooling for the air quality control systems at NGS.

1. The cooling towers are generically exempted in accordance with Rule 62-210.300(3)(b)(1), F.A.C.

XIII. SJRPP SCR Limestone System

1. The limestone system consists of limestone handling, conveying and storage and will be used for increasing the calcium content for some fuels to 5 percent in the ash and hence mitigate the potential contamination of arsenic.

XIV. Miscellaneous loading and unloading activities.

1. Miscellaneous loading and unloading activities, such as bringing in Kaolinite or other inert fuel additives by truck or rail, taking Byproduct Storage Area material out by truck or rail, and taking dry ash from the silos out by truck or rail.

XV. Other Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.

1. Any other emissions unit or activity that:
    a. Is exempted from the requirement to obtain an air construction permit as cited in Rule 62-213.430(6)(a), F.A.C..

    And meets all of the following criteria pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C.:

    b. Is not subject to a unit-specific applicable requirement.
    c. In combination with other units and activities proposed as insignificant, would not cause the facility to exceed any major source threshold(s) as defined by Rule 62-213.420(3)(c)1., F.A.C. unless acknowledged in a permit application.
    d. Would neither emit nor have the potential to emit:
        i. 500 pounds per year of lead and lead compounds expressed as lead;
        ii. 1,000 pounds per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant;
        iii. 2,500 pounds per year or more of total hazardous air pollutants; or
        iv. 5.0 tons per year or more of any other regulated pollutant.