Jacksonville Electric Authority

Northside Generating Station (NGS)/ St. Johns River Power Park (SJRPP) Facility

Facility ID No. 0310045
Duval County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

Permit No. 0310045-050-AV

(2nd Revision of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0310045-039-AV)

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Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

Permit No. 0310045-050-AV

Table of Contents

Section **Page Number**

Placard Page. 1

I. Facility Information.
A. Facility Description. 2
B. Summary of Emissions Units. 2
C. Applicable Regulations. 3

II. Facility-wide Conditions. 5

III. Emissions Units and Conditions.
A. EU 003: Northside Generating Station (NGS) - Boiler No. 3, 563.7 MW. 7
B. EU 006: NGS - Combustion Turbine No. 3, 62.1 MW,
EU 007: NGS - Combustion Turbine No. 4, 62.1 MW,
EU 008: NGS - Combustion Turbine No. 5, 62.1 MW, and
EU 009: NGS - Combustion Turbine No. 6, 62.1 MW. 17
C. EU 016: St. Johns River Power Park (SJRPP) - Boiler No. 1, 679.6 MW, and
EU 017: SJRPP - Boiler No. 2, 679.6 MW. 20
D. EU 022: SJRPP - Bottom Ash, Fly Ash and Gypsum Handling and Storage Operations. 37
E. EU 023: SJRPP - Fuel and Limestone Handling and Storage Operations. 40
F. EU 024: SJRPP - Cooling Towers (2). 45
G. EU 026: NGS - Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB) Boiler No. 2, and
EU 027: NGS - CFB Boiler No. 1. 46
H. NGS: Materials Processing Operations. 58
EU 028: Materials Handling & Storage Operations.
EU 029: Crusher House/Building Baghouse Exhaust (DC1).
EU 031: Fuel Silos Dust Collectors (DC2 and DC3).
EU 033: Limestone Dryers/Mills Building.
EU 034: Limestone Prep Building Dust Collectors.
EU 035: Limestone Silos Bin Vent Filters.
EU 036: Fly Ash Transport Blower Discharge.
EU 037: Fly Ash Silos Bin Vents.
EU 038: Bed Ash Silos Bin Vents.
EU 042: Air Quality Control Systems (AQCS) - Pebble Lime Silo Bin Vent.
EU 051: Fly Ash Slurry Mix System Vents.
EU 052: Bed Ash Slurry Mix System Vents.
EU 053: Bed Ash Surge Hopper Bin Vents.
I. [Reserved]. 64
J. EU 055: NGS -Two Emergency Generators Supporting NGS Units 1 and 3. 65
K. EU 056: NGS - Two Black Start Engines Used Solely to Start Up NGS Units 1 and 3. 69
L. EU 057: NGS - Two Emergency Fire Pumps. 72
M. EU 058: SJRPP - Emergency Generator. 76
N. EU 059: SJRPP - Emergency Fire Pump. 80

IV. Acid Rain Part.
Phase II Acid Rain SO_2 Application/Compliance Plan. 83
Phase II Acid Rain NO_X Application/Compliance Plan. 95

V. Appendices (Enforceable Permit Content). ..... See Appendix Document
Appendix A, Glossary.
Appendix ASP, ASP Number 97-B-01 (With Scrivener's Order Dated July 2, 1997).
Appendix CAM, Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan.
Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.
Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions.
Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da.
Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y.
Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO.
Appendix 40 CFR 63, Subpart A- General Provisions.
Appendix 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU.
Appendix NGS, CT Heat Input Nominal Values - Heat Load MW vs. Temperature.
Appendix O&M, Operation and Maintenance Plan under RACT for PM.
Appendix Q, Protocol for Startup and Shutdown.
Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements.
Appendix SJRPP, Table 6 (Revised) - Parts A and B.
Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.
Appendix TV, Title V General Conditions.
Appendix U, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities.

Referenced Attachments (Informational Only). ..... At End of Section VI. in Appendix Document
Figure 1, Summary Report - Gaseous And Opacity Excess Emission And Monitoring System Performance
Table H, Permit History.
Table 1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms.
Table 2, Summary of Compliance Requirements.

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Permit No. 0310045-050-AV
NGS/SJRPP Facility
Facility ID No. 0310045
Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

The purpose of this permitting project is to revise the Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0310045-039-AV for the above referenced facility. This revision incorporates previous Air Construction Permit Nos. 0310045-045-AC and 0310045-046-AC and changes to Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. Changes through this revision and Permit No. 0310045-049-AC are performed to change testing and reporting requirements from a federal fiscal year to calendar year basis. All other changes in this revision are minor corrections, removal of obsolete or redundant conditions, or removal of emissions units from this permit that no longer exist in the facility. The existing Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park (NGS/SJRPP) facility is in Duval County at 4377 Heckscher Drive, Jacksonville, Florida. UTM Coordinates are: Zone 17, 446.90 km East and 3359.150 km North. Latitude is: 30° 21’ 52” North; and, Longitude is: 81° 37’ 25” West.

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 and 62-214. The above-named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawings, plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

As detailed in the Statement of Basis, conditions of this permit have been changed to reflect the terms and conditions contained in the final air construction permit No. 0310045-041-AC (PSD-FL-10J).

0310045-039-AV Effective Date: January 1, 2014
0310045-042-AV Effective Date: December 7, 2015
0310045-050-AV Effective Date: May 3, 2017
Renewal Application Due Date: May 20, 2018
Expiration Date: December 31, 2018

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

David Lyle Read, P.E.
2017.05.03 10:32:02 -04'00'

For:

Syed Arif, P.E., Program Administrator
Office of Permitting and Compliance
Division of Air Resource Management

SA/dlr/srl

Subsection A. Facility Description.

The co-located Northside Generating Station (NGS) and St. Johns River Power Park (SJRPP) facilities are considered to be a single contiguous "facility" for air permitting purposes.

NGS and SJRPP:

The Northside Generating Station portion of the combined facility consists of three boilers and four combustion turbines. NGS Boiler No. 3 is an existing, pre-NSPS boiler with a nominal rating of 564 MW and fired by natural gas, landfill gas, No. 6 residual fuel oil, and used oil. Emissions from the NGS Boiler No. 3 are uncontrolled. NGS CFB Boilers No. 1 and No. 2 are circulating fluidized bed (CFB) boilers fired by coal, coal coated with latex, petroleum coke, and landfill gas. Each NGS CFB boiler is equipped with a selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) system to reduce nitrogen oxides (NO_X) emissions, limestone injection to reduce sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions, fabric filter to reduce particulate matter (PM and PM_{10}) emissions, while maximizing combustion efficiency and minimizing NO_X formation to limit carbon monoxide (CO) and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions. The four pre-NSPS distillate fuel oil-fired combustion turbines have a nominal rating of 52.5 megawatts (MW) each and are referred to as NGS Combustion Turbine (CT) Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6. Emissions from the NGS CT Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, are controlled by firing low sulfur fuel oil.

The St. Johns River Power Park portion of the combined facility consists of two boilers. Boilers No. 1 and No. 2 are fossil fuel-fired steam generators (boilers) which are fired by pulverized coal, a blend of petroleum coke and coal, natural gas, new No. 2 distillate fuel oil (startup and low-load operation), and "on-specification" used oil. Emissions from these boilers are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator, a limestone scrubber, and low-NO_X burners. Permit No. 0310045-017-AC authorized the installation of selective catalytic reduction (SCR) systems and ammonia injection systems on the existing SJRPP Boiler Nos. 1 and 2; the Department did not require the installation of this equipment nor does the Department require its operation.

The SJRPP and NGS facilities also include coal, petroleum coke, limestone and fly ash handling activities, of which various control devices, control strategies, and control techniques are required. The material handling and storage operations process ash, limestone, coal, coal coated with latex, and petroleum coke to support the operation of CFB Boiler Nos. 1 and 2. Each material handling and storage operation employs one or more control strategies to limit emissions of particulate matter to meet specific emission limitations and/or visible emissions limits. The control strategies include the use of best operating/design practices, total or partial enclosures, conditioned materials, wet suppression, water sprays, and dust collection systems.

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

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

E.U. No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
003	NGS: Boiler No. 3
006	NGS: Combustion Turbine No. 3
007	NGS: Combustion Turbine No. 4
008	NGS: Combustion Turbine No. 5
009	NGS: Combustion Turbine No. 6
016	SJRPP: Boiler No. 1
017	SJRPP: Boiler No. 2
022	SJRPP: Bottom Ash, Fly Ash and Gypsum Handling and Storage Operations
023	SJRPP: Fuel and Limestone Handling and Storage Operations
024	SJRPP: Cooling Towers (2)
026	NGS: Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler No. 2
027	NGS: Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler No. 1
028	NGS: Materials Handling and Storage Operations
029	NGS: Crusher House/Building Baghouse Exhaust (DC1)

031	NGS: Fuel Silos Dust Collectors (DC2 and DC3)
033	NGS: Limestone Dryer/Mills Building
034	NGS: Limestone Prep Building Dust Collectors
035	NGS: Limestone Silos Bin Vent Filters
036	NGS: Fly Ash Transport Blower Discharge
037	NGS: Fly Ash Silos Bin Vents
038	NGS: Bed Ash Silos Bin Vents
042	NGS: AQCS Pebble Lime Silo Bin Vent
051	NGS: Fly Ash Slurry Mix System Vents
052	NGS: Bed Ash Slurry Mix System Vents
053	NGS: Bed Ash Surge Hopper Bin Vents
055	NGS: Two Emergency Generators Supporting NGS Units 1 and 3 (Engines 1 & 2)
056	NGS: Two Black Start Engines Used Solely to Start Up NGS Units 1 and 3 (Engines 3 & 4)
057	NGS: Two Emergency Fire Pumps (Engines 5 & 6)
058	SJRPP: Emergency Generator (Engine 7)
059	SJRPP: Emergency Fire Pump (Engine 8)
Unregulated Emissions Units/Activities	
The following Storage Tanks are located at the Northside Generating Station (NGS)	
010	Bunker C Storage Tanks: 1 @ 4,578,000 gallons, 2 @ 11,256,000 gallons

{Permitting note: The remaining 4,578,000-gallon tank will be demolished in early 2017}

Subsection C. Applicable Regulations.

Based on the Title V Air Operation Revision application received July 27, 2015, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). This facility is classified as a PSD major facility. A summary of important applicable regulations is shown in the following table.

Regulation	E.U. ID No(s).
Federal Rule Citations	
40 CFR 60, Subpart A, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS) General Provisions	016, 017, 023, 026, 027, 029, 031, 033, 034, 035, 058, 059
40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978	016, 017, 026, 027
40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants	023, 029, 031
40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO, Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants (limestone handling at NGS, except for open storage piles and truck unloading)	033, 034 & 035
40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICE)	058, 059
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, General Provisions	055, 056, 057
40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (these units may be subject to this rule if they meet the definition of oil fired EGUs)	003, 016, 017, 026, 027
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)	055, 056, 057
40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)	016, 017, 026, 027

Regulation	E.U. ID No(s).
40 CFR 72 – 76, Acid Rain Program	003, 016, 017, 026, 027
Acid Rain, Phase II	003
Acid Rain, Phase II and Phase I	016, 017, 026, 027
State Rule Citations	
Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required	006, 007, 008, 009
Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	003, 016, 017, 022, 023, 024, 026, 027, 028, 029, 031, 033 - 038, 042, 051, 052, 053
Rule 62-214, F.A.C., Requirements For Sources Subject To The Federal Acid Rain Program	003, 016, 017, 026, 027
Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input	003
Rule 62-296.702, F.A.C., Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Particulate Matter: Fossil Fuel Steam Generators	003
Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., Reasonable Available Control Technology (RACT) - Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations	028, 029, 031, 033 - 038, 042, 051, 052, 053
Power Plant Siting Conditions of Certification 81-13	016, 017, 022

Table of Contents

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 VI., Appendices, listed in the Table of Contents. Each document is an enforceable part of this permit unless otherwise indicated (i.e. Referenced Attachments that are included for informational purposes only). [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Emissions and Controls

FW2. Not federally enforceable. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which 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. [Rules 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.; and, Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board (JEPB) Rule 2, Part IX]

FW2.1. Not federally enforceable. Odor Nuisance. Pursuant to City of Jacksonville Ordinance Code (JOC) Chapter 376, any facility that causes or contributes to the emission of objectionable odors which results in the City of Jacksonville Environmental Resource Management Department's (ERMD) Environmental Quality Division (EQD) receiving and validating complaints from five (5) or more different households within a 90 day period and can be cited for objectionable odors. [JOC Chapter 376]

FW3. General Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) 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. [Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

{Permitting Note: Nothing is deemed necessary and ordered at this time.}

FW4. General Visible Emissions. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity equal to or greater than 20% opacity. EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

FW5. 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. Chemical or water application to unpaved roads or unpaved yard areas;
b. Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas and plant grounds;
c. Landscaping and planting of vegetation;
d. Regular mowing of grass and care of vegetation;
e. Limiting access to plant property by unnecessary vehicles;
f. Storage of bagged chemical products in weather-tight buildings (except for fertilizer);
g. Prompt cleanup of spilled powdered chemical products;
h. Confining abrasive blasting where possible;
i. For the solid waste disposal area, wetting agents shall be applied as needed.
j. Enclose fully or partially, and/or install fine water spry bars at the solid fuel transfer points in coal transfer building; and,
k. Other techniques, as necessary.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.; PSD-FL-010 & PA 81-13; 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265; 0310045-041-AC/PSD-FL-010J]

Annual Reports and Fees

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

FW6. 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 1st 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)]

{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.****}*

FW7. 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 and to the US. EPA at the address shown below within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during which the Title V air operation permit was effective. [Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3. and (b), F.A.C.]

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Attn: Air Enforcement Branch

FW8. 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://www2.epa.gov/rmp. 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] **Table of Contents**

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
003	NGS Boiler No. 3

NGS Boiler No. 3 is a fossil fuel-fired steam generator with a nominal nameplate rating of 563.7 megawatts (electric). The emissions unit is allowed to fire new No. 6 residual fuel oil, natural gas, liquefied petroleum (LP) gas, "on-specification" used oil, landfill gas, and a blend of fuel oil and natural gas and/or landfill gas. The maximum heat inputs are (1) 5,033 MMBtu per hour when firing fuel oil; (2) 5,260 MMBtu per hour when firing natural gas or natural/landfill gases; or (3) 5,033 – 5,260 MMBtu per hour when firing a combination of fuel oil and natural gas or natural/landfill gases, respectively. LP gas is used as the igniter fuel when natural gas is not available. Fuel additives, typically of a magnesium oxide, hydroxide or sulfonate, or calcium nitrate origin, are used to enhance combustion and/or control acidity. Pollutant emissions from this emissions unit are uncontrolled. The combustion gases exhaust through a stack of 300 feet. NGS Boiler No. 3 began commercial operation in 1977.

{Permitting notes: This emissions unit is regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II; Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input; Rule 62-296.702, F.A.C., Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for Particulate Matter: Fossil Fuel Steam Generators; Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal-and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units. The stack parameters are: height = 300 feet; exit diameter = 15.5 feet; exit temperature = 256.1°F; and, actual volumetric flow rate = 1,728,086 ACFM}

A.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rates, based on the higher heating value (HHV) of the fuel, are as follows:

E.U. ID No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input (HHV)	Fuel Type
003	5,260	Natural Gas
	5,260	Landfill Gas
	5,033	New No. 6 Fuel Oil
	5,033	"On-specification" Used Oil
	5,033-5,260	Fuel Oil and Natural Gas
	5,033-5,260	Fuel Oil and Natural/Landfill Gases

Note: When a blend of fuel oil and natural and/or landfill gas is fired, the heat input is prorated based on the percent heat input of each fuel. [Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200 (Definitions - Potential to Emit (PTE)); and 62-296.405(1), F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each emissions unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limitations and to aid in determining future rule applicability.}

A.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements. [Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

A.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels. The only fuels allowed to be burned are natural gas, LP gas, landfill gas, new No. 6 fuel oil, "on-specification" used oil, and a blend of fuel oil and natural gas and/or landfill gas. "On-specification" used oil containing any quantifiable levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) can only be fired when the emissions unit is at normal operating temperatures. LP gas is used as the igniter fuel when natural gas is not available. [Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 271.20(e)(3); and, Application No. 0310045-039-AV]

{Permitting notes: A unit meeting the definition for "natural gas-fired electric utility steam generating unit" is not subject to Subpart UUUUU [63.9983(b)]. "Natural gas-fired electric utility steam generating unit means an electric utility steam generating unit meeting the definition of "fossil fuel-fired" that is not a coal-fired, oil-fired, or IGCC electric utility steam generating unit and that burns natural gas for more than 10.0 percent of the average annual heat input during any 3 consecutive calendar years or for more than 15.0 percent of the annual heat input during any one calendar year.}

A.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200 (Definitions - Potential to Emit (PTE)), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions Nos. **A.5.** thru **A.9.,** and **A.11.**, are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

A.5. Visible Emissions. For Boiler No. 3, visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. [Rules 62-296.405(1)(a) and 62-296.702(2)(b), F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

A.6. Visible Emissions – Soot Blowing and Load Change. Visible emissions shall not exceed 60 percent opacity during the 3-hours in any 24 hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change. A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more. [Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2, JEPB]

A.7. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 pound per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. [Rules 62-296.405(1)(b) & 62-296.702(2)(a), F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

A.8. Particulate Matter - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 pound per million Btu heat input during the 3-hours in any 24-hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change. [Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2, JEPB]

A.9. Sulfur Dioxide. SO_2 emissions shall not exceed 1.98 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. Any calculations or methods used to demonstrate compliance shall be based on the total heat input from all fossil fuels, including natural gas, and the sulfur from all fuels fired. [Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(c)1.a., F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. For Boiler No. 3, the sulfur content of the as-fired No. 6 fuel oil shall not exceed 1.8 percent, by weight, if the SO_2 continuous emissions monitor system is temporarily inoperative. [Rules 62-213.440(1) & 62-296.405(1)(e)3., F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

A.11. Nitrogen Oxides (expressed as NO_2). For Boiler No. 3, nitrogen oxides shall not exceed 0.30 lb/MMBtu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. [Rule 62-296.405(1)(d)1., F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

A.12. On-Specification Used Oil. Burning of on-specification used oil is allowed in this emissions unit in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following conditions:

a. *On-Specification Used Oil Emissions Limitations.* This emissions unit is permitted to burn on-specification used oil, which contains a Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) concentration of less than 50 parts per million (ppm). On-specification used oil is defined as used oil that meets the specifications of 40 CFR 279 - Standards for the Management of Used Oil, listed below. "Off-specification" used oil shall not be burned. Used oil which fails to comply with any of these specification levels is considered "off-specification" used oil.

CONSTITUENT/PROPERTY	ALLOWABLE LEVEL
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1000 ppm maximum
Flash point	100 degrees F minimum

b. *Quantity Limitation.* This emissions unit is permitted to burn "on-specification" used oil that is generated by the JEA in the production and distribution of electricity, not to exceed 1,000,000 gallons during any calendar year.

c. *PCB Limitation.* Used oil containing a PCB concentration of 50 or more ppm shall not be burned at this facility. Used oil shall not be blended to meet this requirement.

d. *Operational Requirements.* On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration of 2 to less than 50 ppm shall be burned only at normal source operating temperatures. On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration of 2 to less than 50 ppm shall not be burned during periods of startup or shutdown.

e. *Testing Requirements.* For each batch of used oil to be burned, the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the used oil qualifies as on-specification used oil and that the PCB content is less than 50 ppm.

The requirements of this demonstration are governed by the following federal regulations:

(1) Analysis of used oil fuel. A generator, transporter, processor/re-refiner, or burner may determine that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the fuel specifications of Sec. 279.11 by performing analyses or obtaining copies of analyses or other information documenting that the used oil fuel meets the specifications. [40 CFR 279.72(a)]

(2) Testing of used oil fuel. Used oil to be burned for energy recovery is presumed to contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCB unless the marketer obtains analyses (testing) or other information that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels of PCBs.

(a) The person who first claims that a used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable level (2 ppm) PCB must obtain analyses or other information to support that claim.

(b) Testing to determine the PCB concentration in used oil may be conducted on individual samples, or in accordance with the testing procedures described in Sec. 761.60(g)(2). However, for purposes of this part, if any PCBs at a concentration of 50 ppm or greater have been added to the container or equipment, then the total container contents must be considered as having a PCB concentration of 50 ppm or greater for purposes of complying with the disposal requirements of this part.

(c) Other information documenting that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCBs may consist of either personal, special knowledge of the source and composition of the used oil, or a certification from the person generating the used oil claiming that the oil contains no detectable PCBs.

[40 CFR 761.20(e)(2)]

When testing is required, the owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the following parameters:

Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, total halogens, flash point and PCBs.

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

f. *Recordkeeping Requirements.* The owner or operator shall obtain, make, and keep the following records related to the use of used oil in a form suitable for inspection at the facility by the Department:

(1) The gallons of on-specification used oil placed into inventory to be burned and the gallons of on-specification used oil burned each month.

(2) Results of the analyses of each deposit of used oil, as required by the above conditions.
(3) Other information, besides testing, used to make a claim that the used oil meets the requirements of on-specification used oil or that the used oil contains less than 50 ppm of PCBs.

[40 CFR 279.72(b), 40 CFR 279.74(b) and 40 CFR 761.20(e)]

g. *Reporting Requirements.* The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results required above and the total amount of on-specification used oil placed into inventory to be burned and the total amount of on-specification used oil burned during the previous calendar year.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 279 & 40 CFR 761, unless otherwise noted.]

Excess Emissions

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

A.13. Excess Emissions From Malfunctions. Excess emissions resulting from malfunction shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2, JEPB]

A.14. Best Operational Practices to Minimize Excess Emissions. The permittee shall follow the best operational practices to minimize excess emissions during startup and shutdown as described in Appendix Q Protocol for Startup and Shutdown. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C. and Application No. 0310045-039-AV]

A.15. Excess Emissions From Startup and Shut Down. Excess emissions from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized. [Rule 62-210.700(2), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2, JEPB]

A.16. 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.; and, Part III, Rule 2, JEPB]

Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements

A.17. Sulfur Dioxide.

a. For Boiler No. 3, the permittee elected to monitor emissions using a SO_2 continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS).
b. The CEMS shall be calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR 75, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and demonstrated based on a 24-hour daily average. A Relative Accuracy Testing Audit (RATA) shall be performed no less than annually.
{Permitting Note: "Annual" RATA testing frequencies are calculated in accordance with 40 CFR 75.21 and 40 CFR 75, Appendix B.}
c. In the event the CEMS becomes temporarily inoperable or interrupted, the fuels and the maximum fuel oil to natural gas firing ratio that can be used is that which was last used to demonstrate compliance prior to the loss of the CEMS, **or** the emissions units shall fuel switch and be fired with a fuel oil containing a maximum sulfur content of 1.8%, by weight, or less.
d. In the event of natural gas disruption and the emissions units have to fire 100% fuel oil, the emissions units shall be fired with a fuel oil containing a maximum sulfur content of 1.8%, by weight, or less.

[Rules 62-204.800, 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(c)3. and 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.]

A.18. Nitrogen Oxides. For Boiler No. 3, compliance with the nitrogen oxides (expressed as NO_2) limit of 0.30 lb/MMBtu shall be demonstrated by the following:

a. Through the use of a CEMS installed, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR 60, Appendix F, and 40 CFR 75, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and demonstrated based on a 30-day rolling average.
b. The performance specifications, location of the monitor, data requirements, data reduction and reporting requirements shall conform with the requirements of 40 CFR 51, Appendix P, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

[Rules 62-296.405(1)(e)4. & 62-296.405(1)(f), F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, 40 CFR 60 & 75]

Test Methods and Procedures

A.19. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method(s)	Description of Method(s) and Comment(s)
EPA Methods 1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F	Methods for Determining Particulate Matter Emissions
EPA Method 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.)
EPA Method 9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions

The above methods are described in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.]

A.20. Annual Compliance Tests. Except as provided in Specific Conditions **A.29.** and **A.30.**, during each calendar year (January 1st through December 31st), this emissions unit shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and standards for visible emissions and particulate matter emissions. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

A.21. Compliance Tests Prior To Renewal. Except as provided in Specific Conditions **A.29.** and **A.30.**, prior to permit renewal, compliance tests shall be performed for VE, PM, SO_2 and NO_X. So long as SO_2 and NO_x are measured by a continuous emission monitoring system that meets the performance specifications and quality assurance and quality control measures of 40 CFR part 60 or part 75, annual emissions tests shall not be required for SO_2 or NO_x. [Rule 62-297.310(8)5.b., F.A.C.]

A.22. 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.]

A.23. Visible Emissions.

a. For Boiler No. 3, the test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated according to Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.
b. The visible emissions test(s) required shall be conducted simultaneously with particulate matter testing and soot blowing and non-soot blowing operating modes.
c. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)1. & 5., F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

A.24. EPA Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

a. EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen second intervals during the required period of observation.
b. EPA Method 9, Section 2.5, Data Reduction. For a set of observations to be acceptable, the observer shall have made and recorded, or verified the recording of, at least 90 percent of the possible individual observations during the required observation period. For single-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity), the test result shall be the highest valid six-minute average for the set of observations taken. For multiple-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity, except that an opacity of 40 percent is permissible for not more than two minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:
   (1) For the basic part of the standard (i.e., 20 percent opacity) the opacity shall be determined as specified above for a single-valued opacity standard.
   (2) For the short-term average part of the standard, opacity shall be the highest valid short-term average (i.e., two-minute, three-minute average) for the set of observations taken.

In order to be valid, any required average (i.e., a six-minute or two-minute average) shall be based on all of the valid observations in the sequential subset of observations selected, and the selected subset shall contain at least 90 percent of the observations possible for the required averaging time. Each required average shall be calculated by summing the opacity value of each of the valid observations in the appropriate subset, dividing this sum by the number of valid observations in the subset, and rounding the result to the nearest whole number. The number of missing observations in the subset shall be indicated in parenthesis after the subset average value. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.25. Particulate Matter.

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

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)2. & 5., and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.26. Sulfur Dioxide. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure is incorporated into the operation permit for the emissions unit. If the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., the procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedences of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. Results of an approved fuel sampling and analysis program shall have the same effect as EPA Method 6 test results for purposes of demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with sulfur dioxide standards.

a. For Boiler No. 3, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the 1.98 lbs/MMBtu heat input standard by either using the above referenced EPA test methods, including if used during a RATA for the SO_2 CEMS, or, as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit, a sulfur analyses of the as-fired fuel oils and gaseous fuels while compliance testing for particulate matter and visible emissions.
b. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
c. For monitoring purposes and in lieu of fuel sampling and analysis, the permittee shall operate an SO_2 CEMs. A RATA shall be conducted at least annually in accordance with 40 CFR 75.
   {Permitting Note: "Annual" RATA testing frequencies are calculated in accordance with 40 CFR 75.21 and 40 CFR 75, Appendix B.}

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3. & 5., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.27. Fuel Sampling and Analysis. For Boiler No. 3, the following fuel sampling and analysis protocol shall be used if the permittee opts to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard using an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit and conducted while performing a compliance test for particulate matter and visible emissions:

a. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, (1) for liquid fuels using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition, to analyze a representative sample of the blended fuel oil following each fuel delivery, (2) for gaseous fuels using ASTM D 1072-80, or the latest edition (the permittee can default to the maximum sulfur content guaranteed by the supplier).
b. Record hourly fuel totalizer readings with calculated hourly feed rates for each fuel fired, the ratio of fuel oil to gas if co-fired, the density of each fuel, and the percent sulfur content, by weight, of each fuel.
c. The analyses of the No. 6 fuel oil, as received from the supplier, shall include the following:
   (1) Density (ASTM D 1298-80 or the latest edition).
   (2) Calorific heat value in Btu per pound (ASTM D 240-76 or the latest edition).
d. The analyses of the gaseous fuels, as received from the supplier, shall include the following:
   (1) Density (ASTM D1137-53, ASTM D1945-64, or the latest edition).
   (2) Calorific heat value in Btu per cubic foot (ASTM D1137-53, ASTM D1945-64, ASTM D1826-77, or the latest edition).
e. Utilize the above information in a., b., c. and d. to calculate the SO_2 emission rate.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.440, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60. Appendix A]

A.28. Operating Conditions During Testing - Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions. Compliance tests for particulate matter and visible emissions during soot blowing and steady-state (non-soot blowing) operations shall be conducted at least once, annually, if liquid fuel is fired for more than 400 hours. All visible emissions tests shall be conducted concurrently with the particulate matter emissions tests. Testing shall be conducted as follows:

a. *100% Fuel Oil Firing*. Particulate matter and visible emissions tests during soot blowing and steady-state operations shall be performed on each emissions unit while firing fuel oil containing a sulfur content equal to or less than 1.8%, by weight, except that such test shall not be required to be performed during any calendar year that testing is performed in accordance with Specific Condition **A.28.b**.
b. *Co-firing Fuel Oil with Gases*. If fuel oil containing a sulfur content greater than 1.8%, by weight, is co-fired with gases (i.e., natural gas, landfill gas, LP gas), then particulate matter and visible emissions tests during soot blowing and steady-state operations shall be performed as soon as practicable, but in no event more than 60 days from the day of first firing the higher percent sulfur fuel oil, while co-firing such fuel oil with the proportion of gas required to maintain SO_2 emissions between 90 to 100% of the SO_2 emissions limitation (1.62 to 1.98 lbs/MMBtu heat input, respectively). Following successful completion of such particulate matter and visible emissions testing, further particulate matter and visible emissions testing shall not be required during the remaining calendar year unless fuel oil is fired containing a sulfur content greater than 0.20%, by weight, above the fuel oil sulfur content percent, by weight, that was fired during the most recent co-firing compliance tests. If fuel oil is co-fired containing a sulfur content greater than 0.20%, by weight, above the fuel oil sulfur content percent, by weight, that was fired during the most recent co-firing compliance tests for particulate matter and visible emissions, then additional particulate matter and visible emissions tests shall be performed as described above and as soon as practicable, but in no event more than 60 days from the day of first firing the higher sulfur percent fuel oil. Following successful completion of such particulate matter and visible emissions testing, further particulate matter and visible emissions testing shall not be required during the remaining calendar year unless fuel oil is

fired containing a sulfur content greater than 0.20%, by weight, above the fuel oil sulfur content percent, by weight, that was fired during the most recent co-firing compliance tests. If any additional particulate matter and visible emissions tests are imposed after completion of any required annual compliance tests, then the frequency testing base date shall be reset to 12-months after the date of completion of the last tests.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(c)3. & 62-297.310, F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, ASP Number 97-B-01]

A.29. Annual VE Testing Not Required. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units:

a. while burning only gaseous fuel(s); or
b. while burning gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
c. while burning only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
d. if visible emissions are measured by a continuous opacity monitoring system, and that system meets the performance specifications, quality assurance & quality control measures of 40 CFR part 60; and the manufacturer's recommended quality assurance and quality control measures.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.30. Annual And Renewal PM Testing. Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:

a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.

[Rules 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, ASP Number 97-B-01.]

A.31. Used Oil Sampling. Compliance with the "on-specification" used oil requirements will be determined from a sample collected from each batch delivered for firing. [Rules 62-4.070 & 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 279]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

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

A.32. Reporting Schedule. The following reports shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline(s)	Related Condition(s)
Excess Emissions From Malfunctions	Quarterly (if requested)	**A.33.**
Excess Emissions	Quarterly	**A.34.**
Actual Emissions Reporting	Annually	**A.39.**

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

A.33. Excess Emissions Reports for Malfunctions. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the compliance authority 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 compliance authority. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2, JEPB]

A.34. Emissions Limit Excess Emissions Reports. For each calendar quarter, submit to the compliance authority a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards, as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., and any continuous emissions monitoring system outages. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. The report shall be submitted within 30 calendar days following the last day of

the quarterly period. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years. [Rules 62-213.440 & 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

A.35. Used Oil Records. Records shall be kept of each delivery of "on-specification" used oil with a statement of the origin of the used oil and the quantity delivered/stored for firing. In addition, monthly records shall be kept of the quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in these emissions units. The above records shall be maintained in a form suitable for inspection, retained for a minimum of five years, and be made available upon request. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 279.61 & 761.20(e)]

A.36. Used Oil Annual Report. The permittee shall include in the "Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility" a summary of the "on-specification" used oil analyses for the calendar year and a statement of the total quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in Boiler No. 3 during the calendar year. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

A.37. Shut Down Records. When the NGS boiler No. 3 is shut down, it shall be recorded in the boiler's operating log book. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951]

A.38. Fuel Consumption Records. The owner or operator shall create and maintain for each emissions unit hourly records of the amount of each fuel fired and the ratio of fuel oil to gas if co-fired. These records must be of sufficient detail to be able to identify when additional particulate matter and visible emissions testing is required pursuant to specific condition **A.29.b.**, and, when applicable, demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Specific Condition **A.27.e.** [Rules 62-213.410, 62-213.440 & 62-296.405(1)(c)3., F.A.C.]

A.39. Actual Emissions Reporting. Based on analysis that compared baseline actual emissions with projected actual emissions, and the project, and pursuant to Rule 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C., the permittee is subject to the following monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping provisions:

a. The permittee shall monitor the emissions of any PSD pollutant that the Department identifies could increase as a result of the construction or modification and that is emitted by any emissions unit that could be affected; and, using the most reliable information available, calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after the change. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions in Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Specific Condition **TV31.** of Appendix TV – Title V General Conditions, attached to this permit.

b. The permittee shall report to the Department within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during the 5-year period setting out the unit's annual emissions during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report. The report shall contain the following:
   (1) The name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator of the major stationary source;
   (2) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to the provisions of 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Appendix C of this permit;
   (3) If the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection, an explanation as to why there is a difference; and
   (4) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report.

c. The information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subparagraphs 62-212.300(1)(e)1 and 2, F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department, which shall make it available for review to the general public.

d. For this project, the permittee estimated the following baseline actual emissions: 243 tons/year of carbon monoxide (CO); 1,916 tons/year of nitrogen oxides (NO_X); 6,791 tons/year of sulfur dioxide (SO_2); 232 tons/year of particulate matter (PM), 232 tons/year particulate matter of 10 microns or less (PM_{10}); and 29 tons/year of volatile organic compounds (VOC).

e. The permittee shall compute and report annual emissions in accordance with Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C. as provided in Specific Condition **TV31.** of this permit. For this project, the permittee shall use the

following methods in reporting the actual annual emissions for Unit 3:

(1) The permittee shall use data collected from the CEMS to determine and report the actual annual emissions of SO_2 and NO_X.
(2) The permittee shall use the data collected from the required stack tests to determine and report the actual annual emissions of PM/PM_{10}. The permittee shall follow the stack test methods, test procedures and test frequencies specified in the current Title V air operation permit.
(3) Unless otherwise approved by the Department, the permittee shall use the same emissions factors for reporting the actual annual emissions of CO and VOC as used in the application to establish baseline emissions.
(4) As defined in Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C., the permittee shall use a more accurate methodology if it becomes available.

[Permit No. 0310045-026-AC, Specific Condition, 3.A.3.]

{Permitting Note: The physical changes authorized by permit No. 0310045-026-AC were scheduled to be completed in early 2011. Therefore, the first of the five year actual emissions reports should have been submitted for calendar year 2012 operations (submitted by March 1, 2013). The last of the 5 year actual emissions reports related to this project will be for calendar year 2016 (submitted by March 1, 2017).}

Miscellaneous

A.40. Operation and Maintenance Plan. For Boiler No. 3, an Operation and Maintenance Plan required under RACT for PM is attached and a part of this permit pursuant to Rule 62-296.700(6), F.A.C. All activities shall be performed as scheduled and recorded data made available to the compliance authority upon request. Records shall be maintained on file for a minimum of five (5) years. Appendix O&M, Operation and Maintenance Plan under RACT for PM, is attached as part of this permit. [Rule 62-296.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

A.41. NESHAP Requirements. In addition to the requirements listed above, this emissions unit shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions and Subpart UUUUU, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units, which are included as enforceable parts of this permit as Appendix 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions and Appendix 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU, respectively. If applicable, this emissions unit shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU no later than April 16, 2015. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU]

{Permitting Note: Per §63.9981, §63.9983 and §63.9984, once an oil-fired electric utility steam generating unit (EGU) meets the definition of "fossil fuel-fired, i.e., any EGU that fired fossil fuels for more than 10.0 percent of the average annual heat input during any 3 consecutive calendar years or for more than 15.0 percent of the annual heat input during any one calendar year after the applicable compliance date, it then must comply henceforth with the applicable existing source provisions of Subpart UUUUU on the date such unit meets the definition of an EGU subject to this subpart (once in always in for MACT standards). The owner or operator shall obtain, make, and keep the records related to the use of actual gas/oil usage in a form suitable for inspection at the facility by the Department. If NGS Unit 3 becomes an oil-fired unit, it will be subject to applicable MATS limits.}

Table of Contents

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions units:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
006	NGS: Combustion Turbine No. 3
007	NGS: Combustion Turbine No. 4
008	NGS: Combustion Turbine No. 5
009	NGS: Combustion Turbine No. 6

Emission unit numbers 006, 007, 008 and 009 are simple cycle combustion turbines (CTs) manufactured by General Electric (Model MS 7000) and are designated as CT No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6, respectively. Each CT has a maximum heat input from new No. 2 distillate fuel oil of 901.0 MMBtu (LHV: lower heating value). The No. 2 fuel oil has a maximum sulfur content of 0.5%, by weight. These CTs are used as peaking units during peak demand times, during emergencies, and during controls testing, to run a nominal 56.2 MW generator (each). Emissions from the CTs are uncontrolled. Direct water spray fogger devices were installed in the inlet ducts of each CT to provide adiabatic inlet air cooling that increases turbine output and decreases heat rate. Each CT is served by a single stack. CT No. 3 began commercial service in February 1975, No. 4 in January 1975, No. 5 in February 1974, and, No. 6 in December 1974.

{Permitting notes: These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required. These emissions units are not subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Gas Turbines. The parameters for each stack are: height = 30 feet; exit diameter = 12.9 feet; and, exit temperature = 800°F}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rates, based on the lower heating value (LHV) of the fuel, are as follows:

E.U. ID No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
006	901.0 (LHV)	New No. 2 Fuel Oil
007	901.0 (LHV)	New No. 2 Fuel Oil
008	901.0 (LHV)	New No. 2 Fuel Oil
009	901.0 (LHV)	New No. 2 Fuel Oil

The attached Appendix NGS: CT Heat Input Nominal Values is a chart of the Base Load MW vs. Temperature to aid in defining full load for visible emissions testing purposes, since the manufacturer's curves are not available. The heat input numbers are only nominal values. An estimated heat input rate can be calculated from fuel records showing the quantity and the heat content of the fuel fired, and shall be provided upon request. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200 (Definitions - Potential to Emit (PTE)).]

B.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements and Specific Condition **B.17.** [Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

B.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels. Only new No. 2 distillate fuel oil shall be fired in the combustion turbines. [Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

B.4. Hours of Operation.
a. These CTs may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
b. Each CT shall not exceed 399 hrs/yr operation while using foggers.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions - PTE), F.A.C.; and, 0310045-006-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Condition No. **B.5.** is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

B.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each combustion turbine shall not be equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.]

B.6. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the new No. 2 distillate fuel oil shall not exceed 0.5 percent, by weight. [Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C. and Application No. 0310045-039-AV]

Excess Emissions

B.7. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions from these emissions units resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2, JEPB]

B.8. Best Operational Practices to Minimize Excess Emissions. The permittee shall follow the best operational practices to minimize excess emissions during startup and shutdown as described in Appendix Q Protocol for Startup and Shutdown. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C. and Application No. 0310045-039-AV]

B.9. 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.; and, Part III, Rule 2, JEPB]

Monitoring of Operations

B.10. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit by means of a fuel analysis for each fuel delivery. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

B.11. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method(s)	Description of Method(s) and Comment(s)
ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition	Methods for Evaluating Fuel Sulfur Content
EPA Method 9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions

The above methods are described in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

B.12. Visible Emissions Testing - Biennial. By this permit, biennial (odd years) emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is required for each emissions unit, but is not required for those emissions units burning No. 2 fuel oil for less than 400 hours during the previous even year or the current odd year in question. [Rules 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB.]

B.13. Visible Emissions Testing – Renewal. A visible emissions compliance test that demonstrates compliance with Specific Condition **B.5.** shall be conducted prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. An emissions test shall not be required for any emissions unit that, in the previous five-year period, operated for 400 hours or less (including during startup and shutdown) during each calendar year included in the five-year period of permitted operation. The first time an emission unit subsequently exceeds 400 hours of operation during a calendar year, emissions must be tested no later than 60 days after 400 hours of operation is exceeded in that calendar year, or by the end of that calendar year, whichever is later. Emissions units that are required to

conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. [Rule 62-297.310(8)(b)3.c., F.A.C.]

B.14. 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.]

B.15. VE Test Method. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. [Rules 62-204.800, 62-296.320(4)(b)4.a. & 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

B.16. Fuel Sulfur Analysis. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition. [Rules 62-213.440 & 62-297.440, F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

B.17. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at testing capacity, as defined in Rule 62.297-310(3)(b)., F.A.C. If it is impracticable to test at ~~permitted~~ testing capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum testing capacity (i.e., at less than 90 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit); in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load. If tested at less than testing capacity, another emissions test shall be conducted and completed no later than 60 days after the emissions unit exceeds 110 percent of the capacity at which its most recent emissions test was conducted.

The attached Appendix NGS: CT Heat Input Nominal Values is a chart of the Base Load MW vs. Temperature to aid in defining full load for visible emissions testing purposes, since the manufacturer's curves are not available. The heat input numbers are only nominal values.
[Rules 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

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

B.18. Reporting Schedule. The following report shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline(s)	Related Condition(s)
Quarterly Excess Emissions from Malfunctions	Every 3 months (if requested)	**B.19.**

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

B.19. Malfunction Reporting. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the compliance authority 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 compliance authority. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

B.20. Test Reports and Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rules 62-213.440(1)(b) & 62-297.310, F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

B.21. Fuel Records. Records of No. 2 fuel oil consumption shall be maintained and made available to the compliance authority upon request. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

B.22. Foggers. A log book shall be maintained to show when each CT is using a fogger device and shall provide the beginning and ending times (hour and minute) of its use. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

Table of Contents

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions units:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
016	SJRPP Boiler No. 1
017	SJRPP Boiler No. 2

SJRPP Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 are fossil fuel-fired steam generators, each having a nominal nameplate rating of 679.6 megawatts (electric). These emissions units are allowed to fire pulverized coal, a blend of petroleum coke and coal, natural gas, new No. 2 distillate fuel oil (startup and low-load operation), and "on-specification" used oil. The maximum heat input to each emissions unit is 6,144 million Btu per hour. SJRPP Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 are dry bottom wall-fired boilers and use an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) to control particulate matter, a wet limestone flue gas desulfurization (FGD) unit to control sulfur dioxide, low NO_X burners, over-fire air and Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Systems to control nitrogen oxides, ammonia injection to control sulfuric acid mist and good combustion to control carbon monoxide. Each FGD consists of three scrubber towers. During low load operation, one scrubber tower may be utilized to meet sulfur dioxide limits.

<u>SCR and Ammonia Injection Systems</u>.

Permit No. 0310045-017-AC authorized the installation of Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) systems on SJRPP Boiler Nos. 1 and 2. When operating, the SCR systems decrease nitrogen oxides (NO_X) emissions from the SJRPP Boiler Nos. 1 and 2.

Installation of the SCR systems resulted in collateral increases in emissions of sulfuric acid mist (SAM) and particulate matter (PM/PM_{10}). The potential increase of SAM emissions is a result of the oxidation of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) to sulfur trioxide (SO_3) that is emitted as SAM after the flue gas desulfurization (FGD) system. Permit No. 0310045-017-AC required the installation of additional ammonia injection systems on SJRPP Boiler Nos. 1 and 2 to reduce SAM emissions. Ammonia is injected downstream of the SCR reactor and upstream of the existing electrostatic precipitator (ESP). The ammonia reacts with SO_3 to form salts (e.g., ammonium sulfate), which are collected in the ESP. With the additional ammonia injection systems, there shall be no PSD-significant emissions increases due to the installation of SCR systems on SJRPP Boiler Nos. 1 and 2. Under this project, there were no other planned changes in SJRPP Boiler Nos. 1 and 2.

The SCR system/ammonia injection system on SJRPP Boiler No. 1 became operational on July 16, 2009 and the SCR system/ammonia injection system on SJRPP Boiler No. 2 became operational on March 24, 2009.

Each boiler exhausts through its own stack (640 feet above grade). The stack diameter is 22.3 feet, exit temperature is 156 degrees F and the actual stack gas flow rate is 1,800,000 acfm. SJRPP Boiler No. 1 began commercial operation in December 1986. SJRPP Boiler No. 2 began commercial operation in March 1988.

{Permitting Notes: These emissions units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase I and Phase II; NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)2., F.A.C.; Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration [PSD; PSD-FL-010; PSD-FL-010, amendment dated 10/28/1986; PSD-FL-010(A, B, C & D); 0310045-012-AC/PSD-FL-010E; and, 0310045-014-AC/PSD-FL-010F]; Siting's PA 81-13: Conditions of Certification; PA 81-13L; Rule 62-212.400(4) – (12), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated May 7, 1981; and, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The two SJRPP boilers Nos. 1 and 2 are also subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal-and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units.}

{Permitting Notes: Compliance with the Subpart UUUUU emissions limits shall be demonstrated pursuant to one of the available options specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU (see attached Appendix 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units). The permittee shall also comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified Subpart UUUUU, as applicable.}

In addition to the requirements below, these emissions units are also subject to the standards and requirements contained in the Acid Rain Part of this permit (see Section IV).

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rates are as follows:

E.U. ID No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input
016	6,144
017	6,144

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200 (Definitions - Potential to Emit (PTE)); PSD-FL-010; Part III, Rule 2, JEPB; and, PA 81-13]

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements. [Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

C.3. Methods of Operation.

a. *Fuels.* The only fuels allowed to be fired are coal, a coal blend with a maximum of 30 percent petroleum coke (by weight), new No. 2 distillate fuel oil, "on-specification" used oil and natural gas.
   (1) The new No. 2 fuel oil shall be used for startup and low load operation.
   (2) The maximum weight of petroleum coke (petcoke) burned shall not exceed 150,000 pounds per hour, based on a 30-day rolling average using production information for the amount of coal and petcoke metered from the coal storage bins to the boilers.
   (3) "On-specification" used oil will be generally fired as a blend with the No. 2 fuel oil. "On-specification" used oil containing PCBs above the detectable level of 2 ppm shall not be used for startup or shutdown. "On-specification" used oil containing PCBs between 2 and 49 ppm can only be fired when the emissions unit is at normal operating temperatures.
   (4) The permittee is authorized to continuously fire natural gas[2] in SJRPP Boiler No. 1 and 2 during normal operations. For each unit, there are 28 natural gas burners rated at 25 MMBtu/hour per burner. The maximum total heat input to each unit from firing natural gas is 700 MMBtu/hour. {Note: Natural gas firing shall only achieve approximately 11% of full load operation. Other authorized fuels shall be co-fired with natural gas to achieve full load operation.}
   (5) If at any time the permittee determines that it is appropriate to use supplemental fuel during periods of startup, shutdown, flame stabilization and low load operation, then No. 2 fuel oil and/or natural gas shall be used for the pulverized coal and petroleum coke-fired Boiler No. 1 or Boiler No. 2. [1]

b. *ESP and FGD Operation.* Neither coal, a blend of coal and petroleum coke, nor fuel oil shall be fired in the emissions units unless both electrostatic precipitator and limestone scrubber are operating properly, except as provided under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da.

c. *FGD Bypass Restriction.* No fraction of the flue gas shall be allowed to bypass the limestone flue gas desulfurization (FGD) system to reheat the gasses exiting from the FGD system, if the bypass will cause overall SO_2 removal efficiency less than 90 percent or as otherwise provided in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da. The percentage and amount of flue gas bypassing the FGD system shall be documented.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; PSD-FL-010; 0310045-014-AC/PSD-FL-010F; PA 81-13L&M; PSD-FL-010(A & B); 40 CFR 761.20(e); [1]0310045-024-AC/PSD-FL-010H; [2]0310045-029-AC/PSD-FL-010I; and, Application No. 0310045-039-AV]

C.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200 (Definitions - PTE), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2, JEPB; PSD-FL-010; and, PA 81-13]

Air Pollution Control Technologies and Measures

C.5. SCR Systems: The permittee is authorized to tune, operate and maintain new SCR systems for SJRPP Boilers 1 and 2 to reduce emissions of NO_X as described in the application. In general, the SCR systems will include the following equipment: ammonia storage; ammonia flow control unit (AFCU); ammonia injection

grid (AIG); vanadium pentoxide catalyst; an SCR reactor chamber; an SCR bypass system; and other ancillary equipment. [62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-017-AC, Specific Condition 3.2.]

{Permitting Note: The applicant elected to install the SCR systems to provide full flexibility in implementing the federal cap and trade program for NO_X under CAIR. Because CAIR affords a regulated facility the flexibility to evaluate market conditions to determine whether it will install controls, operate existing controls, or purchase allowances generated by other plants, the Department does not require the operation of this equipment.}

C.6. Ammonia Injection Systems. The permittee is authorized to tune, operate and maintain ammonia injection systems on SJRPP Boiler Nos. 1 and 2 to mitigate the formation of SAM due to the increased oxidation of SO_2 to SO_3 across the SCR reactors. Ammonia is injected downstream of the SCR reactor and upstream of the existing ESP. The control system regulating the amount of ammonia injected to control SAM is integrated into the plant digital control system. The ammonia reacts with SO_3 to form salts (e.g., ammonium sulfate), which are collected in the ESP. With the additional ammonia injection systems, there shall be no PSD-significant emissions increases due to the installation of SCR systems on SJRPP Boiler Nos. 1 and 2. The proposed equipment includes storage tanks, piping, injectors, a control system and other ancillary equipment. The ammonia injection systems shall be operable when the SCR system is in service. [Permit No. 0310045-017-AC, Specific Condition 3.3.]

C.7. Circumvention - SCR and Ammonia Injection Systems. No person shall circumvent any air pollution control device, or allow the emission of air pollutants without the applicable air pollution control device operating properly. Operation of the SCR is not required by this permit. As necessary, the permittee shall operate the ammonia injection system for SAM emissions control to ensure the project does not result in a PSD-significant emissions increase (7 tons/year) of sulfuric acid mist emissions above baseline actual emissions (1,317 tons/year). [Permit No. 0310045-017-AC, Specific Condition 3.4.]

C.8. Ammonia Slip. Ammonia slip measured at the stack downstream of all emission control systems shall not exceed 5 parts per million by volume (ppmv). Annual testing of ammonia shall be conducted and corrective measures taken if measured values exceed 2 ppmv. [Permit No. 0310045-017-AC, Specific Condition 3.7.]

C.9. Additives. The permittee is authorized to use calcium bromide ($CaBr_2$) and NALCO MerControl 8034 Plus additives as needed for mercury control. [Permit No. 0310045-045-AC; Permit No. 0310045-046-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions Nos. **C.10., C.11., C.14. thru C.17.,** and **C.19.** thru **C.21.,** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

C.10. Appendix SJRPP, Table 6 (Revised) - Part A, is incorporated by reference (attached) for SJRPP Boilers 1 and 2 (EU 016 and EU 017, respectively). [PSD-FL-010, amendment dated October 28, 1986; and, PSD-FL-010C, clerked July 29, 1999.]

C.11. Particulate Matter. No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any emissions unit any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of:

a. 0.030 lb/million Btu heat input derived from the combustion of solid or liquid fuels (coal, a blend of coal and petroleum coke, or fuel oil) and 184 lb/hour[1];
b. 1 percent of the potential combustion concentration (99 percent reduction) when combusting solid fuel (coal or a blend of coal and petroleum coke),
c. 30 percent of potential combustion concentration (70 percent reduction) when combusting liquid fuel,
d. Particulate matter emissions shall be controlled with an electrostatic precipitator, and
e. Particulate matter emissions from each SJRPP Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 shall not exceed 0.030 lb/MMBtu (3-run average). Compliance with the PM emissions standard will be demonstrated by Quarterly Emissions Testing. The permittee may in the future show compliance by a PM-CEMS in accordance with the requirements of NESHAP Subpart UUUUU.

[40 CFR 60.42Da(a); 40 CFR 63.9991 and Table 2 to Subpart UUUUU; PSD-FL-010 & BACT; PA 81-13; PSD-FL-010(A & B); and, PSD-FL-010C (clerked July 29, 1999), Table 6 (Revised) - Part A.]

C.12. Ash Content.
a. The maximum ash content of the coal is 18%, by weight.
b. The maximum ash content of the No. 2 fuel oil is 0.01%, by weight.
[PSD-FL-010; and, PA 81-13]

C.13. Visible Emissions. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6 minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. [40 CFR 60.42Da(b); PA 81-13; and, PSD-FL-010C (clerked July 29, 1999), Table 6 (Revised) - Part A.]

C.14. Sulfur Dioxide - Coal Only. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility which combusts solid fuel or solid-derived fuel any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of:
a. 1.20 lb/million Btu heat input, maximum two-hour average, and 0.76 lb/MMBtu heat input (90% reduction of the potential combustion concentration), 30-day rolling average and 4,669 lb/hour[1]; or
b. 30 percent of the potential combustion concentration (70 percent reduction), when emissions are less than 0.60 lb/million Btu heat input.
c. 100 percent of the potential combustion concentration (zero percent reduction), when emissions are less than 0.20 lb/million Btu heat input.
d. SO_2 emissions shall be controlled with a lime/limestone flue gas desulfurization system on each boiler.
e. 0.20 lb/million Btu heat input surrogate for HCl (30-day rolling average) with compliance shown using the existing SO_2 CEMS.

[40 CFR 60.43Da(a); 40 CFR 63.9991 and Table 2 to Subpart UUUUU; PSD-FL-010 and BACT; PA 81-13); and, [1]PSD-FL-010C (clerked July 29, 1999), Table 6 (Revised) - Part A.]

C.15. Sulfur Dioxide - Coal and Petroleum Coke Blends.
a. When coals with a sulfur content up to or equal to 2%, by weight, are co-fired with petroleum coke, the SO_2 emissions shall not exceed 0.53 lb/MMBtu heat input and a minimum of 79% reduction shall be achieved in the flue gas desulfurization system.
b. When coals with a sulfur content between 2 and 3.63%, by weight, are co-fired with petroleum coke, the SO_2 emission limitation shall be based on the following formula:
SO_2 emission limit (lb/MMBtu) = (0.2 x C/100) + 0.4
where: C = percent of coal co-fired on a heat input basis.
Please note that C is on a heat input basis and not on a weight input basis, so appropriate conversions should be used.
c. When coals with a sulfur content greater than 3.63%, by weight, are co-fired with petroleum coke, the SO_2 emissions shall not exceed the following formula:
SO_2 emission limit (lb/MMBtu) = (0.1653 x C x S – 0.4 x C + 40) x 1/100
where: C = percent of coal co-fired on a heat input basis; and,
S = weight percent sulfur in coal.
d. The maximum SO_2 emission rate when co-firing petroleum coke and coal shall not exceed 0.676 lb/MMBtu heat input.
e. Compliance with the SO_2 emissions limit shall be based on a 30-day rolling average for those days when petroleum coke is fired. Any use of petroleum coke during a 24-hour period shall be considered 1 day of the 30-day rolling average. The 30-day rolling average shall be calculated according to the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS) codified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, except as noted above.
f. 0.20 lb/million Btu heat input surrogate for HCl (30-day rolling average) with compliance shown using the existing SO_2 CEMS.

[40 CFR 63.9991 and Table 2 to Subpart UUUUU; PSD-FL-010; PSD-FL-010(A & B); 0310045-014-AC/PSD-FL-010F; and, PA 81-13L]

{Permitting Note; When firing petroleum coke blends, these emission units still meet the definition of coal-fired electric utility steam generating units because they burn coal for more than 10.0 percent of the average annual heat input during any 3 consecutive calendar years or for more than 15.0 percent of the annual heat input during any one calendar year.}

C.16. Sulfur Dioxide - Liquid Fuel Only. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility which combusts liquid fuel any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of:

a. 340 ng/J (0.80 lb/million Btu) heat input and 90 percent reduction,
b. 100 percent of the potential combustion concentration (zero percent reduction), when emissions are less than 86 ng/J (0.20 lb/million Btu) heat input, or

[40 CFR 60.43Da(b)(1) & (2); 40 CFR 63.9991 and Table 2 to Subpart UUUUU]

{Permitting Note: Currently, the permittee has indicated that when firing fuel oil only, these emissions units will meet the definition of a limited-use liquid oil-fired unit, which means an oil-fired electric utility steam generating unit with an annual capacity factor of less than 8 percent of its maximum or nameplate heat input, whichever is greater, averaged over a 24-month block contiguous period commencing April 16, 2015.}

C.17. Sulfur Dioxide – All Fuels. Compliance with the emission limitation and percent reduction requirements are both determined on a 30-day rolling average basis. [40 CFR 60.43Da(g); PSD-FL-010; and, PA 81-13]

C.18. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content.

a. The maximum coal sulfur content shall not exceed 4.0 percent, by weight.
b. The maximum sulfur content of the petroleum coke - coal blend shall not exceed 4 percent, by weight.
c. The maximum sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil shall not exceed 0.76%, by weight.

[PSD-FL-010; PA 81-13; PSD-FL-010(A & B); 0310045-014-AC/PSD-FL-010F; and, PA 81-13L]

C.19. Sulfur Dioxide – Fuel Blends. When fuel oil and coal (or a blend of coal and petroleum coke) are combusted simultaneously, the applicable standard is determined by proration using the following formulas or limits (whichever is more stringent):

a. If emissions of SO_2 to the atmosphere are greater than 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input:
   $PS_{SO2} = (340X + 520Y)/100$ and
   $\%P_S = 10$
b. If emissions of SO_2 to the atmosphere are equal to or less than 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input:
   $PS_{SO2} = (340X + 520Y)/100$ and
   $\%P_S = (10X + 30Y)/100$
   where:40CFR63
   PS_{SO2} = the prorated standard for sulfur dioxide when combusting fuel oil and coal (or a blend of coal and petroleum coke) simultaneously (ng/J heat input).
   $\%P_S$ = percentage of potential SO_2 emissions allowed.
   X = the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of fuel oil (excluding solid-derived fuels).
   Y = the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of coal or a blend of coal and petroleum coke (including solid-derived fuels).
c. 0.20 lb/million Btu heat input surrogate for HCl (30-day rolling average) with compliance shown using the existing SO_2 CEMS.

[40 CFR 60.43Da(h)(1) & (2); NESHAP Subpart UUUUU]

C.20. Nitrogen Oxides – Liquid and Solid Fuels. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain nitrogen oxides (NO_X) in excess of the following emission limits, based on a 30-day rolling average.

a. NO_X emissions limits.
   (1) Coal or coal-petroleum coke blend: 0.60 lb/million Btu (260 ng/J) heat input and 3,686 lb/hour[1];

(2) Fuel oil: 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/million Btu) heat input.

b. NO_X reduction requirement.
   (1) Solid fuels: 65 percent reduction of potential combustion concentration;
   (2) Liquid fuels: 30 percent reduction of potential combustion concentration.

[40 CFR 60.44Da; and, [1]PSD-FL-010C (clerked July 29, 1999), Table 6 (Revised) - Part A]

C.21. Nitrogen Oxides – Natural Gas. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility (emissions unit) any gases that contain NOx (expressed as NO_2) in excess of the following emission limit, based on a 30-day rolling average basis, and NO_X reduction requirement:

(1) 0.20 lb/million Btu [40 CFR 60.44Da(a)(1)], and
(2) 25 percent reduction [40 CFR 60.44Da(a)(2)]. Compliance with the NO_X emission limitation under 40 CFR 60.44Da(a)(1) constitutes compliance with the percent reduction requirements under §60.44Da(a)(2). [40 CFR 60.48Da(b)]

[0310045-029-AC/PSD-FL-010I, Specific Condition 3.3]

C.22. Nitrogen Oxides – Liquid and Solid Fuel Blends. When fuel oil and coal (or a blend of coal and petroleum coke) are combusted simultaneously, the applicable standard is determined by proration using the following formula:

$PS_{NOX} = (130X + 260Y)/100$

where:

PS_{NOX} is the prorated standard for nitrogen oxides when combusting coal (or a blend of coal and petroleum coke) and fuel oil simultaneously (ng/J heat input).
X = the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of fuel oil.
Y = the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of coal or a blend of coal and petroleum coke.

[40 CFR 60.44Da(c); and, PSD-FL-010]

C.23. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X) – Gaseous, Liquid and/or Solid Fuel Blends. When two or more fuels are combusted simultaneously, the applicable standard is determined by proration using the following formula:

$E_{NOX} = (0.20w + 0.30x + 0.60z)/100$

Where:

E_{NOX} = Applicable standard for NO_X when multiple fuels are combusted simultaneously (lb/MMBtu of heat input);
w = Percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of fuels subject to the standard of 0.20 lb/MMBtu of heat input for authorized gaseous fuels;
x = Percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of fuels subject to the standard of 0.30 lb/MMBtu of heat input for authorized liquid fuels;
z = Percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of fuels subject to the standard of 0.60 lb/MMBtu of heat input for authorized bituminous coal or a blend of bituminous coal with petcoke.

[0310045-029-AC/PSD-FL-010I, Specific Condition 3.4]

C.24. Mercury (Hg). Emissions of Hg shall not exceed either 1.2 pounds per terra Btu (lb/TBtu), 30-day rolling average, or 1.0 lb/TBtu, 90-day rolling average between existing EGUs at NGS and/or SJRPP in the same sub-category. Compliance with the Hg emissions standards will be demonstrated using sorbent trap systems. The permittee may in the future show compliance by an Hg-CEMS in accordance with the requirements of NESHAP Subpart UUUUU. [40 CFR 63.9991 and Table 2 to Subpart UUUUU]

C.25. On-Specification Used Oil. Burning of on-specification used oil is allowed in this emissions unit in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following conditions:

a. *On-Specification Used Oil Emissions Limitations.* This emissions unit is permitted to burn on-specification used oil, which contains a Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) concentration of less than 50 parts per million (ppm). On-specification used oil is defined as used oil that meets the specifications of

40 CFR 279 - Standards for the Management of Used Oil, listed below. "Off-specification" used oil shall not be burned. Used oil which fails to comply with any of these specification levels is considered "off-specification" used oil.

CONSTITUENT/PROPERTY	ALLOWABLE LEVEL
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1000 ppm maximum
Flash point	100 degrees F minimum

b. *Quantity Limitation.* This emissions unit is permitted to burn "on-specification" used oil that is generated by the JEA in the production and distribution of electricity, not to exceed 1,000,000 gallons during any calendar year.

c. *PCB Limitation.* Used oil containing a PCB concentration of 50 or more ppm shall not be burned at this facility. Used oil shall not be blended to meet this requirement.

d. *Operational Requirements.* On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration of 2 to less than 50 ppm shall be burned only at normal source operating temperatures. On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration of 2 to less than 50 ppm shall not be burned during periods of startup or shutdown.

e. *Testing Requirements.* For each batch of used oil to be burned, the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the used oil qualifies as on-specification used oil and that the PCB content is less than 50 ppm.

The requirements of this demonstration are governed by the following federal regulations:

(1) Analysis of used oil fuel. A generator, transporter, processor/re-refiner, or burner may determine that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the fuel specifications of Sec. 279.11 by performing analyses or obtaining copies of analyses or other information documenting that the used oil fuel meets the specifications. [40 CFR 279.72(a)]

(2) Testing of used oil fuel. Used oil to be burned for energy recovery is presumed to contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCB unless the marketer obtains analyses (testing) or other information that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels of PCBs.

(a) The person who first claims that a used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable level (2 ppm) PCB must obtain analyses or other information to support that claim.

(b) Testing to determine the PCB concentration in used oil may be conducted on individual samples, or in accordance with the testing procedures described in Sec. 761.60(g)(2). However, for purposes of this part, if any PCBs at a concentration of 50 ppm or greater have been added to the container or equipment, then the total container contents must be considered as having a PCB concentration of 50 ppm or greater for purposes of complying with the disposal requirements of this part.

(c) Other information documenting that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCBs may consist of either personal, special knowledge of the source and composition of the used oil, or a certification from the person generating the used oil claiming that the oil contains no detectable PCBs.

[40 CFR 761.20(e)(2)]

When testing is required, the owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the following parameters:

Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, total halogens, flash point and PCBs.

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

f. *Recordkeeping Requirements*. The owner or operator shall obtain, make, and keep the following records related to the use of used oil in a form suitable for inspection at the facility by the Department:
   (1) The gallons of on-specification used oil placed into inventory to be burned and the gallons of on-specification used oil burned each month.
   (2) Results of the analyses of each deposit of used oil, as required by the above conditions.
   (3) Other information, besides testing, used to make a claim that the used oil meets the requirements of on-specification used oil or that the used oil contains less than 50 ppm of PCBs.
   [40 CFR 279.72(b), 40 CFR 279.74(b) and 40 CFR 761.20(e)]

g. *Reporting Requirement*. The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results required above and the total amount of on-specification used oil placed into inventory to be burned and the total amount of on-specification used oil burned during the previous calendar year.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 279 & 40 CFR 761, unless otherwise noted.]

Excess Emissions

The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS or NESHAP provision.

C.26. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2, JEPB]

C.27. Best Operational Practices to Minimize Excess Emissions. The permittee shall follow the best operational practices to minimize excess emissions during startup and shutdown as described in Appendix Q Protocol for Startup and Shutdown. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C. and Application No. 0310045-039-AV]

C.28. 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.; and, Part III, Rule 2, JEPB]

Monitoring of Operations

C.29. Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Requirements. These emissions units are subject to the CAM requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM: SJRPP Boilers Nos. 1 and 2. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. [Rules 62-204.800 & 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 64]

NSPS Compliance Provisions

C.30. Compliance with PM. Compliance with the particulate matter emission limitation under 40 CFR 60.42a(a)(1) constitutes compliance with the percent reduction requirements for particulate matter under 40 CFR 60.42a(a)(2) and (3). [40 CFR 60.46a(a)]

C.31. Compliance With NO_X. Compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limitation under 40 CFR 60.44a(a)(1) constitutes compliance with the percent reduction requirements under 40 CFR 60.44a(a)(2). [40 CFR 60.46a(b)]

C.32. NSPS Excess Emissions. The particulate matter emission standards under 40 CFR 60.42a and the nitrogen oxide standards under 40 CFR 60.44a apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The sulfur dioxide emission standards under 40 CFR 60.43a apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or when both emergency conditions exist and the procedures under 40 CFR 60.46a(d) are implemented. [40 CFR 60.46a(c)]

C.33. NSPS Excess Emissions During Emergency Conditions. During emergency conditions in the principle company, an affected facility with a malfunctioning flue gas desulfurization system may be operated if sulfur dioxide emissions are minimized by:

a. Operating all operable flue gas desulfurization modules, and bringing back into operation any malfunctioned module as soon as repairs are completed.
b. Bypassing flue gases around only those flue gas desulfurization system modules that have been taken out of operation because they were incapable of any sulfur dioxide emission reduction or which would have suffered significant physical damage if they had remained in operation.

[40 CFR 60.46a(d)(1) & (2)]

C.34. Compliance Averages. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limitations and the percentage reduction requirements under 40 CFR 60.43a and the nitrogen oxides emissions limitations under 40 CFR 60.44a is based on the average emission rate for 30 successive boiler operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each boiler operating day and a new 30 day average emission rate for both sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides and a new percent reduction for sulfur dioxide are calculated to show compliance with the standards. [40 CFR 60.46a(e)]

C.35. Compliance Determinations. Compliance is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of all hourly emission rates for SO_2 and NO_X for the 30 successive boiler operating days, except for data obtained during startup, shutdown, or malfunction (NO_X only), or emergency conditions (SO_2 only). Compliance with the percentage reduction requirement for SO_2 is determined based on the average inlet and average outlet SO_2 emissions rates for the 30 successive boiler operating days. [40 CFR 60.46a(g)]

C.36. Insufficient Data. If the owner or operator has not obtained the minimum quantity of emission data as required under 40 CFR 60.47a, compliance of the affected facility with the emission requirements under 40 CFR 60.43a and 60.44a for the day on which the 30-day period ends may be determined by the Administrator following the applicable procedures in section 7 of Method 19. [40 CFR 60.46a(h)]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

C.37. Opacity. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring the opacity of emissions discharges to the atmosphere. If opacity interference due to water droplets exists in the stack (for example, from the use of an FGD system), the opacity is monitored upstream of the interference (at the inlet to the FGD system). If opacity interference is experienced at all locations (both at the inlet and outlet of the sulfur dioxide control system), alternate parameters indicative of the particulate matter control system's performance are monitored (subject to the approval of the Administrator). [40 CFR 60.49Da(a)]

C.38. Sulfur Dioxide. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring sulfur dioxide emissions as follows: Sulfur dioxide emissions are monitored at both the inlet and outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device. [40 CFR 60.49Da(b)]

C.39. Nitrogen Oxides. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions discharged to the atmosphere. [40 CFR 60.49Da(c)]

C.40. O_2 or CO_2. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring the oxygen or carbon dioxide content of the flue gases at each location where sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides emissions are monitored. [40 CFR 60.49Da(d)]

C.41. Requirement to Operate CEMS. The continuous monitoring systems shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation at the affected facility including periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, or emergency conditions, except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments. [40 CFR 60.49Da(e)]

C.42. Minimum Data Requirement. The owner or operator shall obtain emission data for at least 18 hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive boiler operating days. If this minimum data requirement cannot be met with a continuous monitoring system, the owner or operator shall supplement emission data with other monitoring systems approved by the Administrator or the reference methods and procedures as described in 40 CFR 60.47a(h). [40 CFR 60.49Da(f)]

C.43. One-hour Averages. The 1-hour averages required under 40 CFR 60.13(h) are expressed in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input and used to calculate the average emission rates under 40 CFR 60.46a. The 1-hour averages are calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13(b). At least two data points must be used to calculate the 1-hour averages. [40 CFR 60.49Da(g)]

C.44. Supplemental Data. When it becomes necessary to supplement continuous monitoring system data to meet the minimum data requirements in 40 CFR 60.47a(f), the owner or operator shall use the reference methods and procedures as specified in this paragraph. Acceptable alternative methods are given in 40 CFR 60.49Da(j).

a. Method 6 shall be used to determine the SO_2 concentration at the same location as the SO_2 monitor. Samples shall be taken at 60-minute intervals. The sampling time and sample volume for each sample shall be at least 20 minutes and 0.020 dscm (0.71 dscf). Each sample represents a 1-hour average.
b. Method 7 shall be used to determine the NO_X concentration at the same location as the NO_X monitor. Samples shall be taken at 30-minute intervals. The arithmetic average of two consecutive samples represents a 1-hour average.
c. The emission rate correction factor, integrated bag sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 or CO_2 concentration at the same location as the O_2 or CO_2 monitor. Samples shall be taken for at least 30 minutes in each hour. Each sample represents a 1-hour average.
d. The procedures in Method 19 shall be used to compute each 1-hour average concentration in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input.

[40 CFR 60.49Da(h)(1), (2), (3) & (4)]

C.45. Monitoring System Performance Evaluations. The owner or operator shall use methods and procedures in this paragraph to conduct monitoring system performance evaluations under 40 CFR 60.13(c) and calibration checks under 40 CFR 60.13(d). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in 40 CFR 60.49Da(j).

a. Methods 3B, 6 and 7 of 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, shall be used to determine O_2, SO_2, and NO_X concentrations, respectively.
b. SO_2 or NO_X (NO), as applicable, shall be used for preparing the calibration gas mixtures (in N_2, as applicable) under Performance Specification 2 of appendix B of 40 CFR 60.
c. For affected facilities burning only fossil fuel, the span value for a continuous monitoring system for measuring opacity is between 60 and 80 percent and for a continuous monitoring system measuring nitrogen oxides firing solid fuel is 1,000 ppm.
d. For affected facilities burning fossil fuel, alone or in combination with non-fossil fuel, the span value of the sulfur dioxide continuous monitoring system at the inlet to sulfur dioxide control device is 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential emissions of the fuel fired, and the outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device is 50 percent of maximum estimated hourly potential emissions of the fuel fired.

[40 CFR 60.49Da(i)(1), (2), (3), & (5)]

C.46. Reference Method Alternatives. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.47a.

a. For Method 6, Method 6A or 6B (whenever Methods 6 and 3 or 3B data are used) or 6C may be used. Each Method 6B sample obtained over 24 hours represents 24 1-hour averages. If Method 6A or 6B is used under 40 CFR 60.47a(i), the conditions under 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1) apply; these conditions do not apply under 40 CFR 60.47a(h).
b. For Method 7, Method 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E may be used. If Method 7C, 7D, or 7E is used, the sampling time is 1 hour.
c. For Method 3, Method 3A or 3B may be used if the sampling time is 1 hour.

d. For Method 3B, Method 3A may be used.
[40 CFR 60.49Da(j)]

Test Methods and Procedures

C.47. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method(s)	Description of Method(s) and Comment(s)
EPA Methods 1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F	Methods for Determining Particulate Matter Emissions
EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C	Methods for Determining Sulfur Dioxide Emissions
EPA Method 7, Method 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E	Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions
EPA Method 8 or EPA Conditional Test Method (CTM-013)[1]	Determination of Sulfuric Acid Mist Emissions CTM-013 may be used in lieu of EPA Method 8
EPA Method 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.)
EPA Method 9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions
EPA Conditional Test Method (CTM-027), or EPA Method 320	Determination of Ammonia Emissions (used to demonstrate compliance with the ammonia slip limit)[2]

The above methods are described in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Chapter 62-297, F.A.C; [1]DEP Order No. 09-I-AP, issued 06/22/09; and, [2]Permit No. 0310045-017-AC, Specific Condition 3.11.]

C.48. Annual Compliance Tests. Unless otherwise specified by this permit, during each calendar year (January 1st through December 31st), this emissions unit shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and standards for particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and visible emissions. So long as sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are measured by a continuous emission monitoring system and visible emissions are measured by a continuous opacity measurement system that meet performance specifications, quality assurance and quality control measures of 40 CFR part 60 or 75, annual emissions tests shall not be required for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, or visible emissions. Additionally, the continuous opacity monitoring system shall meet the manufacturer's quality assurance and quality control measures. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; and, PA 81-13]

C.49. Annual Tests - Ammonia Injection for SAM Emissions Control and SAM Emission Rates. During each calendar year, the permittee shall conduct performance tests to determine the SAM emission rates and adjust the ammonia injection rates as necessary. At least six representative 1-hour test runs shall be conducted on either SJRPP Boiler Nos. 1 or 2. Annual performance tests shall be alternated between the boilers such that testing is conducted on a boiler at least twice during each 5-year period. Within 45 days following the last test run conducted, the permittee shall provide a report summarizing the emissions tests conducted, the results of the tests, the catalyst oxidation rate, how the automated control system was adjusted, and the updated algorithm used for the automated control system or the updated series of related performance curves. [Permit No. 0310045-017-AC, Specific Condition 3.9.]

{Permitting Note: Because operation of the SCR systems is optional, annual ammonia injection and SAM emissions rate testing is not required in calendar years in which the SCR systems are not operated.}

C.50. Compliance Tests Prior To Renewal. Prior to permit renewal, compliance tests shall be performed for the following pollutants: VE, PM, SO_2 and NO_X. So long as SO_2 and NO_x are measured by a continuous emission monitoring system and VE is measured by a continuous opacity monitoring system that meet the performance specifications and quality assurance and quality control measures of 40 CFR part 60 or 75, emissions tests prior to renewal shall not be required for SO_2, NO_x, and VE. Additionally, the continuous opacity monitoring system shall meet the manufacturer's quality assurance and quality control measures. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

C.51. 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.]

C.52. Required Test Methods. In conducting performance tests, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the methods in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 or the methods and procedures as specified in 40 CFR 60.48a, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b). 40 CFR 60.8(f) does not apply to this section for SO_2 and NO_X. Acceptable alternative methods are given in 40 CFR 60.48a(e). [40 CFR 60.50Da(a)]

C.53. Particulate Matter. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standard as follows:

a. The dry basis F factor (O_2) procedures in Method 19 shall be used to compute the emission rate of particulate matter.
b. For the particulate matter concentration, Method 5 shall be used at affected facilities without wet FGD systems and Method 5B shall be used after wet FGD systems.
   (1) The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). The probe and filter holder heating system in the sampling train may be set to provide an average gas temperature of no greater than 160 ± 14 °C (320 ± 25 °F).
   (2) For each particulate run, the emission rate correction factor, integrated or grab sampling and analysis procedures of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration. The O_2 sample shall be obtained simultaneously with, and at the same transverse points as, the particulate run. If the particulate run has more than 12 transverse points, the O_2 transverse points may be reduced to 12 provided that Method 1 is used to locate the 12 O_2 transverse points. If the grab sampling procedure is used, the O_2 concentration for the run shall be the arithmetic mean of all the individual O_2 concentrations at each transverse point.
c. Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

[40 CFR 60.50Da(b)(1), (2) & (3)]

C.54. Sulfur Dioxide. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the sulfur dioxide standards as follows:

a. The percent of potential SO_2 emissions ($\%P_S$) to the atmosphere shall be computed using the following equation:

   $\%P_S = [(100 - \%R_F)(100 - \%R_S)]/100$

   where:

   $\%P_S$ = percent of potential SO_2 emissions, percent.
   $\%R_F$ = percent reduction from fuel pretreatment, percent.
   $\%R_S$ = percent reduction by SO_2 control system, percent.
b. The procedures in Method 19 may be used to determine percent reduction ($\%R_F$) of sulfur by such processes as fuel pretreatment (physical coal cleaning, hydrodesulfurization of fuel oil, etc.), coal pulverizers, and bottom and fly ash interactions. This determination is optional.
c. The procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the percent SO_2 reduction ($\%R_S$) of any SO_2 control system. Alternatively, a combination of an "as fired" fuel monitor and emission rates measured

after the control system, following the procedures in Method 19, may be used if the percent reduction is calculated using the average emission rate from the SO_2 control device and the average SO_2 input rate from the "as fired" fuel analysis for 30 consecutive boiler operating days.

d. The appropriate procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the emission rate.
e. The continuous monitoring system in 40 CFR 60.47a(b) and (d) shall be used to determine the concentrations of SO_2 and CO_2 or O_2.

[40 CFR 60.50Da(c)(1), (2), (3), (4) & (5)]

C.55. Nitrogen Oxides. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the NO_X standard as follows:

a. The appropriate procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the emission rate of NO_X.
b. The continuous monitoring system in 40 CFR 60.47a(c) and (d) shall be used to determine the concentrations of NO_X and CO_2 or O_2.

[40 CFR 60.50Da(d)(1) & (2)]

C.56. Alternative Test Methods. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.48a:

a. For Method 5 or 5B, Method 17 may be used at facilities with or without wet FGD systems if the stack temperature at the sampling location does not exceed the average temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). Procedures 2.1 and 2.3 of Method 5B in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A may be used in Method 17 only if it is used after wet FGD systems. Method 17 shall not be used after wet FGD systems if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.
b. The F_C factor (CO_2) procedures in Method 19 may be used to compute the emission rate of particulate matter under the stipulations of 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1). The CO_2 shall be determined in the same manner as the O_2 concentration.

[40 CFR 60.50Da(e)(1) & (2)]

C.57. Used Oil Compliance Requirements. Compliance with the "on-specification" used oil requirements will be determined as follows:

a. Analysis of a sample collected from each batch delivered for firing; or,
b. The new batch delivery is from a collection site that has an acceptable analysis already on file with the facility and the analytical results are assumed by the facility for the batch.
c. For quantification purposes, the highest concentration of each constituent as determined by any analysis is assumed to be the concentration of the constituent of the blended used oil.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, 40 CFR 279]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.58. Reporting Schedule. The following reports shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline(s)	Related Condition(s)
Performance Test Data	Semiannually	**C.60. – C.68.**
Quarterly Excess Emissions from Malfunctions	Every 3 months (if requested)	**C.69.**
Stack monitoring, fuel usage and fuel analysis data	Every 3 months (quarter)	**C.75.**

[40 CFR 60 Subpart A; and, Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

C.59. Performance Test Data Reports. For sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter emissions, the performance test data from the performance evaluation of the continuous monitors (including the transmissometer) must be submitted to the Administrator. (See Specific Conditions **C.60. – C.67.**) [40 CFR 60.51Da(a)]

C.60. SO_2 and NO_X Reporting. For sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides the following information is reported to the Administrator for each 24-hour period.

a. Calendar date.

b. The average sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emission rates (ng/J or lb/million Btu) for each 30 successive boiler operating days, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for non-compliance with the standards; and, description of corrective actions taken.
c. Percent reduction of the potential combustion concentration of sulfur dioxide for each 30 successive boiler operating days, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for non-compliance with the standard; and, description of corrective actions taken.
d. Identification of the boiler operating days for which pollutant or diluent data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 18 hours of operation of the facility; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and, description of corrective actions taken.
e. Identification of the times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates because of startup, shutdown, malfunction (NO_X only), emergency conditions (SO_2 only), or other reasons, and justification for excluding data other than startup, shutdown, malfunction, or emergency conditions.
f. Identification of "F" factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.
g. Identification of the times when hourly averages have been obtained based on manual sampling methods.
h. Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the continuous monitoring system.
i. Description of any modifications to the continuous monitoring system which could affect the ability of the continuous monitoring system to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3.

[40 CFR 60.51Da(b)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) & (9)]

C.61. Additional Reporting Requirements. If the required quantity of emission data as required by 40 CFR 60.47a is not obtained for any 30 successive boiler operating days, the following information obtained under the requirements of 40 CFR 60.46a(h) is reported to the Administrator for that 30-day period:
a. The number of hourly averages available for outlet emission rates (n_o) and inlet emission rates (n_i) as applicable.
b. The standard deviation of hourly averages for outlet emission rates (s_o) and inlet emission rates (s_i) as applicable.
c. The lower confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate (E_o^*) and the upper confidence limit for the mean inlet emission rate (E_i^*) as applicable.
d. The applicable potential combustion concentration.
e. The ratio of the upper confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate (E_o^*) and the allowable emission rate (E_{std}) as applicable.

[40 CFR 60.51Da(c)(1), (2), (3), (4) & (5)]

C.62. Control System Malfunction Notification. If any standards under 40 CFR 60.43a are exceeded during emergency conditions because of control system malfunction, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement:
a. Indicating if emergency conditions existed and requirements under 40 CFR 60.46a(d) were met during each period, and
b. Listing the following information:
   (1) Time periods the emergency condition existed;
   (2) Electrical output and demand on the owner or operator's electric utility system and the affected facility;
   (3) Amount of power purchased from interconnected neighboring utility companies during the emergency period;
   (4) Percent reduction in emissions achieved;
   (5) Atmospheric emission rate (ng/J) of the pollutant discharged; and
   (6) Actions taken to correct control system malfunction.

[40 CFR 60.51Da(d)(1) & (2)]

C.63. Fuel Pretreatment Credit. If fuel pretreatment credit toward the sulfur dioxide emission standard under 40 CFR 60.43a is claimed, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement:

a. Indicating what percentage cleaning credit was taken for the calendar quarter, and whether the credit was determined in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.48a and Method 19 (appendix A); and
b. Listing the quantity, heat content, and date each pretreated fuel shipment was received during the previous quarter; the name and location of the pretreatment facility; and the total quantity and total heat content of all fuels received at the affected facility during the previous quarter.

[40 CFR 60.51Da(e)(1) & (2)]

C.64. Missing CEMS Data. For any periods for which opacity, sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides emissions data are not available, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement indicating if any changes were made in operation of the emission control system during the period of data unavailability. Operations of the control system and the affected facility during periods of data unavailability are to be compared with operation of the control system and the affected facility before and following the period of data unavailability. [40 CFR 60.51Da(f)]

C.65. CEMS and Compliance Notification. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement indicating whether:
a. The required continuous monitoring system calibration, span, and drift checks or other periodic audits have or have not been performed as specified.
b. The data used to show compliance was or was not obtained in accordance with approved methods and procedures of this part and is representative of plant performance.
c. The minimum data requirements have or have not been met; or, the minimum data requirements have not been met for errors that were unavoidable.
d. Compliance with the standards has or has not been achieved during the reporting period.

[40 CFR 60.51Da(h)(1), (2), (3) & (4)]

C.66. Opacity Excess Emissions Reports. For the purposes of the reports required under 40 CFR 60.7, periods of excess emissions are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds the applicable opacity standards under 40 CFR 60.42a(b). Opacity levels in excess of the applicable opacity standard and the date of such excesses are to be submitted to the Administrator each calendar quarter. [40 CFR 60.51Da(i)]

C.67. Semi-Annual Report Submission. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit the written reports required under 40 CFR 60.51Da and 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, to the Administrator semiannually for each six-month period. All semiannual reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each six-month period. [40 CFR 60.51Da(j)]

C.68. Quarterly Excess Emissions Reports. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the compliance authority 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 compliance authority. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2, JEPB]

C.69. Used Oil Records. Records shall be kept of each delivery of "on-specification" used oil with a statement of the origin of the used oil and the quantity delivered/stored for firing. In addition, monthly records shall be kept of the quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in these emissions units; or, hourly if fired unblended. The above records shall be maintained in a form suitable for inspection, retained for a minimum of five years, and be made available upon request. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, 40 CFR 279.61 and 761.20(e)]

C.70. Used Oil Reporting. The permittee shall include in the "Annual Operating Report (AOR) for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility" a summary of the "on-specification" used oil analyses for the calendar year and a statement of the total quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 and the auxiliary boilers during the calendar year. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; and, Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB]

C.71. Fuel Consumption Records. The owner or operator shall maintain, for each emissions unit, a daily log of the amounts and types of fuels fired and copies of fuel analyses containing information on the sulfur and ash

content, percent by weight, and heating values. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

C.72. Natural Gas Firing Records. The permittee shall maintain sufficient records to document the firing of natural gas. [Permit No. 0310045-029-AC/PSD-FL-010I, Specific Condition 3.6]

C.73. Reporting and Recordkeeping.

a. Documentation verifying that the coal and petroleum coke fuel blends combusted in Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 have not exceeded the 30 percent maximum petroleum coke by weight limit shall be maintained and made available upon request by the Department or the compliance authority. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; 0310045-014-AC/PSD-FL-010F; and, PA81-13L]

b. The permittee shall maintain and submit to the Department and to the compliance authority on an annual basis for a period of five years from the date the emissions unit is co-fired with petroleum coke above 20%, by weight, information demonstrating in accordance with 40 CFR 52.21(b)(21)(v) and 40 CFR 52.21(b)(33) that the operational changes did not result in emissions increases of nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, sulfuric acid mist, volatile organic compounds, and particulate matter. [Permit No. 0310045-014-AC/PSD-FL-010F; and, PA81-13L]

C.74. Reporting and Recordkeeping. Stack monitoring, fuel usage and fuel analysis data shall be reported to the compliance authority on a quarterly basis in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7. [PA81-13]

C.75. Operational Data - SCR and Ammonia Injection Systems. For each unit, the permittee shall continuously monitor and record the ammonia injection rate for SAM emissions control and the hours of SCR bypass. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-017-AC, Specific Condition 3.13.]

{Permitting Note: Because operation of the SCR systems is optional, this monitoring requirement only applies when the SCR systems are in operation.}

C.76. Test Reports - SCR and Ammonia Injection Systems. For each sulfuric acid mist test run, the test report shall indicate the ammonia injection rate for SAM emissions control, unit load, unit heat input rate, and total secondary power input to the electrostatic precipitator. [Rule 62-297.310(10), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-017-AC, Specific Condition 3.12.]

C.77. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

Miscellaneous

C.78. Stack Height. The height of each boiler's exhaust stack for SJRPP Boiler No. 1 and No. 2 shall not be less than 640 feet above grade. [PSD-FL-010 and PA81-13]

C.79. NSPS Requirements - Subpart A. These emissions units shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, General Provisions, including:

40 CFR 60.7, Notification and Recordkeeping
40 CFR 60.8, Performance Tests
40 CFR 60.11, Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements
40 CFR 60.12, Circumvention
40 CFR 60.13, Monitoring Requirements
40 CFR 60.19, General Notification and Reporting requirements,

which have been adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(d), F.A.C., except that the Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of 40 CFR 60.4, 40 CFR 60.8(b)(2) and (3), 40 CFR 60.11(e)(7) and (8), 40 CFR 60.13(g), (i) and (j)(2), and 40 CFR 60.16. These emissions units shall comply with **Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A** included with this permit. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(d), F.A.C.]

C.80. NSPS Requirements - Subpart Da. Except as otherwise provided in this permit, these units shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978, adopted by reference in

Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)2., F.A.C., except that the Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of 40 CFR 60.47a. These emissions units shall comply with **Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da** included with this permit. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)2., F.A.C.]

Table of Contents

Subsection D. Emissions Unit 022

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions units:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
022	SJRPP: Bottom Ash, Fly Ash and Gypsum Handling and Storage Operations
022a	Gypsum Dewatering Building
022a	Gypsum Storage Enclosure
022j	Gypsum Truck Loadout
022j	Fly Ash Loadout for Silo 1A (metal structure)
022j	Fly Ash Loadout for Silo 1B (metal structure)
022j	Fly Ash Loadout for Silo 2A (metal structure)
022j	Fly Ash Loadout for Silo 2B (metal structure)
022k	Solid Waste Disposal Area
022l	Saleable Fly Ash Silo 1A with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)
022l	Saleable Fly Ash Silo 1B with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)
022l	Saleable Fly Ash Silo 2A with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)
022l	Saleable Fly Ash Silo 2B with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)
022l	Non-Saleable Fly Ash Silo Unit 1 with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)
022l	Non-Saleable Fly Ash Silo Unit 2 with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)
022m	Wet Fly Ash Loadout 1A/1B
022m	Bottom Ash Loadout 1A/1B
022m	Wet Fly Ash Loadout 2A/2B
022m	Bottom Ash Loadout 2A/2B
022n	Unpaved Road, By-Product Transport

Fugitive particulate matter emissions are generated from bottom ash, fly ash and gypsum materials handling and storage operations. This emissions unit/points are as depicted in Appendix SJRPP: Table 6 (Revised) - Part B, SJRPP: Materials Handling and Storage Operations [PSD-FL-010, and as amended (was originally Tables 2 and 6)]. Particulate matter emissions and visible emissions are controlled using fabric filter systems, water sprays, wetting agents, and full enclosures or partial enclosures, covers and wind screens, where appropriate and required by permit. Visible emissions limits shall be used for compliance purposes.

{Permitting Notes: This emissions unit/points are regulated under Rule 62-212.400(5), PSD NSR Review, which includes BACT [dated 05/07/81; PSD-FL-010, and as amended ((A) thru (E))]; PA 81-13, and as amended); and, 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-010(G).}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

D.1. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200 (Definitions - Potential to Emit (PTE)), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2, JEPB]

D.2. Air Quality Control Systems (AQCS). The permittee shall maintain and continue to use the AQCS established in Appendix SJRPP: Table 6 (Revised) - Part B, SJRPP: Materials Handling and Storage Operations, to minimize particulate matter emissions. [Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Part IV, Rule 2.401, JEPB; PSD-FL-010; BACT; PA 81-13; PSD-FL-010, amended October 28, 1986; PSD-FL-010C, clerked July 29, 1999; 0310045-012-AC/PSD-FL-010E; and, 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-010G]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Condition No. **D.3.** is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

D.3. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions (VE) shall be used for compliance purposes and shall not exceed the following opacity limits as established in Appendix SJRPP: Table 6 (Revised) - Part B, SJRPP: Materials Handling and Storage Operations:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description	VE Limit (% opacity)
022	SJRPP: Bottom Ash, Fly Ash and Gypsum Handling and Storage Operations	
022a	Gypsum Dewatering Building	5
022a	Gypsum Storage Enclosure	5
022j	Gypsum Truck Loadout	5
022j	Fly Ash Loadout for Silo 1A (metal structure)	10
022j	Fly Ash Loadout for Silo 1B (metal structure)	10
022j	Fly Ash Loadout for Silo 2A (metal structure)	10
022j	Fly Ash Loadout for Silo 2B (metal structure)	10
022k	Solid Waste Disposal Area	10
022l	Saleable Fly Ash Silo 1A with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)	5
022l	Saleable Fly Ash Silo 1B with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)	5
022l	Saleable Fly Ash Silo 2A with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)	5
022l	Saleable Fly Ash Silo 2B with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)	5
022l	Non-Saleable Fly Ash Silo Unit 1 with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)	5
022l	Non-Saleable Fly Ash Silo Unit 2 with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)	5
022m	Wet Fly Ash Loadout 1A/1B	10
022m	Bottom Ash Loadout 1A/1B	10
022m	Wet Fly Ash Loadout 2A/2B	10
022m	Bottom Ash Loadout 2A/2B	10
022n	Unpaved Road, By-Product Transport	10

[PSD-FL-010; BACT; PA 81-13; PSD-FL-010, amended October 28, 1986; PSD-FL-010C (clerked July 29, 1999), Table 6 (Revised) - Part B; 0310045-012-AC/PSD-FL-010E; and, 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-010G]

Excess Emissions

D.4. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

D.5. 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.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

Test Methods and Procedures

D.6. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method(s)	Description of Method(s) and Comment(s)
EPA Method 9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions

The above method is described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, Permit Nos. PSD-FL-010; PA 81-13; 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-010G]

D.7. Annual and Renewal Compliance Tests. During each calendar year (January 1st through December 31st) and prior to permit renewal, the emissions units/points listed below shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and standards for visible emissions shown in Specific Condition D.3. The most recent annual compliance test may be submitted to satisfy the requirements of the renewal test.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
022l	Saleable Fly Ash Silo 1A with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)
022l	Saleable Fly Ash Silo 1B with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)
022l	Saleable Fly Ash Silo 2A with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)
022l	Saleable Fly Ash Silo 2B with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)
022l	Non-Saleable Fly Ash Silo Unit 1 with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)
022l	Non-Saleable Fly Ash Silo Unit 2 with Fabric Filter (concrete structure)

The testing frequency for each emissions unit/point was established by the PSD permit, PSD-FL-010G. [Rule 62-297.310(10), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-010G, Table 6 (Revised) - Part B.]

D.8. 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.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

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

D.9. Reporting Schedule. The following report shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline(s)	Related Condition(s)
Quarterly Excess Emissions, if requested by the compliance authority	Every 3 months (quarter)	**D.10.**

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

D.10. Malfunction Notification. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the compliance authority 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 compliance authority. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

D.11. Test Reports and Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rules 62-213.440(1)(b) & 62-297.310(10), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

Table of Contents

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions units:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
023	SJRPP: Fuel and Limestone Handling and Storage Operations
023a	Rotary Railcar Dumper Building
023b	Conveyor C-3 Tunnel Ventilation (6,400 cfm)
023b	Conveyor C-3 Tunnel Ventilation (6,400 cfm)
023b	Conveyor C-3 Tunnel Ventilation (21,600 cfm)
023c	Shiphold Operations
023d	Ship Unloader Hopper and Spillage Collector Transfers
023d	Ship Unloader Hopper to Transfer CT-1, Spillage Conveyor
023e	Transfer Stations Nos. 1 thru 7
023e	Transfer Point 9GC-04 to 9GC-05
023f	Stacker/Reclaimer (Stacker Mode)
023f	Stacker
023f	Reclaimer
023g	Emergency Reclaim Hoppers - Load Out
023j	Limestone Truck Loadout & Transfer
023k	Limestone Storage Pile #1 - Existing
023k	Limestone Storage Pile #2 - Fuel Yard
023k	Limestone Reclaim Loadout - Grizzley
023k	Coal Pile
023k	Petroleum Coke Pile
023l	Limestone Reclaim Hopper (3DC-01)
023l	Limestone Silos with Cartridge Filters (2: 1DC-01 and 2DC-01)
023l	Quick Lime Silo with Fabric Filter (used for water treatment)
023l	Fuel Handling Building
023l	Unit #1 Fuel Storage Bins with Fabric Filter (DC-4)
023l	Unit #2 Fuel Storage Bins with Fabric Filter (DC-5)

The coal receiving, storage and transfer systems at the coal and petroleum coke storage yard support the operation of the two power boilers. Fugitive particulate matter emissions are generated from limestone handling and storage systems. The emissions units/points are as depicted in Table 6 (Revised) – Part B, SJRPP: Materials Handling and Storage Operations [PSD-FL-010, and as amended (was originally Tables 2 and 6)]. Particulate matter emissions and visible emissions are controlled using fabric filter systems, water sprays, wetting agents, and full enclosures or partial enclosures, covers and wind screens, where appropriate and required by permit. Visible emissions limits shall be used for compliance purposes. [Permit No. 0310045-035-AC; Permit No. 0310045-041-AC/PSD-FL-010J; and 0310045-044-AC/PSD-FL-010K]

{Permitting Notes: This emissions unit/points are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)31., F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) New Source Review: PSD-FL-010, and as amended (A) thru (E); Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated 07/07/1981; PPSA: PA 81-13, and as amended; and, 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-010(G).}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

E.1. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200 (Definitions - Potential to Emit (PTE)), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

E.2. Air Quality Control Systems (AQCS). The permittee shall maintain and continue to use the AQCS established in Appendix SJRPP: Table 6 (Revised) - Part B, SJRPP: Materials Handling and Storage Operations, to minimize particulate matter emissions. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Part IV, Rule 2.401, JEPB; PSD-FL-010; BACT; PA 81-13; PSD-FL-010, amended October 28, 1986; PSD-FL-010C, clerked July 29, 1999; 0310045-012-AC/PSD-FL-010E; and, 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-010G]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Condition Nos. **E.3.** and **E.4.** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

E.3. The emissions unit/points are subject to the included Appendix SJRPP: Table 6 (Revised) - Part B, SJRPP: Materials Handling and Storage Operations. [PSD-FL-010; BACT; PA 81-13; PSD-FL-010, amended 10/28/1986; PSD-FL-010C, clerked July 29, 1999; 0310045-012-AC/PSD-FL-010E; and, 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-010G]

E.4. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions (VE) shall be used for compliance purposes and shall not exceed the following opacity limits as established in Appendix SJRPP: Table 6 (Revised) - Part B, SJRPP: Materials Handling and Storage Operations:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description	VE Limit (% opacity)
023	SJRPP: Fuel and Limestone Handling and Storage Operations	
023a	Rotary Railcar Dumper Building	10
023b	Conveyor C-3 Tunnel Ventilation (6,400 cfm)	5
023b	Conveyor C-3 Tunnel Ventilation (6,400 cfm)	5
023b	Conveyor C-3 Tunnel Ventilation (21,600 cfm)	5
023c	Shiphold Operations	10
023d	Ship Unloader Hopper and Spillage Collector Transfers	10
023d	Ship Unloader Hopper to Transfer CT-1, Spillage Conveyor	10
023e	Transfer Stations Nos. 1 thru 7	5
023e	Transfer Point 9GC-04 to 9GC-05	5
023f	Stacker/Reclaimer (Stacker Mode)	10
023f	Stacker	10
023f	Reclaimer	10
023g	Emergency Reclaim Hoppers - Load Out	10
023j	Limestone Truck Loadout & Transfer	10
023k	Limestone Storage Pile #1 - Existing	10
023k	Limestone Storage Pile #2 - Fuel Yard	10
023k	Limestone Loadout	10
023k	Coal Pile	10

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description	VE Limit (% opacity)
023k	Petroleum Coke Pile	10
023l	Limestone Reclaim Hopper (3DC-01)	5
023l	Limestone Silos with Cartridge Filters (2: 1DC-01 and 2DC-01)	5
023l	Quick Lime Silo with Fabric Filter (used for water treatment)	5
023l	Fuel Handling Building	5
023l	Unit #1 Fuel Storage Bins with Fabric Filter (DC-4)	5
023l	Unit #2 Fuel Storage Bins with Fabric Filter (DC-5)	5

[PSD-FL-010; BACT; PA 81-13; PSD-FL-010, amended October 28, 1986; PSD-FL-010C (clerked July 29, 1999), Table 6 (Revised) - Part B; 0310045-012-AC/PSD-FL-010E, 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-010G; 0310045-035-AC; 0310045-041-AC/PSD-FL-010J; and 0310045-044-AC/PSD-FL-010K]

Excess Emissions

The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS or NESHAP provision.

E.5. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

E.6. 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.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

Test Methods and Procedures

E.7. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method(s)	Description of Method(s) and Comment(s)
EPA Method 9 and or 22	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions

The above method is described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, Permit Nos. PSD-FL-010; PA 81-13; 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-010G]

E.8. Annual Compliance Tests. During each calendar year (January 1st through December 31st), the following emission~~s~~ units/points shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and standards for visible emissions specified in Specific Condition E.4.:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
023l	Limestone Reclaim Hopper (3DC-01)
023l	Limestone Silos with Cartridge Filters (2: 1DC-01 and 2DC-01)
023l	Fuel Handling Building
023l	Unit #1 Fuel Storage Bins with Fabric Filter (DC-4)
023l	Unit #2 Fuel Storage Bins with Fabric Filter (DC-5)

The testing frequency for each emissions unit/point was established by the PSD permit, PSD-FL-010G. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-010G, Table 6 (Revised) - Part B, 0310045-035-AC; 0310045-041-AC/PSD-FL-010J; and 0310045-044-AC/PSD-FL-010K]

E.9. Compliance Tests Prior To Renewal. Prior to permit renewal, a VE compliance test shall be performed for the following emission units/points. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test (as specified in Specific Condition **E.8.**) may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of the renewal test.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
023b	Conveyor C-3 Tunnel Ventilation (6,400 cfm)
023b	Conveyor C-3 Tunnel Ventilation (21,600 cfm)
023b	Conveyor C-3 Tunnel Ventilation (21,600 cfm)
023l	Limestone Reclaim Hopper with (3DC-01)
023l	Limestone Silos with Cartridge Filters (2: 1DC-01 and 2DC-01)
023l	Quick Lime Silo with Fabric Filter (used for water treatment)
023l	Fuel Handling Building
023l	Unit #1 Fuel Storage Bins with Fabric Filter (DC-4)
023l	Unit #2 Fuel Storage Bins with Fabric Filter (DC-5)

The testing frequency for each emissions unit/point was established by the PSD permit, PSD-FL-010G. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-010G, Table 6 (Revised) - Part B; and 0310045-041-AC/PSD-FL-010J]

E.10. 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.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

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

E.11. Reporting Schedule. The following report shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline(s)	Related Condition(s)
Quarterly Excess Emissions, if requested by the compliance authority	Every 3 months (quarter)	**E.12.**

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

E.12. Malfunction Notification. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the compliance authority 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 compliance authority. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

E.13. Test Reports and Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rules 62-213.440(10) & 62-297.310(10), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

Miscellaneous Requirements.

E.14. NSPS Requirements - Subpart A. These emissions units shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, General Provisions, including:

40 CFR 60.7, Notification and Recordkeeping
40 CFR 60.8, Performance Tests
40 CFR 60.11, Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements
40 CFR 60.12, Circumvention
40 CFR 60.13, Monitoring Requirements
40 CFR 60.19, General Notification and Reporting requirements,

which have been adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(d), F.A.C., except that the Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of 40 CFR 60.4, 40 CFR 60.8(b)(2) and (3), 40 CFR 60.11(e)(7) and (8), 40 CFR 60.13(g), (i) and (j)(2), and 40 CFR 60.16. These emissions units shall comply with **Appendix 40 CFR 60 Subpart A** included with this permit. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(d), F.A.C.]

E.15. NSPS Requirements - Subpart Y. Except as otherwise provided in this permit, this emissions unit/points shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)31., F.A.C. This emissions unit/points shall comply with **Appendix 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y** included with this permit. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)2., F.A.C.]

E.16. Fuel Handling Building. The permittee shall install and operate water mist spray bars at the transfer points to control fugitive dust with the building. In addition, JEA must employ regular house cleaning measures and best management practices (BMP) plan to minimize generation of fugitive dust within the building. [0310045-041-AC/PSD-FL-010J]

Table of Contents

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions units:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
024	SJRPP: Cooling Towers (2)

Fugitive particulate matter emissions from the two cooling towers are controlled with drift eliminators. No mass testing requirement is imposed due to the physical layout.

{Permitting Note: This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-212.400(5), PSD NSR Review (see PSD-FL-010 issued March 12, 1982, and amended October 28, 1986); PSD-FL-010C, clerked July 29, 1999.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

F.1. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200 (Definitions - Potential to Emit (PTE)), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2, JEPB; and, Permit Nos. PSD-FL-010 & PA 81-13]

F.2. Controls. The permittee shall maintain and continue to use drift elimination to minimize particulate matter emissions. [Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Part IV, Rule 2.401, JEPB; and Permit Nos. PSD-FL-010; BACT; PA 81-13; PSD-FL-010, amended October 28, 1986; and, PSD-FL-010C, clerked July 29, 1999]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Condition Nos. **F.3.** and **F.4.** is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

F.3. This emissions unit/points are subject to Appendix SJRPP: Table 6 (Revised) - Part A, SJRPP, amended July 29, 1999, and it is attached. [PSD-FL-010; BACT; PA 81-13; PSD-FL-010, amended October 28, 1986; and, PSD-FL-010C, clerked July 29, 1999]

F.4. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions from each cooling tower shall not exceed 67 lbs/hr[1]. No mass testing requirement shall be imposed due to the physical layout. [Permit Nos. PSD-FL-010, PA 81-13 and [1]PSD-FL-010C (clerked July 29, 1999), Table 6 (Revised) - Part A.]

Test Methods and Procedures

F.5. 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.]

{Permitting Note: No mass testing is required, however, special compliance testing could be required.}

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

F.6. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rules 62-213.440(1)(b) & 62-297.310(10), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

Table of Contents

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions units:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
026	NGS Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler No. 2
027	NGS Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler No. 1

These emissions units are two coal, coal coated with latex, petroleum coke, biomass, and landfill gas fired circulating fluidized bed (CFB) boilers. These boilers are connected to the existing steam turbines of the retired Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 (297.5 MW each) as part of the repowering project authorized under air construction permit, No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265. A dual-flued 495-foot stack was added to the facility for Repowered Units 1 and 2, along with solid fuel delivery and storage facilities, limestone preparation and storage facilities (including three limestone dryers), a lime silo, aqueous ammonia storage, polishing scrubbers, precipitators or baghouses, ash removal and storage facilities, and an electrical substation. The stack diameter is 15 feet, exit temperature is 144 degrees F and the actual stack gas flow rate is 700,000 acfm.

JEA is allowed to burn 195 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) of landfill gas in the CFB Boiler Nos. 1 and 2 (total). The 195 scfm of landfill gas is equivalent to a heat input of 6 MMBtu/hr. The landfill gas is being generated from the adjacent North Landfill (Facility ID No. 0310340) operated by the City of Jacksonville which is located directly north of the JEA NGS/SJRPP/ST power plant at 11405 Island Drive in Duval County. The maximum sulfur content, as H_2S, of the landfill gas is expected to be 48.2 parts per million volume dry (ppmvd). The natural gas presently being combusted in the CFB boilers typically contains 34 ppmvd of H_2S.

Each NGS CFB boiler is equipped with a selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) system to reduce NO_X emissions, limestone injection to reduce SO_2 emissions, fabric filter to reduce particulate matter (PM & PM_{10}) emissions, while maximizing combustion efficiency and minimizing NO_X formation to limit CO and VOC emissions.

CFB boiler Nos. 1 and 2 began operation in February 2002 and May 2002, respectively.

{Permitting Notes: The emissions units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II; NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)2., F.A.C.; Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration [PSD; PSD-FL-265; PSD-FL-265(A, B & C)]; and, Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination; and, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The two NGS boilers are also subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units.}

{Permitting Notes: Compliance with the Subpart UUUUU emissions limits shall be demonstrated pursuant to one of the available options specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU (see attached Appendix 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units). The permittee shall also comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified Subpart UUUUU, as applicable. In the future, EU's 026 and 027at NGS may reclassify as low emitting EGU (LEE) units under MATS since their Hg emissions are significantly lower than the limits.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

G.1. Permitted Capacity.

a. The maximum operation heat input rates are as follows:

E.U. ID No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
026	2,764	Natural Gas, No. 2 Fuel Oil, Coal, Biomass and Petroleum Coke

027	2,764	Natural Gas, No. 2 Fuel Oil, Coal, Biomass and Petroleum Coke

These rates are included only for purposes of determining capacity during compliance stack tests. Continuous compliance with these rates is not required; and, capacity during compliance testing shall be determined based on fuel flow data and the as-fired heat content of the fuel.

b. The maximum landfill gas firing rate for the CFB Boiler Nos. 1 and 2 is as follows:

E.U. ID No.	scf/hr
026 and 027	11,700 (total)

Landfill gas may be burned in combination with other authorized fuels provided the maximum heat input to each boiler is not exceeded.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) & 62-210.200 (Definitions - Potential to Emit (PTE)), F.A.C; and, Permit Nos. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265, 0310045-027-AC & 0310045-037-AC/PSD-FL-265F.]

{Permitting Notes: The permittee and the Department agree that the CEMS used for the federal Acid Rain Program (40 CFR Part 75) conservatively overestimates heat input ratings. The monitoring data for heat input is, therefore, not appropriate for purposes of compliance, including annual compliance certifications.}

G.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements. [Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

G.3. Methods of Operation. Only coal, coal treated with a latex binder, petroleum coke, No. 2 fuel oil (maximum sulfur content of 0.05 percent, by weight), up to 240 tons per day of biomass in each unit, and natural gas, shall be fired in Units 1 and 2. {Note: Fuel additives, such as naturally occurring clays containing kaolinite or montmorillonite, along with olivine, bauxite or granite in the form of a raw material and/or as a component of coal bottom ash may be used to prevent agglomeration of the bed material in the boilers. The Department and the Compliance Authority shall be notified in writing if a new source or type of fuel additive is desired to be evaluated for approval.} [Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Permit Nos. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265, 0310045-012-AC & 0310045-037-AC/PSD-FL-265F.]

G.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200 (Definitions - PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

Air Pollution Control Technology

G.5. Sulfur Dioxide, Acid Gases and Metals Control. Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and acid gases shall be controlled by the injection of limestone into the CFB boiler beds. Residual sulfur dioxide, acid gases and metals shall be further controlled by the use of add-on air quality control systems for Units 1 and 2. The add-on air quality control systems installed by JEA and approved by the Department are spray dryer absorber (SDA) systems (one for Unit 1 and one for Unit 2) and fabric filters (one for Unit 1 and one for Unit 2). During periods when an SDA is non-operational due to malfunction, maintenance or repair, limestone injection to the associated CFB boiler shall be increased to the extent needed to ensure that the SO_2 emission limits in Specific Condition No. **G.8.** for Units 1 and 2 of 0.2 lb/MMBtu, 24-hr block average, and 0.15 lb/MMBtu, 30-day rolling average are achievable. Non-operation of the SDA is limited to a maximum of 12 hours per month per unit (12-month rolling average). The permittee shall inject limestone into the CFB boiler beds or use the spray dryer absorber as necessary to maintain SO_2 emissions within permit limits as recorded by the continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) at all times. [Rule 62-213.440(1) (Assurance of Compliance), F.A.C.; and, Permit Nos. 0310045-027-AC & 0310045-022-AC/PSD-FL-265E, Specific Condition 9.]

G.6. Oxides of Nitrogen Control. A selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) system designed to meet a limit of 0.09 lb/MMBtu, 30-day rolling average, shall be used for control of oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) emissions. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.7. Particulate Matter Control. Particulate matter (PM and PM_{10}) shall be controlled by the use of high efficiency, add-on air quality control devices (either fabric filters or electrostatic precipitators) that are designed to meet a limit of 0.011 lb/MMBtu. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions Nos. **G.8.** thru **G.18.** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

G.8. Best Available Control Technology. The following Table 1 is a summary of the BACT determinations by the Department and other limits requested by the applicant, as noted:

Table 1: Emission Limits for CFB Units 1 and 2

Pollutant	Emission Limits - Per Unit
Visible emissions	10 percent opacity, 6-minute block average
SO_2 [2]	0.2 lb/MMBtu, 24-hour block average [2, 3] 0.15 lb/MMBtu, 30-day rolling average [2]
NO_X [1]	0.09 lb/MMBtu, 30-day rolling average [4]
PM/PM_{10} [1]	0.011 lb/MMBtu, 3-hour average [1]
CO [1]	350 lbs/hour, 24-hour block average [1,3]
VOCs [1]	14 lbs/hour, 3-hour average [1]
Pb [2]	0.07 lb/hour, 3-hour average [2]
H_2SO_4 [2]	1.1 lbs/hour, 3-hour average [2]
HF [1]	0.43 lb/hour, 3-hour average [1]
Hg [1]	0.03 lb/hour, 6-hour average [1]

[1] BACT determination.
[2] Requested by applicant.
[3] 24-hour block averages are calculated from midnight to midnight.
[4] Equivalent to approximately 0.8-0.9 lb/MW-hr (gross energy output).

[Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.9. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 10 percent opacity, 6-minute block average, excluding periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.10. Sulfur Dioxide.

a. Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions from CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 shall not exceed 0.20 lb/MMBtu (24-hour block average) nor 0.15 lb/MMBtu (30-day rolling average).
b. Sulfur dioxide from CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 and existing Boiler No. 3 combined shall not exceed 12,284 tons during any consecutive 12-month period on a rolling basis.
c. 0.20 lb/MMBtu heat input, surrogate for HCl (30-day rolling average) with compliance shown using the existing SO_2 CEMS.

[40 CFR 63.9991 and Table 2 to Subpart UUUUU, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

{Permitting Note; When firing petroleum coke, No. 2 fuel oil (maximum sulfur content of 0.05 percent, by weight), up to 240 tons per day of biomass in each unit, and natural gas, these emission units still meet the definition of coal-fired electric utility steam generating units because they burn coal for more than 10.0 percent of the average annual heat input during any 3 consecutive calendar years or for more than 15.0 percent of the annual heat input during any one calendar year.}

G.11. Oxides of Nitrogen.

a. Oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) emissions from CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 shall not exceed 0.09 lb/MMBtu on a 30-day rolling average basis.
b. Oxides of nitrogen emissions from CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 and existing Boiler No. 3 combined shall not exceed 3,600 tons during any consecutive 12-month period on a rolling basis.

[Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.12. Particulate Matter (PM and PM_{10}).

a. Particulate matter (PM) emissions from CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 shall not exceed 0.011 lb/MMBtu (3-hour average).
b. Particulate matter-10 microns or smaller (PM_{10}) emissions from CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 shall not exceed 0.011 lb/MMBtu (3-hour average).
c. Stack emissions of particulate matter (PM) from CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 and existing Boiler No. 3 combined shall not exceed 881 tons during any consecutive 12-month period on a rolling basis.
d. Particulate matter emissions from each NGS Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 shall not exceed 0.030 lb/MMBtu (3-run average). Compliance with the PM emissions standard will be demonstrated by Quarterly Emissions Testing. The permittee may in the future show compliance by a PM-CEMS in accordance with the requirements of NESHAP Subpart UUUUU.

[Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.9991 and Table 2 to Subpart UUUUU and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.13. Carbon Monoxide. Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 350 lbs/hour, 24-hour block average, nor 1,533 tons per year from either CFB Boiler No. 1 or No. 2. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.14. Volatile Organic Compounds. Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions shall not exceed 14 lbs/hour (3-hour average), nor 61.5 tons per year from either CFB Boiler No. 1 or No. 2. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.15. Lead. Lead (Pb) emissions shall not exceed 0.07 lb/hour (3-hour average), from either CFB Boiler No. 1 or No. 2. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.16. Sulfuric Acid Mist. Sulfuric acid mist (H_2SO_4) emissions shall not exceed 1.1 lbs/hour (3-hour average), from either CFB Boiler No. 1 or No. 2. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.17. Hydrogen Fluoride. Hydrogen fluoride (HF) emissions shall not exceed 0.43 lb/hour (3-hour average), from either CFB Boiler No. 1 or No. 2. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.18. Mercury.

a. Mercury (Hg) emissions shall not exceed 0.03 lb/hour (6-hour average), from either CFB Boiler No. 1 or No. 2. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]
b. Emissions of Hg shall not exceed either 1.2 pounds per terra Btu (lb/TBtu), 30-day rolling average, or 1.0 lb/TBtu, 90-day rolling average between existing EGUs at NGS and/or SJRPP in the same sub-category. Compliance with the Hg emissions standards will be demonstrated using sorbent trap systems. The permittee may in the future show compliance by a Hg-CEMS in accordance with the requirements of NESHAP Subpart UUUUU. [40 CFR 63.9991 and Table 2 to Subpart UUUUU]

Excess Emissions

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

G.19. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed the limitations established in Specific Condition **G.22.** [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-265C]

G.20. Best Operational Practices to Minimize Excess Emissions. The permittee shall follow the best operational practices to minimize excess emissions during startup and shutdown as described in Appendix Q Protocol for Startup and Shutdown. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C. and Application No. 0310045-039-AV]

G.21. 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.]

G.22. Excess Emissions - Authorized Emissions. Notwithstanding other emission limits and standards established by this permit, excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be permitted provided (1) that best operational practices are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but not exceed sixty (60) hours during any 30 consecutive calendar days per emissions unit (CFBs Units Nos. 1 and 2). The permittee shall keep operational records necessary to demonstrate compliance with this restriction. Emissions data collected during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall be included when determining compliance with annual emission limits. The CFB Units shall not be started up at the same time. The permittee shall update the written procedure summarizing the current best operational practices to be followed every 5 years (at operating permit renewal). Pursuant to Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions, the following are defined:

a. *Startup.* The commencement of operation of any emissions unit which has shut down or ceased operation for a period of time sufficient to cause temperature, pressure, chemical or pollution control device imbalances, which result in excess emissions.
b. *Shutdown.* The cessation of the operation of an emissions unit for any purpose.
c. *Malfunction.* Any unavoidable mechanical and/or electrical failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process resulting in operation in an abnormal or unusual manner.

See 40 CFR 60.7 and Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C. for reporting of excess emissions. [Rules 62-210.200, 62-210.700(1) & (5), F.A.C.; and, 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-265C]

Monitoring of Operations

G.23. Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Requirements. These emissions units are subject to the CAM requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM: NGS CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. [40 CFR 64; and, Rules 62-204.800 & 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Monitoring Requirements

G.24. Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems. The permittee shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS) in the stack to measure and record the sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and visible emissions from CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2. An emission level above a BACT limit, considering the 6-minute, 24-hour and 30-day rolling average periods, as applicable, shall be reported to the compliance authority pursuant to Rule 62-4.160(8), F.A.C. The continuous emission monitoring systems shall comply with the certification, performance specifications, and

quality assurance, and other applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 and 40 CFR Part 60 (Appendix B), as indicated above. Periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall be monitored, recorded, and reported as excess emissions when emission levels exceed the limits in Table 1 of Specific Condition No. **G.8.** following the format of 40 CFR 60.7 (As revised, 64 Fed Reg. 7458 (Feb. 12, 1999)). {Note: 40 CFR 75 does not address RATA requirements for CO CEMS. The required annual RATA testing for the CO CEMS shall be performed instead as required by 40 CFR 60 Appendix B.} [Permit No. 0310045-037-AC/PSD-FL-265F, Specific Condition 50.(a).]

Compliance Determination - Test Methods and Procedures

G.25. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method(s)	Description of Method(s) and Comment(s)
EPA Methods 1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
EPA Methods 5, 5B, 8, 17 or 29	Methods for Determining Particulate Matter Emissions
EPA Methods 201 or 201A	Methods for Determining PM_{10} Emissions
EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C	Methods for Determining Sulfur Dioxide Emissions
Method 7, Method 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E	Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions
EPA Method 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.)
EPA Method 9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions
EPA Method 10	Determination of Carbon Monoxide

The above methods are described in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.]

G.26. Annual Compliance Tests. Unless otherwise specified by this permit, during each calendar year (January 1st through December 31st), this emissions unit shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and standards for PM_{10}, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and visible emissions. So long as SO_2, NO_X, VE, and CO are measured by a continuous emissions monitoring system that meet the performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60 or 75, annual emissions test shall not be required for SO_2, NO_X, VE, or CO. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

G.27. Compliance Tests Prior To Renewal. Prior to permit renewal, compliance tests shall be performed for the following pollutants: VE, PM, CO, VOC, NO_X, and SO_2. So long as SO_2, NO_X, VE, and CO are measured by a continuous emissions monitoring system that meet the performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60 or 75, annual emissions test shall not be required for SO_2, NO_X, VE, or CO. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

G.28. 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.]

G.29. Performance Tests and CEMS Certifications. Annual compliance tests shall be performed during each calendar year (January 1st through December 31st) pursuant to Rule 62-297.340, F.A.C., on CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 while firing either coal or petroleum coke as indicated below. No stack tests are required if

continuous emissions monitoring systems are used to demonstrate compliance pending EPA approval, otherwise initial performance tests shall be conducted as described above. Certification tests (or performance evaluations, as applicable) for all Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) required by this permit must be completed within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which each unit will be operated but not later than 90 days of initial operation, and prior to the initial stack tests for that Unit. No methods other than the ones identified below may be used for compliance testing unless prior DEP or the compliance authority approval is received in writing. DEP or the compliance authority may request a special compliance test pursuant to Rule 62-297.340(2), F.A.C., when, after investigation (such as complaints, increased visible emissions, or questionable maintenance of control equipment), there is reason to believe that any applicable emission standard is being violated. [Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.30. Visible Emissions (Opacity). Compliance with the visible emissions limit in Specific Condition **G.9.** shall be demonstrated with continuous opacity monitors installed, certified, operated, and maintained in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75, based on 6-minute block averages and excluding periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. [Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.31. Sulfur Dioxide.

a. Compliance with sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions limits in Specific Condition **G.10.a.** shall be demonstrated with Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS) installed, certified, operated and maintained in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75, based on 24-hour block and 30-day rolling averages, as applicable, and excluding periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. Emissions recorded in parts per million shall be converted to lb/MMBtu using an appropriate F-factor for purposes of determining compliance with the emission limits in Specific Condition **G.10.a.**
b. Compliance with the annual SO_2 emission limit in Specific Condition **G.10.b.** shall be determined based on SO_2 data from the CEMS. Emissions during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall be considered in determining the total annual emissions.
c. At least three hours of data are required to establish a 24-hour average for CEMS data.

[Permit Nos. 0310045-012-AC/PSD-FL-265B & 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-265C]

G.32. Oxides of Nitrogen.

a. Compliance with the oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) emissions limit in Specific Condition **G.11.a.** shall be demonstrated with a CEMS installed, certified, operated and maintained in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75, based on a 30-day rolling average and excluding periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction. The 30-day rolling averages will be determined based on hourly values calculated in accordance with Appendix F of 40 CFR Part 75.
b. Compliance with the annual NO_X emissions limit in Specific Condition **G.11.b.** shall be determined by summing the products of hourly NO_X emission rate and heat input rate data from the CEMS. Emissions during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall be considered in determining the total emissions.

[Permit No. 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-265C]

G.33. Particulate Matter.

a. Annual compliance tests shall be performed on CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 using EPA Methods 201 or 201A, to determine compliance with the particulate matter-10 microns or smaller (PM_{10}) limits in Specific Condition **G.12.b.** while firing petroleum coke. If petroleum coke has been fired for less than 400 hours during the previous calendar year, the annual testing may be performed while firing coal.
b. Compliance with the annual particulate matter (PM) emissions limit in Specific Condition **G.12.c.** shall be determined using the following formula. This formula shall be used for each fuel consumed by each of CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 and existing Boiler No. 3, and the resulting PM emissions summed to obtain a 12-month total for CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 and existing Boiler No. 3.

PM Emissions = (Fuel Usage[a]) x (Emission Factor[b]) x unit conversion factors
Where:

[a] The "Fuel Usage" shall be measured by calibrated fuel flow meters (±5 percent accuracy) and recorded daily when a unit is operated.

[b] An "Emissions Factor" of [(9.19 x weight percent sulfur content) + 3.22] pounds per thousand gallons (lbs/10^3 gal) shall be used for fuel oil burned in existing Boiler No. 3. The weight percent sulfur content shall be determined based on an analysis of a representative sample of the fuel oil being consumed. The analysis shall be performed using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition. An "Emissions Factor" of 5 pounds per million cubic feet (lb/MCF) shall be used for natural gas burned in existing Boiler No. 3. For Repowered Units 1 and 2, the "Emissions Factor" shall be based on particulate matter stack test results using EPA Methods 5, 5B, 8, 17, or 29 for the individual units, and shall apply to the quantities of fuel consumed in the individual units during the period immediately following the stack tests for the respective units until subsequent stack tests are completed.

[Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265; Permit No. 0310045-049-AC/PSD-FL-265G]

G.34. Carbon Monoxide.

a. Compliance with the short-term carbon monoxide (CO) limit in Specific Condition **G.13.** shall be demonstrated with CEMS installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B based on a 24-hour block average and excluding periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
b. Compliance with the annual CO limit in Specific Condition **G.13.** shall be demonstrated by summing the products of hourly CO emission rate and heat input rate data from the CEMS. Emissions during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall be considered in determining the total emissions.

[Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.35. Valid Data. For the continuous monitoring systems required under Specific Conditions **G.31.a.**, **G.32.a.**, and **G.34.a.**, the permittee shall determine compliance based on CEMS data at the end of each operating day (midnight to midnight), new 24-hour block and 30-day average emission rates shall be calculated from the arithmetic average of all valid hourly emission rates during the previous 24-hours or 30 operating days, as appropriate. Valid hourly emission rates shall not include periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., where emissions exceed the standards in Table 1 (See Specific Condition **G.8.**). These excess emission periods shall be reported as required in 40 CFR 60.7. A valid hourly emission rate shall be calculated for each hour in which at least two concentrations are obtained at least fifteen (15) minutes apart. [Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.36. Volatile Organic Compounds. Compliance tests shall be performed on Units 1 and 2 using EPA Method 18, 25, or 25A to determine compliance with the volatile organic compound (VOC) emission limit in Specific Condition **G.14.** while firing petroleum coke. Compliance testing shall be conducted once within every five (5) years thereafter while firing petroleum coke or coal. Compliance with the CO limits based on CEMS data shall be used as surrogates to indicate compliance with the VOC limits. [Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.37. Lead. A compliance test shall be conducted once every five years at permit renewal on one of the units while firing petroleum coke or coal or any mix of the two fuels and with the SDA down for maintenance. On July 28, 2009, a compliance test for lead was conducted on approximately 80 percent pet coke and 20 percent coal with the SDA down for maintenance. Subsequently, if the normal fuel mix to the CFB boilers is changed to 25 percent (or greater) coal for a period of more than 15 days, and the SDA requires scheduled maintenance, then an additional compliance test shall be conducted at a typical fuel mix within 60 days after

the change is made and while the SDA is down for maintenance. [Permit No. 0310045-022-AC/PSD-FL-265E, Specific Condition 37.]

G.38. Sulfuric Acid Mist. Compliance with the SO_2 limits based on CEMS data shall be used as a surrogate to indicate compliance with the sulfuric acid mist limit. [Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.39. Distillate No. 2 Fuel Oil - Sulfur Content. Vendor or other fuel sampling and analysis data (using applicable ASTM methods) shall be used to determine that the sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil used in CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 does not exceed 0.05%, by weight. [Rule 62-210.200, Definitions - PTE, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.40. 5-Year Emissions Monitoring - PSD Avoidance Requirements:

a. *Monitoring*. The permittee shall monitor the emissions of any PSD pollutant that the Department identifies could increase as a result of the construction or modification and that is emitted by any emissions unit that could be affected; and, using the most reliable information available, calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after the change. The change (proposed project) shall not increase the design capacity of any emissions unit or its potential to emit that PSD pollutant. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C.
   - The Department identified the following PSD pollutants that could increase from this project: **NOx, PM** and **VOC**.
   - The permittee shall use the same calculation methodology for emissions before and after the completed project under Permit No. 0310045-037-AC.

b. *Reporting*. The permittee shall report to the Department by March 1st based on the records required to be generated under subparagraph 62-212.300(1)(e)1., F.A.C., setting out the unit's annual emissions during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report. The report shall contain the following:
   (1) The name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator of the major stationary source;
   (2) The specific dates for commencement of the project and completion of the project;
   (3) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to subparagraph 62-212.300(1)(e)1., F.A.C.;
   (3) If the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection, an explanation as to why there is a difference;
   (4) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report;
   (5) The baseline actual emissions to which the annual emissions were compared to; and,
   (6) For the Department identified PSD pollutants: a statement indicating whether or not the applicable PSD significant emission rates (SERs) defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., were exceeded, specifically, 40 TPY for NO_X, 25 TPY for PM, and 40 TPY for VOC. If and when a PSD SER is exceeded, the permittee shall submit a PSD permit application with a BACT analysis or if the permittee determines that a PSD permit application with a BACT analysis is not required, the permittee shall provide specific citations as to why the project is exempt from a PSD permit application with a BACT analysis.

c. *Recordkeeping*. The information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subparagraphs 62-212.300(1)(e)1. and 2., F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department, which shall make it available for review to the general public.

d. *Source Obligation*. At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification (as these terms were defined at the time the source obtained the enforceable limitation) solely by exceeding its projected actual emissions, then the requirements of subsections 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C., shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

[Rules 62-212.300(1)(e)2 & 3., F.A.C., 62-212.400(12)(c), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-037-AC]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

G.41. Reporting Schedule. The following report shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline(s)	Related Condition(s)
Operational Problems	Within One Business Day	**G.42.**
Quarterly Excess Emissions, if requested by the compliance authority	Every 3 months (quarter)	**G.43.a.**
NSPS Excess Emissions and Monitoring System Performance	Every 6 months (semi-annual), except when more frequent reporting is specifically required	**G.43.b.**
Annual Cap Compliance	Quarterly	**G.46.**

[40 CFR 60 Subpart A; and, Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

G.42. Plant Operation - Problems. If temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by fire, wind or other cause, JEA shall notify the compliance authority as soon as possible, but at least within one (1) working day, excluding weekends and holidays. The notification shall include: pertinent information as to the cause of the problem; the steps being taken to correct the problem and prevent future recurrence; and where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the permittee from any liability for failure to comply with the conditions of this permit and the regulations. [Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.; and, 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.43. Excess Emissions Report.

a. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the compliance authority 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 compliance authority.

b. If excess emissions occur due to malfunctions for a period of more than two hours, the owner or operator shall notify compliance authority within (1) working day of: the nature, extent, and duration of the excess emissions; the cause of the excess emissions; and the actions taken to correct the problem. In addition, the Department may require a written summary report of the incident. Pursuant to the New Source Performance Standards, excess emissions shall also be reported in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7, Subpart A.

[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C. and Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.44. Records. All measurements, records, and other data required to be maintained by JEA shall be retained for at least five (5) years following the date on which such measurements, records, or data are recorded. These records shall be made available to the DEP and the compliance authority representatives upon request. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.45. Certification Testing of Monitors. As required under the federal Acid Rain Program, the Acid Rain Monitoring Plan for NGS shall be revised to address the new Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS) for sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, and visible emissions (opacity) for Repowered NGS Units 1 and 2. The permittee shall provide a copy of this revised plan, as well as model and serial numbers for each of the monitors, to the compliance authority within 45 days after completion of all certification tests. In addition, the permittee shall provide notification that the carbon monoxide CEMS meet the performance specifications in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B (as applicable), and also provide model and serial numbers to the compliance authority within 45 days after completion of the performance specification tests. [Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.46. Quarterly Compliance Reports for Annual Limits. The permittee shall provide reports quarterly to the compliance authority certifying compliance with the 12-month rolling limits on SO_2, NO_X and PM (TSP) for NGS CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 and existing Boiler No. 3 set forth in Specific Conditions **G.10.b.**, **G.11.b.**,

and **G.12.c.** The reports shall be submitted within 45 days after the last day of each calendar quarter. [Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

G.47. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

General Operation Requirements

G.48. Operating Procedures. Operating procedures shall include good operating practices and proper training of all operators and supervisors. The good operating practices shall meet the guidelines and procedures as established by the equipment manufacturers. All operators (including supervisors) of air pollution control devices shall be properly trained in plant specific equipment. [Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

Miscellaneous

G.49. NSPS Requirements - Subpart A. These emissions units shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, General Provisions, including:

40 CFR 60.7, Notification and Recordkeeping
40 CFR 60.8, Performance Tests
40 CFR 60.11, Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements
40 CFR 60.12, Circumvention
40 CFR 60.13, Monitoring Requirements
40 CFR 60.19, General Notification and Reporting requirements,

which have been adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(d), F.A.C., except that the Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of 40 CFR 60.4, 40 CFR 60.8(b)(2) and (3), 40 CFR 60.11(e)(7) and (8), 40 CFR 60.13(g), (i) and (j)(2), and 40 CFR 60.16. These emissions units shall comply with **Appendix 40 CFR 60 Subpart A** included with this permit. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(d), F.A.C.]

G.50. NSPS Requirements - Subpart Da. Except as otherwise provided in this permit, the combustion turbine shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)2., F.A.C., except that the Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of 40 CFR 60.47a. These emissions units shall comply with **Appendix 40 CFR 60 Subpart Da** included with this permit. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)2., F.A.C.]

G.51. Engineering Study to increase the Reliability and Availability of the SDA System. The permittee shall provide an engineering study by December 31, 2010 to the Department and EQD detailing opportunities to increase the reliability and availability of the SDA system. The study will address potential improvements in preventive and predictive maintenance, and potential equipment and system modifications (including opportunities for redundancy) which will result in minimizing the amount of time the SDA is off-line during CFB operation. The engineering study shall also include the cost estimates associated with potential equipment/system modifications (including opportunities for redundancy) and the cost effectiveness of the associated emissions reductions. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and 0310045-022-AC/PSD-FL-265E, specific condition 49.]

G.52. Source Obligation. A relaxation of the specific terms and conditions of this permit, as established by Permit No. 0310045-027-AC, may subject the facility to a BACT determination. Specifically, an increase in the quantity of landfill gas burned and/or the H_2S content of the landfill gas could trigger a BACT determination. {See Rule 62-212.400(12)(a) - (c), F.A.C.} Any request to change the specific terms and conditions of Permit No. 0310045-027-AC must be submitted to the Bureau of Air Regulation in the Division of Air Resource Management of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. [Rule 62-212.400(12)(a) - (c) (Source Obligation), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-027-AC, Specific Condition 3.A.1.]

Landfill Gas - Miscellaneous Requirements

G.53. Fuel Consumption Records. The permittee shall maintain, for each boiler, a daily log of the amount of landfill gas fired. [Rules 62-4.070(1) and (3) (Reasonable Assurance), and 62-213.440(1) (Assurance of Compliance), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-027-AC.]

G.54. Test Reports. For each test run, the report shall also indicate the quantity of landfill gas burned. [Rule 62-297.310(10), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-027-AC.]

G.55. Annual Operating Report (AOR). The permittee shall submit the quantity of landfill gas combusted in each boiler with the AOR. [Rules 62-4.070(1) and (3) (Reasonable Assurance), and 62-213.440(1) (Assurance of Compliance), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-027-AC.]

Table of Contents

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions units:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
028	NGS: Materials Handling and Storage Operations
028	Belt Conveyor No. 1
028a	Vessel Hold, Vessel Unloader and Spillage Conveyor
028c	Transfer Building 1
028d	Transfer Building 5 and limestone loadout chute
028g	Transfer Building 2
028h	Fuel Storage Domes A & B (includes fuel stackers/reclaimers)
028i	Transfer Building 3
028o	Plant Transfer Building
028p	Limestone Storage Pile and Limestone Reclaim Hoppers
028q	Transfer Building 4
028v	Transfer Building 6
029	NGS: Crusher House Building Baghouse Exhaust
031	NGS: Fuel Silos Dust Collectors
033	NGS: Limestone Dryers/Mills Building
034	NGS: Limestone Prep Building Dust Collectors
035	NGS: Limestone Silos Bin Vent Filters
036	NGS: Fly Ash Transport Blower Discharge
037	NGS: Fly Ash Silos Bin Vents
038	NGS: Bed Ash Silos Bin Vents
042	NGS: AQCS Pebble Lime Silo
051	NGS: Fly Ash Slurry Mix System Vents
052	NGS: Bed Ash Slurry Mix System Vents
053	NGS: Bed Ash Surge Hopper Bin Vents

The material handling and storage operations process ash, limestone, coal, coal coated with latex, and petroleum coke to support the operation of CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2. Each materials handling and storage operation at NGS employs one or more control strategies to limit emissions of particulate matter to meet specific emission limitations and/or visible emissions limits. The control strategies include the use of best operating/design practices, total or partial enclosures, conditioned materials, wet suppression, water sprays, and dust collection systems. Except for the Belt Conveyor 1, all conveyors are enclosed. The fly and bed ash silos (E.U. ID No. 037 and E.U. ID No. 038) have the capability to unload into either trucks or rail cars

{Permitting Notes: Emission Unit ID Nos. 029 & 031 are regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants (coal handling at NGS, excluding open storage piles), adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)31., F.A.C. Emission Unit ID Nos. 033, 034 & 035 are regulated under Subpart OOO, Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants (limestone handling at NGS, except for open storage piles and truck unloading), adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)64., F.A.C.

Some of these emissions units are regulated under Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration [PSD; PSD-FL-265; 0310045-007-AC/PSD-FL-265A; and, 0310045-012-AC/PSD-FL-265B]; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination; and, Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., Reasonable Available Control Technology (RACT) - Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

H.1. Permitted Capacity.
a. *Throughput Rates*. The materials handling and usage rates for coal, coal coated with latex, petroleum coke, and limestone at NGS shall not exceed the following (for NGS CFB Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 combined), assuming a moisture content of 5.5% or less:
(1) Coal/Coal coated with latex/Petroleum Coke - 2.42 million tons/year.
(2) Limestone - 1.45 million tons/year.
b. *Heat Input Rates*. The maximum heat input rates to the three limestone dryers shall not exceed 57.9 MMBtu/hr, for all three units combined. These rates are included only for purposes of determining capacity during compliance stack tests. Continuous compliance with these rates is not required; capacity during compliance testing shall be determined based on fuel flow data and the as-fired heat content of the fuel.
[Rule 62-210.200 (Definitions - Potential to Emit (PTE)), F.A.C.; and, Permit Nos. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265 & 0310045-012-AC/PSD-FL-265B]

H.2. Hours of Operation. The Materials Processing Operations are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200 (Definitions - PTE), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2, JEPB]

H.3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements. [Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

H.4. Method of Operation.
a. *Material Processing Operations.* The emissions units either process or transfer materials used in the operations of NGS's CFBs Boilers Nos. 1 and 2. The transfer buildings (TBs) are numbered sequentially as they occur in the process with TB 1 being the TB nearest the vessel unloading operations and TB 5 being the TB immediately upstream of the fuel storage buildings and the limestone storage pile. TBs 1 thru 5 are associated with the transfer of raw coal, pet coke and limestone, while TB 6 is associated with the transfer of raw coal and pet coke and the Plant TB is associated with the transfer of crushed coal and pet coke. Limestone loadout via telescopic chute is included with TB 5. Except for the Belt Conveyor 1, all conveyors are enclosed.
b. *Fuels.* Limestone Dryers (3)(EU 033). Each limestone dryer is allowed to fire distillate fuel oil and Natural/Landfill Gases. The distillate fuel oil has a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.05%, by weight.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions Nos. **H.5., H.6.** and **H.7.** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

H.5. Particulate Matter. The maximum particulate matter emissions from the following operations shall not exceed 0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot:
a. Limestone dryers - each (3) (EU 033)
b. Limestone prep building dust collectors (EU 034)
c. Limestone silos bin vent filters (EU 035)
[Permit Nos. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265 & 0310045-012-AC/PSD-FL-265B]

H.6. Visible Emissions. The materials processing sources at NGS shall be regulated as follows:
a. The following materials handling sources shall be equipped with fabric filter controls and visible emissions shall not exceed 5 percent opacity:
(1) Crusher house building baghouse exhaust (EU 029)
(2) Fuel silos dust collectors (EU 031)
(3) Limestone dryers - each (3) (EU 033)
(4) Limestone prep building dust collectors (EU 034)
(5) Limestone silos bin vent filters (EU 035)

(6) Fly ash transport blower discharge (EU 036)
(7) Fly ash silos bin vents (EU 037)
(8) Bed ash silos bin vents (EU 038)
(9) AQCS pebble lime silo (EU 042)
(10) Fly ash slurry mix system vents (EU 051)
(11) Bed ash slurry mix system vents (EU 052)
(12) Bed ash surge hopper bin vents (EU 053)

b. The following materials handling sources shall use wet suppression, water spray, coverings, and/or conditioned materials to control particulate emissions as needed, and visible emissions shall not exceed 5 percent opacity:
(1) Transfer towers (EU Nos. 028c, 028g, 028i, 028o, 028q & 028v)
(2) Coal, coal coated with latex and petroleum coke storage building (EU 028h)
(3) Transfer Building 5 and limestone loadout chute (EU-028d)
(4) Belt Conveyor No. 1 (EU-028)

c. The following materials handling sources shall use wet suppression, water spray, partial enclosures, and/or conditioned materials to control particulate emissions as needed, and visible emissions shall not exceed 10 percent opacity:
(1) NGS dock vessel unloading operations - vessel hold (EU 028a)
(2) NGS dock vessel unloading operations - vessel unloader and spillage conveyor (EU 028a)
(3) Limestone storage pile (EU 028p)
(4) Limestone reclaim hopper (EU 028p)

d. The limestone dryer/mill building shall have no visible emissions (other than from a baghouse vent).

[0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265; 0310045-007-AC/PSD-FL-265A; and, 0310045-012-AC/PSD-FL-265B)]

H.7. Distillate Fuel Oil Sulfur Content. The maximum sulfur content of the distillate No. 2 fuel oil that is allowed to be fired in each of the three (3) limestone dryers (EU 033) is 0.05%, by weight. [0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

Excess Emissions

The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS or NESHAP provision.

H.8. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) 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.]

H.9. 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.]

Test Methods and Procedures

H.10. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method(s)	Description of Method(s) and Comment(s)
EPA Methods 1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
EPA Method 5	Methods for Determining Particulate Matter Emissions
EPA Method 9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions
EPA Method 22	Visual Determination of Fugitive Emissions from Material Sources

The above methods are described in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.11(b) & 40 CFR 60,

Appendix A; and, Permit Nos. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265, 0310045-007-AC/PSD-FL-265A, 0310045-012-AC/PSD-FL-265B, 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-010G & 0310045-021-AC/PSD-FL-265D]

H.11. Annual Compliance Tests. Limestone Dryers (3) - Visible Emissions (EU 033). Compliance with the visible emissions limit in Specific Condition **H.6.** for each of the limestone dryers (EU 033) shall be demonstrated using EPA Method 9 annually if fuel oil has been fired for more than 400 hours during the previous calendar year; otherwise, the testing shall be conducted once within every five years, even if the testing is conducted while firing natural gas. [0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265; 0310045-049-AC/PSD-FL-265G]

H.12. Compliance Tests Prior To Renewal. Prior to permit renewal, compliance tests shall be performed for the following emissions unit/points to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and standards shown in Specific Condition **H.6.** for visible emissions:

Emissions Units at NGS	Duration	Material
Limestone Prep Building Dust Collectors - Baghouse Exhaust (EU 034)	30 min	LS
Limestone Silos Bin Vent Filters - Baghouse Exhaust (EU 035)	30 min	LS
Crusher House Building Baghouse Exhaust (EU 029)	30 min	C &/or PC
Fuel Silos Dust Collectors - Baghouse Exhaust (EU 031)	30 min	C &/or PC
Fly Ash Transport Blower Discharge - Baghouse Exhaust (EU 036)	30 min	Ash
Fly Ash Silos Bin Vents - Baghouse Exhaust (EU 037)	30 min	Ash
Bed Ash Silos Bin Vents - Baghouse Exhaust (EU 038)	30 min	Ash
AQCS Pebble Lime Silo - Baghouse Exhaust (EU 042)	30 min	Ash
Fly Ash Slurry Mix System Vents - Baghouse Exhaust (EU 051)	60 min	Ash
Bed Ash Slurry Mix System Vents - Baghouse Exhaust (EU 052)	30 min	Ash
Bed Ash Surge Hopper Bin Vents - Baghouse Exhaust (EU 053)	60 min	Ash

C – Coal and/or Coal coated with latex
PC-Petroleum Coke
LS – Limestone;
[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.11(b) & 40 CFR 60, Appendix A; and, Permit Nos. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265, 0310045-007-AC/PSD-FL-265A, 0310045-012-AC/PSD-FL-265B, 0310045-015-AC/PSD-FL-010G & 0310045-021-AC/PSD-FL-265D]

H.13. 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.]

H.14. Limestone Dryers (3): Distillate No. 2 Fuel Oil - Sulfur Content. Vendor or other fuel sampling and analysis data (using applicable ASTM methods) shall be used to determine that the sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil used in the three (3) limestone dryers does not exceed 0.05%, by weight. [Rule 62-210.200 (Definitions - PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

H.15. Reporting Schedule. The following report shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline(s)	Related Condition(s)
Operational Problems	Within 1 Business day	**H.16.**
Quarterly Excess Emissions, if requested by the compliance authority	Every 3 months (quarter)	**H.17.**
NSPS Excess Emissions Due to Malfunctions	Within 1 Business day	**H.18.**

[40 CFR 60 Subpart A; and, Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

H.16. Plant Operation - Problems. If temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by fire, wind or other cause, JEA shall notify the compliance authority as soon as possible, but at least within one (1) working day, excluding weekends and holidays. The notification shall include: pertinent information as to the cause of the problem; the steps being taken to correct the problem and prevent future recurrence; and where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the permittee from any liability for failure to comply with the conditions of this permit and the regulations. [Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

H.17. Excess Emissions Report. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the compliance authority 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 compliance authority. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

H.18. NSPS Excess Emissions Reports. If excess emissions occur due to malfunctions for a period of more than two hours, the owner or operator shall notify the compliance authority within one (1) working day of: the nature, extent, and duration of the excess emissions; the cause of the excess emissions; and the actions taken to correct the problem. In addition, the Department may require a written summary report of the incident. For EU Nos. 029, 031, 033, 034 & 035, and pursuant to the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources at 40 CFR 60, excess emissions shall also be reported in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7, Subpart A. [Permit No.0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

H.19. Records. All measurements, records, and other data required to be maintained by JEA shall be retained for at least five (5) years following the date on which such measurements, records, or data are recorded. These records shall be made available to DEP and the compliance authority representatives upon request. [Rules 62-4.070(3) & 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

H.20. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

General Operation Requirements

H.21. Operating Procedures. Operating procedures shall include good operating practices and proper training of all operators and supervisors. The good operating practices shall meet the guidelines and procedures as established by the equipment manufacturers. All operators (including supervisors) of air pollution control devices shall be properly trained in plant specific equipment. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0310045-003-AC/PSD-FL-265]

H.22. NSPS Requirements - Subpart A. Emission Unit Nos. -029, -031, -033, -034 & -035 shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, General Provisions including:

40 CFR 60.7, Notification and Recordkeeping
40 CFR 60.8, Performance Tests
40 CFR 60.11, Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements
40 CFR 60.12, Circumvention
40 CFR 60.13, Monitoring Requirements
40 CFR 60.19, General Notification and Reporting requirements,

adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(d), F.A.C., except that the Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of 40 CFR 60.4, 40 CFR 60.8(b)(2) and (3), 40 CFR 60.11(e)(7) and (8), 40 CFR 60.13(g), (i) and (j)(2), and 40 CFR 60.16. These emissions units shall comply with **Appendix 40 CFR 60 Subpart A** included with this permit. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(d), F.A.C.]

H.23. NSPS Requirements - Subpart Y. Except as otherwise provided in this permit, this emissions unit/points (Emission Unit Nos. 029 & 031) shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants (coal handling at NGS, excluding open storage piles),

adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)31., F.A.C. This emissions unit/points shall comply with **Appendix 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y** included with this permit. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)2., F.A.C.]

H.24. NSPS Requirements - Subpart OOO. Except as otherwise provided in this permit, these emissions units/points (Emission Unit Nos. 033, 034 & 035) shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO, Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants (limestone handling at NGS, except for open storage piles and truck unloading), adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)64., F.A.C. These emissions units/points shall comply with **Appendix 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO** included with this permit. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)64., F.A.C.]

Table of Contents

Subsection I. [Reserved]

{Permitting Note: Subsection I removed by Permit No. 0310045-042-AV}.

Table of Contents

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

EU No.	Emission Unit Description
055	NGS Unit 1 Emergency Diesel Generator (207 HP)
	NGS Unit 3 Emergency Diesel Generator (268 HP)

Emissions Unit 055 consists of two diesel engine-driven emergency generators used to provide emergency backup power for operational needs related to NGS Units 1 and 3.

The following table provides important details for the engines collectively regulated as EU 055:

Engine Identification	Engine Brake HP	Date of Construction	Model Year	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Engine Manufacturer	Model No.
NGS Unit 1 Emergency Diesel Engine No. 1	207 (154 kW)	2006	1993	1.2	Cummins	6CT8.3-G
NGS Unit 3 Emergency Diesel Engine No. 2	268 (200 kW)	1988	1987	1.8	CAT	3306b D1

{Permitting Note: These compression ignition reciprocating internal combustion engines (CI RICE) are regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAP for Stationary RICE adopted in Rule 62.204.800(11)(b), F.A.C. These RICE are not used for fire pumps. These RICE are exempted from regulations under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII - New Source Performance for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines (ICE) based on the manufacturer date. These are "existing" stationary CI RICE less than or equal to 500 HP, with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are located at a major source of HAP and that have not been modified or reconstructed after 6/12/2006.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

J.1. Hours of Operation.

a. *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)]

b. *Other Situations*. You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs **J.1.b.(1)** through **(3)** for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph **J.1.c.** of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph **J.1.b**.

(1) Maintenance and Testing. Each RICE is authorized to operate for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i)]

(2) Emergency Demand Response. Each RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii)]

(3) Voltage or Frequency Deviations. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(iii)]

c. *Non-emergency Situations*. These RICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in nonemergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph b., above. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(3)]

J.2. Work or Management Practice Standards.

a. *Oil*. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. [40 CFR 63.6602 & Table 2c.1.a.]

b. *Air Cleaner*. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63.6602 & Table 2c.1.b.]

c. *Hoses and Belts*. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63.6602 & Table 2c.1.c.]

d. *Operation and Maintenance*. Operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions or develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide, to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution, control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR 63.6625(e), 63.6640(a) & Table 6.9.a.]

e. *Engine Startup*. During periods of startup the owner or operator must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]

f. *Oil Analysis*. The owner or operator has the option of using an oil analysis program to extend the oil change requirement. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in paragraph **a**., above. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

Monitoring of Operations

J.3. Hour Meter. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 63.6625(f)]

Compliance

J.4. Continuous Compliance. Each unit shall be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating standards in this section at all times. [40 CFR 63.6605(a)]

J.5. Operation and Maintenance of Equipment. At all times the owner or operator must operate and maintain, any affected source, 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 compliance authority which 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 63.6605(b)]

Recordkeeping Requirements

J.6. Notification, Performance and Compliance Records. The owner or operator must keep:

a. A copy of each notification and report that the owner or operator submitted to comply with this section, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that the owner or operator submitted.
b. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation.
c. Records of all required maintenance performed on the hour meter.
d. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Specific Condition **J.5.**, including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.
e. Records of the actions required in Specific Condition **J.2.d.** to show continuous compliance with each emission limitation or operating requirement.
f. Records of the Work or Management Practice Standards specified in Specific Condition **J.2.**
g. Records of the maintenance conducted in order to demonstrate that the RICE was operated and maintained according to your own maintenance plan.
h. Records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for emergency demand response operation or for periods of voltage or frequency deviations, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time of engine operation for these purposes.

[40 CFR 63.6655]

J.7. Record Retention.

a. The owner or operator must keep records in a suitable and readily available form for expeditious reviews.
b. The owner or operator must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

[40 CFR 63.6660 and 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1)]

Reporting Requirements

J.8. Delay of Performing Work Practice Requirements. If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Specific Condition **J.2.**, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Table 2c, footnote 1]

General Provisions

J.9. 40 CFR 63 Subpart A - General Provisions. The owner or operator shall comply with the following applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A - General Provisions, which have been adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(11)(d)1., F.A.C., except that the Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of 40 CFR 63.5(e), 40 CFR 63.5(f), 40 CFR 63.6(g), 40 CFR 63.6(h)(9), 40 CFR 63.6(j), 40 CFR 63.13, and 40 CFR 63.14. Link to 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions
§63.2	Definitions (additional terms defined in 43 CFR 63.6675)
§63.3	Units and abbreviations
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction
§63.6(a)	Applicability
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements
§63.9(b)(1)-(5)	Initial notifications (except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved)
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting
§63.12	State authority and delegations
§63.13	Addresses
§63.14	Incorporation by reference
§63.15	Availability of information

[40 CFR 63.6665 & Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

Table of Contents

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

EU No.	Emission Unit Description
056	NGS Black-Start 1 Diesel Engine (2,307 HP)
	NGS Black-Start 2 Diesel Engine (2,307 HP)

Emission Unit No. 056 consists of two black-start diesel engines used to start the NGS combustion turbines into operation after a power outage.

The following table provides important details for the engines collectively regulated as EU 056:

Engine Identification	Engine Brake HP	Date of Construction	Model Year	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Engine Manufacturer	Model No.
NGS Black-Start 1 Diesel Engine No. 3	2,307 (1,720 kW)	1998	1998	4.3	CAT	3516
NGS Black-Start 2 Diesel Engine No. 4	2,307 (1,720 kW)	1998	1998	4.3	CAT	3516

{Permitting Note: These CI RICE are regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAP for Stationary RICE adopted in Rule 62.204.800(11)(b), F.A.C. These RICE are black start engines used only to start a combustion turbine pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6675. These RICE are exempted from regulations under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII - New Source Performance for Stationary ICE based on the manufacturer date. These are "existing" stationary CI RICE more than 500 HP, with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are located at a major source of HAP and that have not been modified or reconstructed after 12/19/2006.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

K.1. Engine Startup. During periods of startup the owner or operator must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for the appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. [40 CFR 63.6625(h) and Table 2c.1.]

Emission Limitations and Operating Requirements

K.2. Work or Management Practice Standards.

a. *Oil*. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. [40 CFR 63.6600 & Table 2c.1.a.]

b. *Air Cleaner*. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63.6600 & Table 2c.1.b.]

c. *Hoses and Belts*. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63.6600 & Table 2c.1.c.]

d. *Oil Analysis*. The owner or operator has the option of using an oil analysis program to extend the oil change requirement. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in paragraph **a**., above. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the

results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

Compliance Requirements

K.3. Continuous Compliance. At all times, this unit:

a. Must only be used to start up a combustion turbine.
b. You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation that applies to you.
c. You must be in compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements that apply to you at all times.
d. At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.6605, 63.6640 and 63.6675]

Recordkeeping Requirements

K.4. Notification, Performance and Compliance Records. The owner or operator must keep:

a. A copy of each notification and report that the owner or operator submitted to comply with this section, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that the owner or operator submitted.
b. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation.
c. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Specific Condition **K.3.**, including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.
d. Records of the Work or Management Practice Standards specified in Specific Condition **K.2.**

[40 CFR 63.6655]

K.5. Record Retention.

a. The owner or operator must keep records in a suitable and readily available form for expeditious reviews.
b. The owner or operator must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

[40 CFR 63.6660 and 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1)]

General Provisions

K.6. 40 CFR 63 Subpart A - General Provisions. The owner or operator shall comply with the following applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A - General Provisions, which have been adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(11)(d)1., F.A.C., except that the Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of 40 CFR 63.5(e), 40 CFR 63.5(f), 40 CFR 63.6(g), 40 CFR 63.6(h)(9), 40 CFR 63.6(j), 40 CFR 63.13, and 40 CFR 63.14. Link to 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions
§63.2	Definitions (additional terms defined in 43 CFR 63.6675)
§63.3	Units and abbreviations

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction
§63.6(a)	Applicability
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements
§63.9(b)(1)-(5)	Initial notifications (except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved)
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting
§63.12	State authority and delegations
§63.13	Addresses
§63.14	Incorporation by reference
§63.15	Availability of information

[40 CFR 63.6665 & Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

Table of Contents

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

EU No.	Emission Unit Description
057	NGS Main Emergency Diesel Fire Pump (482 HP)
	NGS Booster Emergency Diesel Fire Pump (482 HP)

Emissions Unit 057 consists of two diesel engine-driven emergency fire pumps.

The following table provides important details for the engines collectively regulated as EU 057:

Engine Identification	Engine Brake HP	Date of Construction	Model Year	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Engine Manufacturer	Model No.
NGS Main Fire Pump Engine No. 5	482 (359 kW)	1997	1997	1.2	CAT	3460C
NGS Booster Fire Pump Engine No. 6	482 (359 kW)	11/2001	2001	1.2	CAT	3460C

{Permitting Note: These compression ignition reciprocating internal combustion engines (CI RICE) are regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAP for Stationary RICE adopted in Rule 62.204.800(11)(b), F.A.C. These RICE are exempted from regulations under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII - New Source Performance for Stationary ICE based on the manufacturer date. These are "existing" emergency stationary CI RICE fire pump engines less than or equal to 500 HP, with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are located at a major source of HAP and that have not been modified or reconstructed after 6/12/2006.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

L.1. Hours of Operation.

a. *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)]

b. *Maintenance and Testing*. Each RICE is authorized to operate for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i)]

c. *Non-emergency Situations*. These RICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in nonemergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph **b.**, above. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(3)]

L.2. Work or Management Practice Standards.

a. *Oil*. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. [40 CFR 63.6602 & Table 2c.1.a.]

b. *Air Cleaner*. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63.6602 & Table 2c.1.b.]

c. *Hoses and Belts*. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63.6602 & Table 2c.1.c.]
d. *Operation and Maintenance*. Operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions or develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide, to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution, control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR 63.6625(e), 63.6640(a) & Table 6.9.a.]
e. *Engine Startup*. During periods of startup the owner or operator must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]
f. *Oil Analysis*. The owner or operator has the option of using an oil analysis program to extend the oil change requirement. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in paragraph **a**., above. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

Monitoring of Operations

L.3. Hour Meter. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 63.6625(f)]

Compliance

L.4. Continuous Compliance. Each unit shall be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating standards in this section at all times. [40 CFR 63.6605(a)]

L.5. Operation and Maintenance of Equipment. At all times the owner or operator must operate and maintain, any affected source, 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 compliance authority which 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 63.6605(b)]

Recordkeeping Requirements

L.6. Notification, Performance and Compliance Records. The owner or operator must keep:
a. A copy of each notification and report that the owner or operator submitted to comply with this section, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that the owner or operator submitted.
b. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation.
c. Records of all required maintenance performed on the hour meter.

d. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Specific Condition **L.5.**, including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.
e. Records of the actions required in Specific Condition **L.2.d.** to show continuous compliance with each emission limitation or operating requirement.
f. Records of the Work or Management Practice Standards specified in Specific Condition **L.2.**
g. Records of the maintenance conducted in order to demonstrate that the RICE was operated and maintained according to your own maintenance plan.
h. Records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for emergency demand response operation or for periods of voltage or frequency deviations, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time of engine operation for these purposes.

[40 CFR 63.6655]

L.7. Record Retention.
a. The owner or operator must keep records in a suitable and readily available form for expeditious reviews.
b. The owner or operator must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

[40 CFR 63.6660 and 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1)]

Reporting Requirements

L.8. Delay of Performing Work Practice Requirements. If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Specific Condition **L.2.**, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Table 2c, footnote 1]

General Provisions

L.9. 40 CFR 63 Subpart A - General Provisions. The owner or operator shall comply with the following applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A - General Provisions, which have been adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(11)(d)1., F.A.C., except that the Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of 40 CFR 63.5(e), 40 CFR 63.5(f), 40 CFR 63.6(g), 40 CFR 63.6(h)(9), 40 CFR 63.6(j), 40 CFR 63.13, and 40 CFR 63.14. Link to 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions
§63.2	Definitions (additional terms defined in 43 CFR 63.6675)
§63.3	Units and abbreviations
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction
§63.6(a)	Applicability
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§63.9(b)(1)-(5)	Initial notifications (except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved)
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting
§63.12	State authority and delegations
§63.13	Addresses
§63.14	Incorporation by reference
§63.15	Availability of information

[40 CFR 63.6665 & Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

Table of Contents

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

EU No.	Emission Unit Description
058	SJRPP Emergency Diesel Generator (2,206 HP)

Emissions Unit 058 consists of a diesel engine-driven emergency generator used to provide emergency backup power for SJRPP.

The following table provides important details for this engine:

Engine Identification	Engine Brake HP	Date of Construction	Model Year	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Engine Manufacturer	Model No.
SJRPP Emergency Diesel Engine No. 7	2,206 (1,645 kW)	04/2013	2012	4.3	CAT	3512C

*{Permitting Note: This CI RICE is regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAP for Stationary RICE and 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition RICE, adopted in Rules 62.204.800(11)(b) & (8)(b), F.A.C., respectively. This RICE is not a fire pump. This is a "**new**" stationary emergency CI RICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at a major source of HAP, that has been modified, reconstructed or commenced construction on or after 6/12/2006, and that has a post-2007 model year. In accordance with provisions of 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(6), meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, satisfies compliance with the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ.}*

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

M.1. Authorized Fuel. This Stationary RICE must use diesel fuel that meets the following requirements for non-road diesel fuel:

a. *Sulfur Content*. The sulfur content shall not exceed = 15 ppm = 0.0015% by weight (ultra low sulfur) for non-road fuel.

b. *Cetane and Aromatic*. The fuel must have a minimum cetane index of 40 or must have a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

c. *Marking Provisions.* The diesel fuel fired shall be free of marker solvent yellow 124 until November 30, 2014. After December 1, 2014, there are no requirements or restrictions on the use of marker solvent yellow 124.

d. *Use of Existing Fuel.* Any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted.

[40 CFR 60.4207(b), 80.510(c), 80.510(f)(2) & 80.510(f)(7)]

M.2. Hours of Operation.

a. *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(1)]

b. *Other Situations.* You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs **M.2.b.(1)** through **(3)** for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph **M.2.c.** of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph **M.2.b.**

(1) Maintenance and Testing. Each RICE is authorized to operate for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(i)]

(2) Emergency Demand Response. Each RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 60.17), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(ii)]

(3) Voltage or Frequency Deviations. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(iii)]

c. *Non-emergency Situations*. These RICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in nonemergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph **b.**, above. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)]

M.3. Operation and Maintenance. The owner or operator must operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engines according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, owners and operators may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. This RICE must be maintained and operated to meet the emissions limits in Specific Conditions **M.4.** through **M.6.** over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4206, 4211(a)(1), (2) & (3)]

Emissions Standards

M.4. NO_X + NMHC Emissions. Emissions of NO_X plus non-methane hydrocarbons shall not exceed 6.4 grams per kilowatt hour (g/kW-hr) (4.8 grams per horsepower hour (g/HP-hr)). [40 CFR 60.4205(b) & 89.112 (Table 1)]

M.5. CO Emissions. Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 3.5 g/kW-hr (2.6 g/HP-hr). [40 CFR 60.4205(b) & 89.112 (Table 1)]

M.6. PM Emissions. Particulate matter (PM) emissions shall not exceed 0.2 g/kW-hr (0.15 g/HP-hr). [40 CFR 60.4205(b) & 89.112 (Table 1)]

Testing and Compliance Requirements

M.7. Engine Certification Requirements. The owner or operator must comply with the emissions standards specified above by having purchased an engine certified by the manufacturer to meet those limits. The engine must have been installed and configured according to the manufacturer’s emission-related specifications, except as permitted in Specific Condition **M.8.** [40 CFR 60.4211(c)]

M.8. Compliance Requirements Due to Loss of Certification. If you do not install, configure, operate, and maintain your engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. You must conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3

years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards. [40 CFR 60.4211(g)(3)]

M.9. Testing Requirements. In the event performance tests are required pursuant to Specific Condition **M.8.**, the following requirements shall be met:

a. *Testing Procedures*. The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR Part 1039, Subpart F. Link to Subpart F

b. *NTE Standards*. Exhaust emissions from these engines must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard (STD) in Specific Conditions **M.4.** through **M.6.**, determined from the following equation:
NTE Requirement For Each Pollutant = (1.25) x (STD) (Eq. 1)

[40 CFR 60.4212(a) & (c)]

M.10. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified and if required, 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.]

Monitoring Requirements

M.11. Hour Meter. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 60.4209(a)]

Records and Reports

M.12. Hours of Operation Records. The owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency services that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. [40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

M.13. Maintenance Records. To demonstrate conformance with the manufacturer's written instructions for maintaining the certified engine and to document when compliance testing must be performed pursuant to Specific Condition M**.8.**, the owner or operator must keep the following records:

a. Engine manufacturer documentation and certification indicating compliance with the standards.

b. A copy of the manufacturer's written instructions for operation and maintenance of the certified engine.

c. A written maintenance log detailing the date and type of maintenance performed on the engine, as well as any deviations from the manufacturer's written instructions.

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

M.14. Testing Notification. At such time that the requirements of Specific Condition **M.8.** become applicable, the owner or operator shall notify the compliance authority of the date by which the initial compliance test must be performed. [Rule 62-213.440(1)]

M.15. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

General Provisions

M.16. 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, General Provisions. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, General Provisions, as specified below. Link to 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions.

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§ 60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions
§ 60.2	Definitions (see also § 60.4219)
§ 60.3	Units and abbreviations

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§ 60.4	Address
§ 60.5	Determination of construction or modification
§ 60.6	Review of plans
§ 60.9	Availability of information
§ 60.10	State Authority
§ 60.12	Circumvention
§ 60.14	Modification
§ 60.15	Reconstruction
§ 60.16	Priority list
§ 60.17	Incorporations by reference
§ 60.19	General notification and reporting requirements

[40 CFR 60.4218]

Table of Contents

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

EU No.	Emission Unit Description
059	SJRPP Emergency Diesel Fire Pump (350 HP)

Emissions Unit 059 consists of a diesel engine-driven emergency fire pump.

The following table provides important details for this engine:

Engine Identification	Engine Brake HP	Date of Construction	Model Year	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Engine Manufacturer	Model No.
SJRPP Fire Pump Engine No. 8	350 (261 kW)	11/2011	2011	1.5	Cummins	CFP9E-F50

*{Permitting Note: This CI RICE is regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAP for Stationary RICE and 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition RICE, adopted in Rules 62.204.800(11)(b) & (8)(b), F.A.C., respectively. This RICE is a fire pump. This is a "**new**" stationary emergency CI RICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at a major source of HAP, that has been modified, reconstructed or commenced construction on or after 6/12/2006, and that has a post-2007 model year. In accordance with provisions of 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(6), meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, satisfies compliance with the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ.}*

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

N.1. Authorized Fuel. This Stationary RICE must use diesel fuel that meets the following requirements for non-road diesel fuel:

a. *Sulfur Content*. The sulfur content shall not exceed = 15 ppm = 0.0015% by weight (ultra low sulfur) for non-road fuel.
b. *Cetane and Aromatic*. The fuel must have a minimum cetane index of 40 or must have a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.
c. *Marking Provisions.* The diesel fuel fired shall be free of marker solvent yellow 124 until November 30, 2014. After December 1, 2014, there are no requirements or restrictions on the use of marker solvent yellow 124.
d. *Use of Existing Fuel.* Any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted.

[40 CFR 60.4207(b), 80.510(c), 80.510(f)(2) & 80.510(f)(7)]

N.2. Restricted Hours of Operation.

a. *Maintenance and Testing.* These engines are authorized to operate for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state, or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year.
b. *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.
c. *Non-emergency Situations*. These engines may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing.
d. *Other Situations*. These engines cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

[40 CFR 60.4211(f)]

N.3. Operation and Maintenance. The owner or operator must operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engines according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the

owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, owners and operators may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. This RICE must be maintained and operated to meet the emissions limits in Specific Conditions **N.4.** through **N.6.** over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4206, 4211(a)(1), (2) & (3)]

Emissions Standards

N.4. NO_X + NMHC Emissions. Emissions of NO_X plus non-methane hydrocarbons shall not exceed 4.0 g/kW-hr (3.0 g/HP-hr). [40 CFR 60.4205(c) & Table 4]

N.5. CO Emissions. CO emissions shall not exceed 3.5 g/kW-hr (2.6 g/HP-hr). [40 CFR 60.4205(c) & Table 4]

N.6. PM Emissions. PM emissions shall not exceed 0.2 g/kW-hr (0.15 g/HP-hr). [40 CFR 60.4205(c) & Table 4]

Testing and Compliance Requirements

N.7. Engine Certification Requirements. The owner or operator must comply with the emissions standards specified above by having purchased an engine certified by the manufacturer to meet those limits. The engine must have been installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in Specific Condition **N.8.** [40 CFR 60.4211(c)]

N.8. Compliance Requirements Due to Loss of Certification. If you do not install, configure, operate, and maintain your engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer [40 CFR 60.4211(g)(2)]

N.9. Testing Requirements. In the event performance tests are required pursuant to Specific Condition **N.8.**, the following requirements shall be met:

a. *Testing Procedures*. The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR Part 1039, Subpart F. Link to Subpart F

b. *NTE Standards*. Exhaust emissions from this engine must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR Part 1039, Subpart B as required in 40 CFR 1039.101(e) and 40 CFR 1039.102(g)(1), except as specified in 40 CFR 1039.104(d). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for nonroad diesel engines under 40 CFR Part 1039. Link to Subpart B

[40 CFR 60.4212(a) & (b)]

N.10. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified and if required, 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.]

Monitoring Requirements

N.11. Hour Meter. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 60.4209(a)]

Records and Reports

N.12. Hours of Operation Records. The owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency services that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. [40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

N.13. Maintenance Records. To demonstrate conformance with the manufacturer's written instructions for maintaining the certified engine and to document when compliance testing must be performed pursuant to Specific Condition **N.8.**, the owner or operator must keep the following records:

a. Engine manufacturer documentation and certification indicating compliance with the standards.
b. A copy of the manufacturer's written instructions for operation and maintenance of the certified engine.
c. A written maintenance log detailing the date and type of maintenance performed on the engine, as well as any deviations from the manufacturer's written instructions.

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

N.14. Testing Notification. At such time that the requirements of Specific Condition **N.8.** become applicable, the owner or operator shall notify the compliance authority of the date by which the initial compliance test must be performed. [Rule 62-213.440(1)]

N.15. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

General Provisions

N.16. 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, General Provisions. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, General Provisions, as specified below. Link to 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions.

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§ 60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions
§ 60.2	Definitions (see also § 60.4219)
§ 60.3	Units and abbreviations
§ 60.4	Address
§ 60.5	Determination of construction or modification
§ 60.6	Review of plans
§ 60.9	Availability of information
§ 60.10	State Authority
§ 60.12	Circumvention
§ 60.14	Modification
§ 60.15	Reconstruction
§ 60.16	Priority list
§ 60.17	Incorporations by reference
§ 60.19	General notification and reporting requirements

[40 CFR 60.4218]

Table of Contents

Phase II SO_2

Operated by: JEA
Plant Name: Northside Generating Station and St. Johns River Power Park (NGS/SJRPP)
ORIS code: 0667: Northside Generating Station
0207: St. Johns River Power Park

Subsection A. This Subsection addresses Acid Rain, Phase II SO_2.

The emissions units listed below are regulated under Phase II of the federal Acid Rain Program.

E.U. ID No.	EPA Unit ID#	Brief Description
003	3	NGS: Boiler No. 3
016	1	SJRPP: Boiler No. 1
017	2	SJRPP: Boiler No. 2
026	2A	NGS: Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler No. 2A (297.5 MW)
027	1A	NGS: Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler No. 1A (297.5 MW)

A.1. The Acid Rain Part applications submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, are a part of this permit. The owners and operators of these acid rain units must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the applications listed below:

a. NGS. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a) - Form, Effective: 3/16/08, received on May 20, 2013, and signed by the Designated Representative on January 29, 2013, which is included at the end of this section.
b. SJRPP. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a) - Form, Effective: 3/16/08, received on May 20, 2013, and signed by the Designated Representative on January 29, 2013, which is included at the end of this section.

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

A.2. Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Emission Allowances. SO_2 emissions from sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program (Title IV) shall not exceed any allowances that the source lawfully holds under the Federal Acid Rain Program. Allowances shall not be used to demonstrate compliance with a non-Title IV applicable requirement of the Act.

a. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the Federal Acid Rain Program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision pursuant to Rule 62-213.400(3), F.A.C.
b. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source under the Federal Acid Rain Program.
c. Allowances shall be accounted for under the Federal Acid Rain Program.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(c)1., 2. & 3., F.A.C.]

A.3. Comments, notes, and justifications: None.

Table of Contents

Acid Rain Part Application

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 72.30, 72.31, and 74; and Chapter 62-214, F.A.C.

This submission is: ☐ New ☐ Revised ☑ Renewal

STEP 1

Identify the source by plant name, state, and ORIS or plant code.

Plant name Northside Generating Station	FL State	0667 ORIS/Plant Code

STEP 2
Enter the unit ID# for every Acid Rain unit at the Acid Rain source in column "a."

If unit a SO_2 Opt-in unit, enter "yes" in column "b".

For new units or SO_2 Opt-in units, enter the requested information in columns "d" and "e."

a	b	c	d	e
Unit ID#	SO_2 Opt-in Unit? (Yes or No)	Unit will hold allowances in accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)	New or SO_2 Opt-in Units Commence Operation Date	New or SO_2 Opt-in Units Monitor Certification Deadline
1A	No	Yes		
2A	No	Yes		
3	No	Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		

DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a) – Form
Effective: 3/16/08

1

Plant Name (from STEP 1) Northside Generating Station

STEP 3

Read the standard requirements.

Acid Rain Part Requirements.

(1) The designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Submit a complete Acid Rain Part application (including a compliance plan) under 40 CFR Part 72 and Rules 62-214.320 and 330, F.A.C., in accordance with the deadlines specified in Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.; and
(ii) Submit in a timely manner any supplemental information that the DEP determines is necessary in order to review an Acid Rain Part application and issue or deny an Acid Rain Part;
(2) The owners and operators of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Operate the unit in compliance with a complete Acid Rain Part application or a superseding Acid Rain Part issued by the DEP; and
(ii) Have an Acid Rain Part.

Monitoring Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in 40 CFR Part 75, and Rule 62-214.420, F.A.C.
(2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75 shall be used to determine compliance by the unit with the Acid Rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides under the Acid Rain Program.
(3) The requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 shall not affect the responsibility of the owners and operators to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics at the unit under other applicable requirements of the Act and other provisions of the operating permit for the source.
(4) For applications including a SO_2 Opt-in unit, a monitoring plan for each SO_2 Opt-in unit must be submitted with this application pursuant to 40 CFR 74.14(a). For renewal applications for SO_2 Opt-in units include an updated monitoring plan if applicable under 40 CFR 75.53(b).

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators of each source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline, in the unit's compliance subaccount (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c)), or in the compliance subaccount of another Acid Rain unit at the same source to the extent provided in 40 CFR 73.35(b)(3), not less than the total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide for the previous calendar year from the unit; and
(ii) Comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide.
(2) Each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted in excess of the Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide shall constitute a separate violation of the Act.
(3) An Acid Rain unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements as follows:
(i) Starting January 1, 2000, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2); or
(ii) Starting on the later of January 1, 2000, or the deadline for monitor certification under 40 CFR Part 75, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(3).
(4) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with the Acid Rain Program.
(5) An allowance shall not be deducted in order to comply with the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.
(6) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the Acid Rain Program. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, the Acid Rain Part application, the Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
(7) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program does not constitute a property right.

Nitrogen Oxides Requirements. The owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation for nitrogen oxides.

Excess Emissions Requirements.

(1) The designated representative of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall submit a proposed offset plan, as required under 40 CFR Part 77.
(2) The owners and operators of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall:
(i) Pay without demand the penalty required, and pay upon demand the interest on that penalty, as required by 40 CFR Part 77; and
(ii) Comply with the terms of an approved offset plan, as required by 40 CFR Part 77.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 years, in writing by the EPA or the DEP:
(i) The certificate of representation for the designated representative for the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with Rule 62-214.350, F.A.C.; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative;
(ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR Part 75 provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply;
(iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program; and,

Northside
Plant Name (from STEP 1)

STEP 3

Read the standard requirements.

Acid Rain Part Requirements.

(1) The designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Submit a complete Acid Rain Part application (including a compliance plan) under 40 CFR Part 72 and Rules 62-214.320 and 330, F.A.C., in accordance with the deadlines specified in Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.; and
(ii) Submit in a timely manner any supplemental information that the DEP determines is necessary in order to review an Acid Rain Part application and issue or deny an Acid Rain Part;
(2) The owners and operators of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Operate the unit in compliance with a complete Acid Rain Part application or a superseding Acid Rain Part issued by the DEP; and
(ii) Have an Acid Rain Part.

Monitoring Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in 40 CFR Part 75, and Rule 62-214.420, F.A.C.
(2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75 shall be used to determine compliance by the unit with the Acid Rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides under the Acid Rain Program.
(3) The requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 shall not affect the responsibility of the owners and operators to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics at the unit under other applicable requirements of the Act and other provisions of the operating permit for the source.
(4) For applications including a SO_2 Opt-in unit, a monitoring plan for each SO_2 Opt-in unit must be submitted with this application pursuant to 40 CFR 74.14(a). For renewal applications for SO_2 Opt-in units include an updated monitoring plan if applicable under 40 CFR 75.53(b).

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators of each source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline, in the unit's compliance subaccount (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c)), or in the compliance subaccount of another Acid Rain unit at the same source to the extent provided in 40 CFR 73.35(b)(3), not less than the total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide for the previous calendar year from the unit; and
(ii) Comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide.
(2) Each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted in excess of the Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide shall constitute a separate violation of the Act.
(3) An Acid Rain unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements as follows:
(i) Starting January 1, 2000, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2); or
(ii) Starting on the later of January 1, 2000, or the deadline for monitor certification under 40 CFR Part 75, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(3).
(4) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with the Acid Rain Program.
(5) An allowance shall not be deducted in order to comply with the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.
(6) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the Acid Rain Program. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, the Acid Rain Part application, the Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
(7) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program does not constitute a property right.

Nitrogen Oxides Requirements. The owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation for nitrogen oxides.

Excess Emissions Requirements.

(1) The designated representative of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall submit a proposed offset plan, as required under 40 CFR Part 77.
(2) The owners and operators of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall:
(i) Pay without demand the penalty required, and pay upon demand the interest on that penalty, as required by 40 CFR Part 77; and
(ii) Comply with the terms of an approved offset plan, as required by 40 CFR Part 77.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 years, in writing by the EPA or the DEP:
(i) The certificate of representation for the designated representative for the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with Rule 62-214.350, F.A.C.; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative;
(ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR Part 75 provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply;
(iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program; and,

Plant Name (from STEP 1) Northside Generating Station

STEP 3, Continued.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements (cont)

(iv) Copies of all documents used to complete an Acid Rain Part application and any other submission under the Acid Rain Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.

(2) The designated representative of an Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the Acid Rain Program, including those under 40 CFR Part 72, Subpart I, and 40 CFR Part 75.

Liability.

(1) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, a complete Acid Rain Part application, an Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act.
(2) Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the Acid Rain Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act and 18 U.S.C. 1001.
(3) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the Acid Rain Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.
(4) Each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit shall meet the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.
(5) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain source (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain source) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the Acid Rain units at the source.
(6) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain unit (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain unit) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit. Except as provided under 40 CFR 72.44 (Phase II repowering extension plans) and 40 CFR 76.11 (NO_X averaging plans), and except with regard to the requirements applicable to units with a common stack under 40 CFR Part 75 (including 40 CFR 75.16, 75.17, and 75.18), the owners and operators and the designated representative of one Acid Rain unit shall not be liable for any violation by any other Acid Rain unit of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative and that is located at a source of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative.
(7) Each violation of a provision of 40 CFR Parts 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78 by an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit, or by an owner or operator or designated representative of such source or unit, shall be a separate violation of the Act.

Effect on Other Authorities.

No provision of the Acid Rain Program, an Acid Rain Part application, an Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7or 72.8 shall be construed as:
(1) Except as expressly provided in title IV of the Act, exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit from compliance with any other provision of the Act, including the provisions of title I of the Act relating to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or State Implementation Plans;
(2) Limiting the number of allowances a unit can hold; *provided*, that the number of allowances held by the unit shall not affect the source's obligation to comply with any other provisions of the Act;
(3) Requiring a change of any kind in any state law regulating electric utility rates and charges, affecting any state law regarding such state regulation, or limiting such state regulation, including any prudence review requirements under such state law;
(4) Modifying the Federal Power Act or affecting the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act; or,
(5) Interfering with or impairing any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a state in which such program is established.

STEP 4
For SO_2 Opt-in units only.

In column "f" enter the unit ID# for every SO_2 Opt-in unit identified in column "a" of STEP 2.

For column "g" describe the combustion unit and attach information and diagrams on the combustion unit's configuration.

In column "h" enter the hours.

f	g	h (not required for renewal application)
Unit ID#	Description of the combustion unit	Number of hours unit operated in the six months preceding initial application

DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a) – Form
Effective: 3/16/08

3

Northside
Plant Name (from STEP 1)

STEP 3, Continued.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements (cont)

(iv) Copies of all documents used to complete an Acid Rain Part application and any other submission under the Acid Rain Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.

(2) The designated representative of an Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the Acid Rain Program, including those under 40 CFR Part 72, Subpart I, and 40 CFR Part 75.

Liability.

(1) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, a complete Acid Rain Part application, an Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act.
(2) Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the Acid Rain Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act and 18 U.S.C. 1001.
(3) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the Acid Rain Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.
(4) Each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit shall meet the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.
(5) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain source (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain source) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the Acid Rain units at the source.
(6) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain unit (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain unit) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit. Except as provided under 40 CFR 72.44 (Phase II repowering extension plans) and 40 CFR 76.11 (NO_x averaging plans), and except with regard to the requirements applicable to units with a common stack under 40 CFR Part 75 (including 40 CFR 75.16, 75.17, and 75.18), the owners and operators and the designated representative of one Acid Rain unit shall not be liable for any violation by any other Acid Rain unit of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative and that is located at a source of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative.
(7) Each violation of a provision of 40 CFR Parts 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78 by an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit, or by an owner or operator or designated representative of such source or unit, shall be a separate violation of the Act.

Effect on Other Authorities.

No provision of the Acid Rain Program, an Acid Rain Part application, an Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7or 72.8 shall be construed as:
(1) Except as expressly provided in title IV of the Act, exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit from compliance with any other provision of the Act, including the provisions of title I of the Act relating to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or State Implementation Plans;
(2) Limiting the number of allowances a unit can hold; *provided*, that the number of allowances held by the unit shall not affect the source's obligation to comply with any other provisions of the Act;
(3) Requiring a change of any kind in any state law regulating electric utility rates and charges, affecting any state law regarding such state regulation, or limiting such state regulation, including any prudence review requirements under such state law;
(4) Modifying the Federal Power Act or affecting the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act; or,
(5) Interfering with or impairing any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a state in which such program is established.

STEP 4
For SO_2 Opt-in units only.

In column "f" enter the unit ID# for every SO_2 Opt-in unit identified in column "a" of STEP 2.

For column "g" describe the combustion unit and attach information and diagrams on the combustion unit's configuration.

In column "h" enter the hours.

f	g	h (not required for renewal application)
Unit ID#	Description of the combustion unit	Number of hours unit operated in the six months preceding initial application

DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a) – Form
Effective: 3/16/08

3

Plant Name (from STEP 1) Northside Generating Station

STEP 5

For SO_2 Opt-in units only. (Not required for SO_2 Opt-in renewal applications.)

In column "i" enter the unit ID# for every SO_2 Opt-in unit identified in column "a" (and in column "f").

For columns "j" through "n," enter the information required under 40 CFR 74.20-74.25 and attach all supporting documentation required by 40 CFR 74.20-74.25.

i	j	k	l	m	n
Unit ID#	Baseline or Alternative Baseline under 40 CFR 74.20 (mmBtu)	Actual SO_2 Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.22 (lbs/mmBtu)	Allowable 1985 SO_2 Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.23 (lbs/mmBtu)	Current Allowable SO_2 Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.24 (lbs/mmBtu)	Current Promulgated SO_2 Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.25 (lbs/mmBtu)

STEP 6

For SO_2 Opt-in units only.

Attach additional requirements, certify and sign.

A. If the combustion source seeks to qualify for a transfer of allowances from the replacement of thermal energy, a thermal energy plan as provided in 40 CFR 74.47 for combustion sources must be attached.
B. A statement whether the combustion unit was previously an affected unit under 40 CFR 74.
C. A statement that the combustion unit is not an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6 and does not have an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7, 72.8, or 72.14.
D. Attach a complete compliance plan for SO_2 under 40 CFR 72.40.
E. The designated representative of the combustion unit shall submit a monitoring plan in accordance with 40 CFR 74.61. For renewal application, submit an updated monitoring plan if applicable under 40 CFR 75.53(b).
F. The following statement must be signed by the designated representative or alternate designated representative of the combustion source: "I certify that the data submitted under 40 CFR Part 74, Subpart C, reflects actual operations of the combustion source and has not been adjusted in any way."

Signature	Date

STEP 7

Read the certification statement; provide name, title, owner company name, phone, and e-mail address; sign, and date.

Certification (for designated representative or alternate designated representative only)

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the Acid Rain source or Acid Rain units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Name Michael Brost	Title Vice President, Electric Systems
Owner Company Name JEA	
Phone 904-665-7547	E-mail address brosmj@jea.com
Signature	Date 1-29-13

DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a) – Form
Effective: 3/16/08

4

Acid Rain Part Application

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 72.30, 72.31, and 74; and Chapter 62-214, F.A.C.

This submission is: ☐ New ☐ Revised ☑ Renewal

STEP 1

Identify the source by plant name, state, and ORIS or plant code.

Plant name Saint Johns River Power Park	FL State	0207 ORIS/Plant Code

STEP 2
Enter the unit ID# for every Acid Rain unit at the Acid Rain source in column "a."

If unit a SO_2 Opt-in unit, enter "yes" in column "b".

For new units or SO_2 Opt-in units, enter the requested information in columns "d" and "e."

a	b	c	d	e
Unit ID#	SO_2 Opt-in Unit? (Yes or No)	Unit will hold allowances in accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)	New or SO_2 Opt-in Units Commence Operation Date	New or SO_2 Opt-in Units Monitor Certification Deadline
1	No	Yes		
2	No	Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		

DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a) – Form
Effective: 3/16/08

1

Plant Name (from STEP 1) Saint Johns River Power Park

STEP 3

Read the standard requirements.

Acid Rain Part Requirements.

(1) The designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Submit a complete Acid Rain Part application (including a compliance plan) under 40 CFR Part 72 and Rules 62-214.320 and 330, F.A.C., in accordance with the deadlines specified in Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.; and
(ii) Submit in a timely manner any supplemental information that the DEP determines is necessary in order to review an Acid Rain Part application and issue or deny an Acid Rain Part;
(2) The owners and operators of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Operate the unit in compliance with a complete Acid Rain Part application or a superseding Acid Rain Part issued by the DEP; and
(ii) Have an Acid Rain Part.

Monitoring Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in 40 CFR Part 75, and Rule 62-214.420, F.A.C.
(2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75 shall be used to determine compliance by the unit with the Acid Rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides under the Acid Rain Program.
(3) The requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 shall not affect the responsibility of the owners and operators to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics at the unit under other applicable requirements of the Act and other provisions of the operating permit for the source.
(4) For applications including a SO_2 Opt-in unit, a monitoring plan for each SO_2 Opt-in unit must be submitted with this application pursuant to 40 CFR 74.14(a). For renewal applications for SO_2 Opt-in units include an updated monitoring plan if applicable under 40 CFR 75.53(b).

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators of each source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline, in the unit's compliance subaccount (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c)), or in the compliance subaccount of another Acid Rain unit at the same source to the extent provided in 40 CFR 73.35(b)(3), not less than the total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide for the previous calendar year from the unit; and
(ii) Comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide.
(2) Each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted in excess of the Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide shall constitute a separate violation of the Act.
(3) An Acid Rain unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements as follows:
(i) Starting January 1, 2000, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2); or
(ii) Starting on the later of January 1, 2000, or the deadline for monitor certification under 40 CFR Part 75, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(3).
(4) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with the Acid Rain Program.
(5) An allowance shall not be deducted in order to comply with the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.
(6) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the Acid Rain Program. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, the Acid Rain Part application, the Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
(7) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program does not constitute a property right.

Nitrogen Oxides Requirements. The owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation for nitrogen oxides.

Excess Emissions Requirements.

(1) The designated representative of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall submit a proposed offset plan, as required under 40 CFR Part 77.
(2) The owners and operators of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall:
(i) Pay without demand the penalty required, and pay upon demand the interest on that penalty, as required by 40 CFR Part 77; and
(ii) Comply with the terms of an approved offset plan, as required by 40 CFR Part 77.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 years, in writing by the EPA or the DEP:
(i) The certificate of representation for the designated representative for the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with Rule 62-214.350, F.A.C.; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative;
(ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR Part 75 provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply;
(iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program; and,

Saint Johns River Power Park
Plant Name (from STEP 1)

STEP 3

Read the standard requirements.

Acid Rain Part Requirements.

(1) The designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Submit a complete Acid Rain Part application (including a compliance plan) under 40 CFR Part 72 and Rules 62-214.320 and 330, F.A.C., in accordance with the deadlines specified in Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.; and
(ii) Submit in a timely manner any supplemental information that the DEP determines is necessary in order to review an Acid Rain Part application and issue or deny an Acid Rain Part;
(2) The owners and operators of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Operate the unit in compliance with a complete Acid Rain Part application or a superseding Acid Rain Part issued by the DEP; and
(ii) Have an Acid Rain Part.

Monitoring Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in 40 CFR Part 75, and Rule 62-214.420, F.A.C.
(2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75 shall be used to determine compliance by the unit with the Acid Rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides under the Acid Rain Program.
(3) The requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 shall not affect the responsibility of the owners and operators to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics at the unit under other applicable requirements of the Act and other provisions of the operating permit for the source.
(4) For applications including a SO_2 Opt-in unit, a monitoring plan for each SO_2 Opt-in unit must be submitted with this application pursuant to 40 CFR 74.14(a). For renewal applications for SO_2 Opt-in units include an updated monitoring plan if applicable under 40 CFR 75.53(b).

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators of each source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline, in the unit's compliance subaccount (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c)), or in the compliance subaccount of another Acid Rain unit at the same source to the extent provided in 40 CFR 73.35(b)(3), not less than the total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide for the previous calendar year from the unit; and
(ii) Comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide.
(2) Each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted in excess of the Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide shall constitute a separate violation of the Act.
(3) An Acid Rain unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements as follows:
(i) Starting January 1, 2000, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2); or
(ii) Starting on the later of January 1, 2000, or the deadline for monitor certification under 40 CFR Part 75, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(3).
(4) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with the Acid Rain Program.
(5) An allowance shall not be deducted in order to comply with the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.
(6) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the Acid Rain Program. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, the Acid Rain Part application, the Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
(7) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program does not constitute a property right.

Nitrogen Oxides Requirements. The owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation for nitrogen oxides.

Excess Emissions Requirements.

(1) The designated representative of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall submit a proposed offset plan, as required under 40 CFR Part 77.
(2) The owners and operators of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall:
(i) Pay without demand the penalty required, and pay upon demand the interest on that penalty, as required by 40 CFR Part 77; and
(ii) Comply with the terms of an approved offset plan, as required by 40 CFR Part 77.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 years, in writing by the EPA or the DEP:
(i) The certificate of representation for the designated representative for the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with Rule 62-214.350, F.A.C.; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative;
(ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR Part 75 provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply;
(iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program; and,

Plant Name (from STEP 1) Saint Johns River Power Park

STEP 3, Continued.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements (cont)

(iv) Copies of all documents used to complete an Acid Rain Part application and any other submission under the Acid Rain Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.

(2) The designated representative of an Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the Acid Rain Program, including those under 40 CFR Part 72, Subpart I, and 40 CFR Part 75.

Liability.

(1) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, a complete Acid Rain Part application, an Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act.
(2) Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the Acid Rain Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act and 18 U.S.C. 1001.
(3) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the Acid Rain Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.
(4) Each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit shall meet the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.
(5) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain source (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain source) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the Acid Rain units at the source.
(6) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain unit (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain unit) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit. Except as provided under 40 CFR 72.44 (Phase II repowering extension plans) and 40 CFR 76.11 (NO_X averaging plans), and except with regard to the requirements applicable to units with a common stack under 40 CFR Part 75 (including 40 CFR 75.16, 75.17, and 75.18), the owners and operators and the designated representative of one Acid Rain unit shall not be liable for any violation by any other Acid Rain unit of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative and that is located at a source of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative.
(7) Each violation of a provision of 40 CFR Parts 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78 by an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit, or by an owner or operator or designated representative of such source or unit, shall be a separate violation of the Act.

Effect on Other Authorities.

No provision of the Acid Rain Program, an Acid Rain Part application, an Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7or 72.8 shall be construed as:
(1) Except as expressly provided in title IV of the Act, exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit from compliance with any other provision of the Act, including the provisions of title I of the Act relating to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or State Implementation Plans;
(2) Limiting the number of allowances a unit can hold; *provided,* that the number of allowances held by the unit shall not affect the source's obligation to comply with any other provisions of the Act;
(3) Requiring a change of any kind in any state law regulating electric utility rates and charges, affecting any state law regarding such state regulation, or limiting such state regulation, including any prudence review requirements under such state law;
(4) Modifying the Federal Power Act or affecting the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act; or,
(5) Interfering with or impairing any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a state in which such program is established.

STEP 4
For SO_2 Opt-in units only.

In column "f" enter the unit ID# for every SO_2 Opt-in unit identified in column "a" of STEP 2.

For column "g" describe the combustion unit and attach information and diagrams on the combustion unit's configuration.

In column "h" enter the hours.

f	g	h (not required for renewal application)
Unit ID#	Description of the combustion unit	Number of hours unit operated in the six months preceding initial application

DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a) – Form
Effective: 3/16/08

3

Plant Name (from STEP 1) Saint Johns River Power Park

STEP 5

For SO_2 Opt-in units only.

(Not required for SO_2 Opt-in renewal applications.)

In column "i" enter the unit ID# for every SO_2 Opt-in unit identified in column "a" (and in column "f").

For columns "j" through "n," enter the information required under 40 CFR 74.20-74.25 and attach all supporting documentation required by 40 CFR 74.20-74.25.

i	j	k	l	m	n
Unit ID#	Baseline or Alternative Baseline under 40 CFR 74.20 (mmBtu)	Actual SO_2 Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.22 (lbs/mmBtu)	Allowable 1985 SO_2 Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.23 (lbs/mmBtu)	Current Allowable SO_2 Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.24 (lbs/mmBtu)	Current Promulgated SO_2 Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.25 (lbs/mmBtu)

STEP 6

For SO_2 Opt-in units only.

Attach additional requirements, certify and sign.

A. If the combustion source seeks to qualify for a transfer of allowances from the replacement of thermal energy, a thermal energy plan as provided in 40 CFR 74.47 for combustion sources must be attached.
B. A statement whether the combustion unit was previously an affected unit under 40 CFR 74.
C. A statement that the combustion unit is not an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6 and does not have an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7, 72.8, or 72.14.
D. Attach a complete compliance plan for SO_2 under 40 CFR 72.40.
E. The designated representative of the combustion unit shall submit a monitoring plan in accordance with 40 CFR 74.61. For renewal application, submit an updated monitoring plan if applicable under 40 CFR 75.53(b).
F. The following statement must be signed by the designated representative or alternate designated representative of the combustion source: "I certify that the data submitted under 40 CFR Part 74, Subpart C, reflects actual operations of the combustion source and has not been adjusted in any way."

Signature	Date

STEP 7

Read the certification statement; provide name, title, owner company name, phone, and e-mail address; sign, and date.

Certification (for designated representative or alternate designated representative only)

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the Acid Rain source or Acid Rain units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Name Michael Brost	Title Vice President, Electric Systems
Owner Company Name JEA	
Phone 904-665-7547	E-mail address brosmj@jea.com
Signature	Date 1-29-13

DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a) – Form
Effective: 3/16/08

4

Subsection B. This subsection addresses Acid Rain, Phase II NO_X.

{Permitting note: The U.S. EPA issued Acid Rain Phase I permit(s)}

The emissions units listed below are regulated under Acid Rain Part, Phase II NO_X, for:

JEA
St. Johns River Power Park
Facility ID No. 0310045
ORIS Code: 0207

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
016	SJRPP Boiler No. 1
017	SJRPP Boiler No. 2

B.1. The Acid Rain Phase II NO_X Compliance Plan application(s) submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, are a part of this permit. The owners and operators of these Phase II acid rain unit(s) must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application(s) listed below:

a. Phase II NO_X Compliance Plan, EPA Form 7610-28 (12-03), dated April 22, 2008, which is included at the end of this section.

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

B.2. Nitrogen oxide (NO_X) requirements for each Acid Rain unit are as follows:

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID No.	NO_X limit [1]
016	1	The Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves a NO_X compliance plan for this unit. The compliance plan is effective for calendar year 2014 through calendar year 2018. This unit's applicable emission limitation for each year of the plan, is 0.46 lb/MMBtu from 40 CFR 76.7(a)(2) for dry bottom wall-fired boilers. In addition to the described NO_X compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO_X compliance plan and the requirements covering excess emissions.
017	2	The Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves a NO_X compliance plan for this unit. The compliance plan is effective for calendar year 2014 through calendar year 2018. This unit's applicable emission limitation for each year of the plan, is 0.46 lb/MMBtu from 40 CFR 76.7(a)(2) for dry bottom wall-fired boilers. In addition to the described NOx compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO_X compliance plan and the requirements covering excess emissions.

[1] Based on the Phase II NO_X Compliance Plan, EPA Form 7610-28 (12-03), dated April 22, 2008.

B.3. Comments, notes, and justifications: none.

Table of Contents

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Acid Rain Program

OMB No. 2060-0258

Phase II NO_X Compliance Plan

Page 1 of 2

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 76.9

This submission is: ☐ New ☑ Revised

STEP 1
Indicate plant name, State, and ORIS code from NADB, if applicable

Plant Name	State	ORIS Code
St. Johns River Power	FL	207

STEP 2

Identify each affected Group 1 and Group 2 boiler using the boiler ID# from NADB, if applicable. Indicate boiler type: "CB" for cell burner, "CY" for cyclone, "DBW" for dry bottom wall-fired, "T" for tangentially fired, "V" for vertically fired, and "WB" for wet bottom. Indicate the compliance option selected for each unit.

	ID# 1 / Type DBW	ID# 2 / Type DBW	ID# / Type	ID# / Type	ID# / Type	ID# / Type
(a) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.50 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.45 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I tangentially fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) EPA-approved early election plan under 40 CFR 76.8 through 12/31/07 (also indicate above emission limit specified in plan)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.46 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.40 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II tangentially fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.68 lb/mmBtu (for cell burner boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(g) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.86 lb/mmBtu (for cyclone boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(h) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.80 lb/mmBtu (for vertically fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(i) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.84 lb/mmBtu (for wet bottom boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(j) NO_x Averaging Plan (include NO_x Averaging form)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(k) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(A) (check the standard emission limitation box above for most stringent limitation applicable to any unit utilizing stack)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(l) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(B) with NO_x Averaging (check the NO_x Averaging Plan box and include NO_x Averaging form)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

EPA Form 7610-28 (12-03)

St. Johns River Power
Plant Name (from Step 1)

NO_x Compliance - Page 2
Page 2 of 2

STEP 2, cont'd.

	ID# 1 Type DBW	ID# 2 Type DBW	ID# Type	ID# Type	ID# Type	ID# Type
(m) EPA-approved common stack apportionment method pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17 (a)(2)(i)(C), (a)(2)(iii)(B), or (b)(2)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(n) AEL (Include Phase II AEL Demonstration Period, Final AEL Petition, or AEL Renewal form as appropriate)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(o) Petition for AEL demonstration period or final AEL under review by U.S. EPA or demonstration period ongoing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(p) Repowering extension plan approved or under review	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

STEP 3
Read the standard requirements and certification, enter the name of the designated representative, sign &

Standard Requirements

General. This source is subject to the standard requirements in 40 CFR 72.9 (consistent with 40 CFR 76.8(e)(1)(i)). These requirements are listed in this source's Acid Rain Permit.

Special Provisions for Early Election Units

Nitrogen Oxides. A unit that is governed by an approved early election plan shall be subject to an emissions limitation for NO_x as provided under 40 CFR 76.8(a)(2) except as provided under 40 CFR 76.8(e)(3)(iii).
Liability. The owners and operators of a unit governed by an approved early election plan shall be liable for any violation of the plan or 40 CFR 76.8 at that unit. The owners and operators shall be liable, beginning January 1, 2000, for fulfilling the obligations specified in 40 CFR Part 77.
Termination. An approved early election plan shall be in effect only until the earlier of January 1, 2008 or January 1 of the calendar year for which a termination of the plan takes effect. If the designated representative of the unit under an approved early election plan fails to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions limitation under 40 CFR 76.5 for any year during the period beginning January 1 of the first year the early election takes effect and ending December 31, 2007, the permitting authority will terminate the plan. The termination will take effect beginning January 1 of the year after the year for which there is a failure to demonstrate compliance, and the designated representative may not submit a new early election plan. The designated representative of the unit under an approved early election plan may terminate the plan any year prior to 2008 but may not submit a new early election plan. In order to terminate the plan, the designated representative must submit a notice under 40 CFR 72.40(d) by January 1 of the year for which the termination is to take effect. If an early election plan is terminated any year prior to 2000, the unit shall meet, beginning January 1, 2000, the applicable emissions limitation for NO_x for Phase II units with Group 1 boilers under 40 CFR 76.7. If an early election plan is terminated on or after 2000, the unit shall meet, beginning on the effective date of the termination, the applicable emissions limitation for NO_x for Phase II units with Group 1 boilers under 40 CFR 76.7.

Certification

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Name ATHENA T. MANN	
Signature A T Mann	Date 04/22/2008

EPA Form 7610-28 (12-03)

Table of Contents