White Springs Agricultural Chemicals, Inc. - dba PCS Phosphate, White Springs
Suwannee River/Swift Creek Complex
Facility ID No.: 0470002
Hamilton County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 0470002-106-AV
(Renewal of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0470002-105-AV)

Permitting Authority
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Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast District
Permitting Program
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Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
Permit No. 0470002-106-AV

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Please Note that Defluorinated Phosphate (DFP) is the new name for Pollyphos, which is a registered trademark of Occidental Chemical and, therefore, can no longer be used by White Springs Agricultural Chemicals.

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Northeast District
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Governor

Carlos Lopez-Cantera
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Interim Secretary

PERMITTEE:
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Permit No. 0470002-106-AV
Suwannee River/Swift Creek Complex

Facility ID No. 0470002
Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

The purpose of this permit is to renew the Title V air operation permit for the above referenced facility. The existing Suwannee River/Swift Creek Complex is located in Hamilton County at 15843 SE 78th Street, White Springs, Florida. UTM Coordinates are: Zone 17, 328.3 km East and 3368.8 km North; and, Latitude: 30° 26' 27" North and Longitude: 82° 47' 16" West.

The Title V air operation permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, and 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

0470002-106-AV Effective Date: **April 11, 2017**
Renewal Application Due Date: **August 29, 2021**
Expiration Date: **April 11, 2022**

Thomas G. Kallemeyn
Environmental Administrator
Permitting Program

TGK/lm

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SECTION I. FACILITY INFORMATION.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility processes phosphate rock to produce several products at the Suwannee River/Swift Creek Complex (two plants). The facility consists of two phosphoric acid plants, one monocal/dical process, two monoammonium/diammonium phosphate (MAP/DAP) plants, one Storage and Shipping building, one screening/shipping building, two sulfuric acid plants, two phosphoric acid filters, three superphosphoric acid plants, one green superphosphoric plant, and one acid clarification plant. The facility also has storage silos associated with the Swift Creek Mine.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

Sub-section	E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
A.	004	"X"-Train (Monocal/Dical process)
B.	008	"Y" Train-#1 MAP/DAP Plant
C.	010	#1 Storage and Shipping Building
D.	015	Granular Product Shipping and Screening Facility
E.	020	"B" Phosphoric Acid Plant
F.	032	"Z"-Train #2 MAP/ DAP
G.	034	South Phosphoric Acid Filter
H.	035	North Phosphoric Acid Filter
I.	036	"B" Superphosphoric Acid Plant
J.	039	"C" Auxiliary Boiler
K.	040	"D" Auxiliary Boiler
L.	054	Molten Sulfur System
M.	061	Green Superphosphoric Plant
N.	066	"E" Sulfuric Acid Plant
O.	067	"F" Sulfuric Acid Plant
P.	068	"E" Auxiliary Boiler
Q.	069	"D" Phosphoric Acid Plant
R.	070	"C" and "D" Superphosphoric Acid Plants
S.	071	Acid Clarification Plant
T.	072	Molten Sulfur System for "E" & "F" Sulfuric Acid Plants
U.	075	Relocatable Concrete Batch Plant
V.	076	13 Emergency Engines
W.	077	Emergency Rental Boiler
X.	080	(Two) 4.25 MMBtu/hr Boilers
Y.	081, 082	Gypsum Dewatering Stack, and Cooling Ponds

Permitting Note: The following emissions units are permanently shut-down: EU001 (#2 Phosphate Rock Grinder); EU003 "A" Defluorinated Phosphate (DFP) Plant; EU021 ("C" Sulfuric Acid Plant); EU006 (SRM silos), EU009 (SRM East Dryer), EU013 (SRM Rock Grinder), EU016 (#1 SRCC Phosphate Rock Grinder, EU017 (SRM West Rock Dryer); EU022 ("D" Sulfuric Acid Plant); EU038 ("B" Defluorinated Phosphate (DFP) Plant);EU044 (Defluorinated Phosphate (DFP) Coolers); EU062 (Defluorinated Phosphate (DFP) Product Silos); EU064 (Swift Creek Mine Rock Dryer); and EU065 (Swift Creek Mine Silos).

Also, included in this permit are miscellaneous insignificant emissions units and/or activities (see Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities).

Subsection C. Applicable Regulations.

Based on the Title V air operation permit revision application received August 23, 2016, this facility **is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP)**. Because this facility operates stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines, it is subject to regulation under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, - National Emissions Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. The existing facility **is a** PSD major source of air pollutants in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table. A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table.

Regulation	**EU No(s).**
40 CFR 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions	008, 020, 032, 036, 061, 066, 067, 069, 070, 076
40 CFR 60, Subpart H	066, 067
40 CFR 60, Subpart V	008, 032
40 CFR 60, Subpart T	020, 069
40 CFR 60, Subpart U	036, 061, 070
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, NESHAPS General Provisions	008, 020, 032, 036, 039, 040, 061, 068, 069, 070, 076, 077, 080, 081, 082
40 CFR 63, Subpart AA	020, 036, 061, 069, 070, 081, 082
40 CFR 63, Subpart BB	008, 032
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ & 40 CFR 60, Subparts IIII and JJJJ	076
40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD	039, 040, 068, 080
State Rule Citations: BACT, Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., Rule 62-296.403, F.A.C., Rule 62-296.406, Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Rule 62-296.411, F.A.C.	004, 008, 020, 032, 034, 035, 036, 039, 040, 054, 061, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 075, 077, 080
Rule 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.	004, 008, 010, 015, 032, 054

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

FW1. Appendices. The permittee shall comply with all documents identified in Section IV, Appendices, listed in the Table of Contents. Each document is an enforceable part of this permit unless otherwise indicated. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Emissions and Controls

FW2. 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. [Rule 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]

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.

{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)1, F.A.C.]

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:
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.]

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 1 of each year, for the previous calendar year, to the Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Air Resource Management. Each Title V source shall submit the annual operating report using the DEP's Electronic Annual Operating Report (EAOR) software, unless the Title V source claims a technical or financial hardship by submitting DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management instead of using the reporting software. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C. Each Title V source must pay between January 15 and April 1 of each year an annual emissions fee in an amount determined as set forth in subsection 62-213.205(1), F.A.C. The annual fee shall only apply to those regulated pollutants, except carbon monoxide and greenhouse gases, for which an allowable numeric emission-limiting standard is specified in the source's most recent construction permit or operation permit. Upon completing the required EAOR entries, the EAOR Title V Fee Invoice can be printed by the source showing which of the reported emissions are subject to the fee and the total Title V Annual Emissions Fee that is due.

The submission of the annual Title V emissions fee payment is also due (postmarked) by April 1st of each year. A copy of the system-generated EAOR Title V Annual Emissions Fee Invoice and the indicated total fee shall be submitted to: **Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee, P.O. Box 3070, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070.** Additional information is available by accessing the Title V Annual Emissions Fee On-line Information Center at the following Internet web site: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/tvfee.htm. [Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-210.900 & 62-213.205, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 403.0872(11), Florida Statutes (2013)]

{Permitting Note: Resources to help the Permittee complete your AOR are available on the electronic AOR (EAOR) website at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor. If the Permittee 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 within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during which the Title V permit was effective. [Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3. and (3)(b), F.A.C.]

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]

FW9. For the Emissions Units subject to monitoring of indicator ranges under MACT, upon successful compliance testing at a new indicator range, the permittee shall operate under the new indicator ranges. Under no circumstance is the NED/DEP authorizing the facility to operate outside of the MACT Rule or out of compliance.

[Rule 62-4.070, F. A. C.]

FW10. Compliance Plan CP-4. EU008 - Project 0470002-079-AC: Upon completion of construction the emissions units shall be tested to demonstrate initial compliance with the emissions standards for Fluoride and PM/PM_{10}. The initial tests shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving permitted capacity, but not later than 180 days after initial operation of the unit. This facility is subject to the attached Appendix CP-4.

FW11. Compliance Plan CP-6. EUs 032, 061, 069, and 070: The CPMS for liquid and gas flow at the inlet of the absorber, and pressure drop, as applicable or alternate monitoring plan (AMP), and compliance testing as required under 40 CFR 63 Subparts AA and BB shall be completed in accordance with the milestones set forth in Appendix CP-6. This facility is subject to the attached Appendix CP-6.

FW12. Compliance Plan CP-7. For shut-down EUs 008, 020, and 036: The CPMS for liquid and gas flow at the inlet of the absorber or alternate monitoring plan (AMP), and compliance testing as required under 40 CFR 63 Subparts AA and BB shall be completed in accordance with the milestones set forth in Appendix CP-7. This facility is subject to the attached Appendix CP-7.

The facility may choose to submit quarterly monitoring reports to satisfy the requirements for Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements Condition RR4 **(**semi-annual monitoring reports), provided the facility indicates it on the quarterly report closest to the next due semi-annual monitoring report, and that all requirements of the semi-annual report are included in the quarterly monitoring report.

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Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
004	"X"-Train (Monocal/Dical Process)

"X"-Train (Monocal/Dical Process) with emissions controlled from EP (Emissions Points) by the following control devices: 1) "X"-Train with Venturi and Cyclonic Scrubbers, 2) Dedust bin with Baghouse, 3) Shipping area with Baghouse, 4) Limestone silo with Baghouse, EP04 Unloading of limestone from the existing limestone storage silo back into trucks for other uses, 5) Reclaim bin with Baghouse, and 6) Material Handling with Baghouse. CAM does not apply for particulate matter or fluoride.

Limestone Storage Silo: Operation of the limestone storage silo located in EU No. 004, identified as Emission Point No. 04. The silo receives limestone pneumatically from a tanker truck, stores the limestone and then discharges the limestone to the "X"-Train process. This process also e unloads limestone from the silo into a tanker truck for other uses. Displaced air and PM emissions from the truck loading will be vented back into the silo. Particulate matter (PM) emissions from displaced air in the silo are controlled by a Flex-Kleen Baghouse, Model No. 100-WRB-48, with a stated cloth area of 576 square feet, and a nominal air flow of 2750 actual cubic feet per minute (ACFM).

[Application No. 0470002-072-AC]

{Permitting note: This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards}

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

A.1. Permitted Capacity. The rate shall not exceed the Maximum 12-MRA Hourly Rate = 40 tons of product or Maximum Daily 1-Hour Average Rate = 45 tons of product.

12-MRA (MRA - Monthly Rolling Average) Hourly Rate Maximum shall not be exceeded by the 12-MRA hourly rate calculated by averaging each monthly hourly average with the previous 11 monthly hourly averages.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0470002-034-AC]

A.2. Methods of Operation are as follows:

Mode 1 - Dical (dicalcium phosphate) with 18.5% P is produced.
Mode 2 – Monocal (monocalcium phosphate) with 21.0% P is produced.
Mode 3 - The transfer of Monocal or Dical from railcar to trucks.
Mode 3. This is a non-production Mode involving the transfer of Monocal or Dical from railcars to the Dical silos for further transfer to trucks using a portion of the existing X-Train transfer equipment. The associated pollution control equipment **shall be operated normally during any loading operations**.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C., Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-066-AC and Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-072-AC]

A.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

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

A.4. Methods of Operation. Natural gas shall be fired in the Rotary Dryer as the primary fuel. Fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5% by weight may be fired as a backup fuel if the vendor is unable to provide natural gas.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

CONTROL EQUIPMENT AND METHODS

A.5. Baghouses: The baghouse control systems shall be operated and maintained to effectively control particulate matter from each of the emissions points identified above for the regulated emissions units

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

A.6. Wet Scrubbers. The wet scrubber controls shall be operated and maintained to effectively control particulate matter from each of the emissions points identified above for the regulated emissions unit.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

A.7. General Best Operational Practices. Best operational practices to minimize leaks of sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide, or other fugitive process emissions shall be adhered to and shall include regular inspections and prompt repair or correction of any leaks or other fugitive emissions.

[Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

A.8. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions. Nitrogen oxides emissions (expressed as NO_2) shall be controlled by the inherent combustion design of the existing unit and the firing of the natural gas as the primary fuel.

[Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

Emission Points 02, 03, 04, 05, 06:

A.9. Baghouse Design Specification. Bags/filters in each baghouse control system shall be selected based on a design outlet specification of 0.01 grains per actual cubic feet of exhaust. Compliance shall be demonstrated by maintaining the appropriate records. No stack testing is required.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]
Emission Point 01 (X-Train)
Mode 1:

A.10. Total Fluoride. Total Fluoride emissions shall not exceed 0.63 lb/hr and 2.76 TPY.

[Rule 62-296.403(2), F.A.C.]

A.11. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 18.0 lbs/hr as determined by EPA Method 5.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(a), F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.340(BART); Construction Permit 0470002-055-AC]

A.12. Sulfur Dioxide.

(a) Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 11.10 lbs/hr and 48.62 TPY.

[From PSD FL-083]

(b) The firing of the fuels as stated in **Condition A.4** shall be used to control sulfur dioxide emissions.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C., Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

A.13. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not be equal to or greater than 20% opacity.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.]

Emission Point 01 (X-Train)
Mode 2:

A.14. Total Fluoride. Total Fluoride emissions shall not exceed 0.63 lb/hr and 2.76 TPY.

[Rule 62-296.403(2), F.A.C.]

A.15. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 18.0 lbs/hr as determined by EPA Method 5.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(a), F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.340(BART); Construction Permit 0470002-055-AC]

A.16. Sulfur Dioxide.

(a) Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 11.10 lbs/hr and 48.62 TPY.

[From PSD FL-083]

(b) The firing of the fuels as stated in **Condition A.4**. shall be used to control sulfur dioxide emissions.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C., Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

A.17. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not be equal to or greater than 20% opacity.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.]

Emission Point 02 (Dedust)
Modes 1 and 2:

A.18. Opacity Standard. Visible Emissions from each baghouse exhaust shall not exceed 5% opacity as determined by EPA Method 9.

[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; Rules 62-4.070(3), and 62-296.340(BART), F.A.C., Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

A.19. Particulate Matter Emissions. Particulate Matter Emissions from the baghouse shall not exceed 0.01gr/acfm.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C., Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

Emission Point 03 (Shipping)
Modes 1 and 2:

A.20. Opacity Standard. Visible Emissions from each baghouse exhaust shall not exceed 5% opacity as determined by EPA Method 9.

[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; Rules 62-4.070(3), and 62-296.340(BART), F.A.C., Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

A.21. Particulate Matter Emissions. Particulate Matter Emissions from the baghouse shall not exceed 0.01gr/acfm.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C., Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

Emission Point 04 (X-Train)

The silo has a storage capacity of 2000 tons of limestone. The applicant shall operate the baghouse (including the fan) at all times that the limestone is being loaded into the silo, unloaded from the silo, or discharged into the X-Train process.

[Permit No. 0470002-072-AC]

A.22. Opacity Standard. Visible Emissions from each baghouse exhaust shall not exceed 5% opacity as determined by EPA Method 9.

[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C., Air Permit No. 0470002-072-AC; Rules 62-4.070(3), and 62-296.340(BART), F.A.C., Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

A.23. Particulate Matter Emissions. Particulate Matter Emissions from the baghouse shall not exceed 0.01gr/acfm.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C., Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

Emission Point 05 (Reclaim Bin)
Modes 1 and 2:

A.24. Opacity Standard. Visible Emissions from each baghouse exhaust shall not exceed 5% opacity as determined by EPA Method 9.

[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; Rules 62-4.070(3), and 62-296.340(BART), F.A.C., Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

A.25. Particulate Matter Emissions. Particulate Matter Emissions from the baghouse shall not exceed 0.01gr/acfm.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C., Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

Emission Point 06 (Fugitive Dust)
Modes 1 and 2:

A.26. Opacity Standard. Visible Emissions from each baghouse exhaust shall not exceed 5% opacity as determined by EPA Method 9.

[Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-038-AC; Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.; and Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; Rules 62-4.070(3), and 62-296.340(BART), F.A.C., Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

A.27. Particulate Matter Emissions. Particulate Matter Emissions from the baghouse shall not exceed 0.01gr/acfm.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C., Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

Emission Point 01 (X-Train)
Modes 1 and 2:

A.28. Total Fluoride. Fluoride emissions stack test method shall be EPA Method 13A or 13B incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing.

[Rule 62-296.403(3), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1., F.A.C]

A.29. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter Emissions stack test method shall be EPA Method 5 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(a), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1., F.A.C.; Rule 62-204.800, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

A.30. Sulfur Dioxide. In lieu of stack testing, the Permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-297.440(1), F.A.C. or maintain a record of acceptable, certified analyses of all fuel oil fired and report annually prior to March 1 of each year.

A.31. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C., Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1. F.A.C.]

Emission Point 01 (X-Train)
Mode 3:

A.32. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity.

{Permitting Note: The railcar Monocal or Dical will be a finished product that has already been screened for dust prior to shipment. There should be little dust associated with this Mode of operation.}

[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C., Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-066-AC]

A.33. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.]

Emission Point 02 (Dedust)
Modes 1 and 2:

A.34. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Appendix A; Rule 62-204.800, Rule 62-296.340(3)(b)2., Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1., F.A.C., Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

Emission Point 03 (Shipping)
Modes 1 and 2:

A.35. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C. Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1., F.A.C.]

Emission Point 04 (Limestone Silo)
Modes 1 and 2:

A.36. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing. Annual VE testing shall be performed for a minimum period of 30 minutes while the silo is being loaded from a tanker truck or during the loading of a tanker truck from the silo.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Air Permit No. 0470002-072-AC., Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1., F.A.C.]

Emission Point 05 (Reclaim Bin)
Modes 1 and 2:

A.37. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C., Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1., F.A.C.]

Emission Point 06 (Fugitive Dust)
Modes 1 and 2:

A.38. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed annually once each federal fiscal year.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.]

A.39. 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. Parametric data recorded for the wet scrubber during each test shall be provided with the required test report. As necessary, EPA Methods 1-4 shall be conducted to support the other test methods.

[Rules 62-297.310(7)9., 62-4.070(3), and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING

A.40. Wet Scrubber Parameters. For each wet scrubber, the permittee shall install, operate and maintain devices to continuously monitor the scrubber water flow rate, the pressure drop across the scrubber and the fan amperage. Such devices shall be calibrated, fully functional and in operation before conducting the initial compliance tests. The scrubber parameters shall be continuously monitored and manually recorded at least once during each eight-hour block of operation. Alternatively, the parametric data may be continuously recorded. During each required compliance test, such data shall be recorded at 15-minute intervals.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

RECORDKEEPING

A.41. Baghouses Records. The permittee shall maintain records on site of the vendor data sheets that demonstrate compliance with the baghouse design outlet specification for the bags/filters. To demonstrate initial compliance, the permittee shall provide copies of such records with the corresponding visible emissions test report that demonstrates initial compliance with the opacity standard.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

A.42. Wet Scrubber Records. The permittee shall maintain records on site of the scrubber water flow rate and the pressure drop across the scrubber. In addition, the following vendor design information shall be maintained on site for each wet scrubber: exhaust flow rate; scrubber water flow rate, scrubber pressure drop, dust inlet loading, dust outlet loading and control efficiency.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

ON-SPEC USED OIL/LEAD

A.43. The lead emissions cap for the facility is 9.4 TPY. The on-specification used oil fired in the 'C', 'D' & 'E' Auxiliary Boilers should not exceed 23,000,000 gallons per year which at 100 ppm yields 9.0 TPY of lead emissions. The on-specification used oil fired in the other emissions unit(s) listed above shall not exceed 0.4 TPY of lead emissions.

[Requested by the Applicant]

A.44. The on-spec used oil prior to blending shall comply with the limits listed below and shall be recorded:

ON-SPEC USED OIL SPECIFICATIONS	
Constituent/Property	**Allowable Level**
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1,000 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100°F minimum

[40 CFR 761]

A.45. On-specification used oil may be fired as follows:

1. At any time provided the maximum concentration of PCBs shall be less than 2 ppm and whether generated on or off-site. The analysis and recordkeeping requirements apply to each amount prior to blending even if to be blended with 90% virgin oil.

2. Only during normal operation temperature and not during startup or shutdown if the maximum concentration of PCBs is ≥ 2 but < 50 ppm.

[40 CFR 761]

A.46. A certified on-specification used oil analysis of each delivery prior to blending shall be retained (in lieu of testing) and reported as part of the AOR.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

A.47. A lead emissions report shall be submitted by each March 01 as part of the AOR in a table format showing all of data and results required to document that the LEAD CAP has not been exceeded for the previous calendar year.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

A.48. 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.

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

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Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
008	"Y"-Train No. 1 MAP/DAP Plant

The "Y" Train DAP/MAP Plant is permitted for input rate of 36.33 TPH of P_2O_5 feed (daily average) and 290,112 TPY of P_20_5 input basis, 12-month rolling total. The plant is capable of producing fertilizer by five different modes (Mode 1: DAP by Split Flows of 30% & 50% P_2O_5 phosphoric acid; Mode 2: DAP by 40% P_2O_5 acid; Mode 3: Triplesuperphosphate (TSP) – *no longer produced or permitted*; Mode 4: MAP by Split Flows of 30% & 50% P_2O_5 acid; Mode 5: MAP by 40% P_2O_5 acid; Mode 6: MAP by reacting ammonia and acid in two pipe reactors**.** The plant consists of the two separate pipe reactors (Mode 6), a tank reactor for the other modes, two pug mills, dryer, cooler, screens, mills, and other associated process equipment. Particulate matter, fluoride, and sulfur dioxide emissions are controlled by cyclones, venturi and cyclonic scrubbers. Emissions from the pipe reactors are vented to the reactor scrubber for ammonia removal and then to a scrubber for fluoride control. The permittee conducted testing on the pond water scrubbers for CAM applicability. CAM does not apply for this emissions unit. Fluoride emissions are covered by the 40 CFR 63 Subpart BB and testing was done by the permittee to show the pond water scrubbers are not designed for PM control.

{Permitting note(s): These emissions units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart V, Standards of Performance for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)30., F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C., General Preconstruction Review Requirements; 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration; Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards; and Rule 62-296.403, F.A.C., Phosphate Processing; 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions; 40 CFR 63, Subpart BB - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Phosphate Fertilizers Production Plants. The inclusion of project 0470002-050-AC makes EU 008 subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart V for DAP production. **The Part 40 CFR 63 Subparts A and BB take precedence; however, these units are subject to all applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) rules if these units are out of compliance with the NESHAP**}.

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

B.1. Permitted Capacity.

The P_2O_5 feed shall not exceed 36.33 tons per hour (daily average) and 290,112 TPY of P_20_5 input basis, 12-month rolling total.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0470002-034-AC; Construction Permit No. 0470002-050-AC; and 0470002-079-AC]

B.2. Methods of Operation are as follows:

Mode 1 -DAP (Diammonium Phosphate) produced by Split Acid (30% & 50% P_2O_5 INPUT) phosphoric acid.
Mode 2 - DAP (Diammonium Phosphate) produced by 40% P_2O_5 INPUT phosphoric acid.
Mode 4 - MAP (Monoammonium Phosphate) produced by Split Acid (30% & 50% P_2O_5 INPUT) phosphoric acid.

B.2. Continued:

Mode 5 - MAP (Monoammonium Phosphate) produced by 40% P_2O_5 INPUT phosphoric acid.
Mode 6 – MAP produced by reacting ammonia and acid in two pipe reactors.

Only one of the five operating modes shall be in operation at one time.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0470002-050-AC]

B.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit shall be allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0470002-050-AC]

B.4. Methods of Operation. Natural gas shall be fired in the Rotary Dryer as the primary fuel. Fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5% by weight may be fired as a backup fuel if the vendor is unable to provide natural gas.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

CONTROL EQUIPMENT AND METHODS

B.5. Wet Scrubbers. The wet scrubber controls shall be operated and maintained to effectively control particulate matter from each of the emissions points identified above for the regulated emissions unit.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

B.6. General Best Operational Practices. Best operational practices to minimize leaks of sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide, or other fugitive process emissions shall be adhered to and shall include regular inspections and prompt repair or correction of any leaks or other fugitive emissions.

[Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

Emission Point 01

MODES 1-2, 4- 5:

B.7. Sulfur Dioxide.

(a) Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 11.10 lbs/hr and 48.62 TPY.
[From 11/82 PSD model]

B.7. Continued:

(b) The firing of the fuels as stated in **Condition B.4.** shall be used to control sulfur dioxide emissions.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

ALL MODES:

B.8. **Total Fluorides**. Total Fluoride emissions shall not exceed 30 grams/metric ton of equivalent P_2O_5 feed (0.060 lb/ton), 2.18 lb/hr, and 9.54 TPY.

[40 CFR 60.222(a); 40 CFR 63.622(a); and Air Construction Permit 0470002-050-AC]

B.9. **Visible Emissions.** Visible Emissions shall not be equal to or greater than 20% opacity.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.]

B.10. **Particulate Matter**. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 9.2 lbs/hr as determined by EPA Method 5.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(a), F.A.C.; Air Construction Permit 0470002-055-AC]

B.11. **Nitrogen Oxides Emissions**. Nitrogen oxides emissions (expressed as NO_2) shall be controlled by the inherent combustion design of the existing unit and the firing of the natural gas as the primary fuel**.**

[Rule 62-070(3), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

B.12. Beginning on August 19, 2016, during periods of startup and shutdown (as defined in 40 CFR 63.621), the Permittee must comply with the work practice specified in this paragraph in lieu of the emission limits specified in **Specific Condition B.8**. During periods of startup and shutdown, the Permittee must operate any control device(s) being used at the affected source, monitor the operating parameters specified in Table 3 of this subpart, and comply with the operating limits specified in Table 4 of this subpart.

Table 3 to Subpart BB of Part 63—Monitoring Equipment Operating Parameters

The Permittee must	If	And the Permittee must monitor	And
Absorbers (Wet Scrubbers)			
Install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) for liquid flow at the inlet of the absorber.	Your absorber is designed and operated with pressure drops of 5 inches of water column or more; and the Permittee choose to monitor only the influent liquid flow, rather than the liquid-to-gas ratio	Influent liquid flow.	

B.12. Continued:

The Permittee must	If	And the Permittee must monitor	And
Absorbers (Wet Scrubbers)			
Install CPMS for liquid and gas flow at the inlet of the absorber	Your absorber is designed and operated with pressure drops of 5 inches of water column or less; or Your absorber is designed and operated with pressure drops of 5 inches of water column or more, and the Permittee choose to monitor the liquid-to-gas ratio, rather than only the influent liquid flow, and the Permittee want the ability to lower liquid flow with changes in gas flow	Liquid-to-gas ratio as determined by dividing the influent liquid flow rate by the inlet gas flow rate. The units of measure must be consistent with those used to calculate this ratio during the performance test	The Permittee must measure the gas stream by: Measuring the gas stream flow at the absorber inlet; or Using the design blower capacity, with appropriate adjustments for pressure drop.
Install CPMS for pressure at the gas stream inlet and outlet of the absorber	Your absorber is designed and operated with pressure drops of 5 inches of water column or more	Pressure drop through the absorber	The Permittee may measure the pressure of the inlet gas using amperage on the blower if a correlation between pressure and amperage is established.

Table 4 to Subpart BB of Part 63—Operating Parameters, Operating Limits and Data Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Compliance Frequencies

For the operating parameter applicable to you, as specified in Table 3	The Permittee must establish the following operating limit during your performance test	And the Permittee must monitor, record, and demonstrate continuous compliance using these minimum frequencies	Data measurement	Data recording	Data averaging period for compliance
Absorbers (Wet Scrubbers)					
Influent liquid flow	Minimum inlet liquid flow	Continuous	Every 15 minutes	Daily.	
Influent liquid flow rate and gas stream flow rate	Minimum influent liquid-to-gas ratio	Continuous	Every 15 minutes	Daily.	
Pressure drop	Pressure drop range	Continuous	Every 15 minutes	Daily.	

[40 CFR 63.622(d), Table 3, and Table 4]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

B.13. Phosphorus-Bearing Feed Material.

- The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow monitoring device which can be used to determine the mass flow of phosphorus-bearing feed material to the process. The flow monitoring device shall have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.223(a)]

- Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (CMS) according to your site-specific monitoring plan specified in §63.628(c). The CMS must have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range and must determine and permanently record the mass flow of phosphorus-bearing material fed to the process.

[40 CFR 63.625(a)(1)]

B.14. P_2O_5 Feed. The Permittee shall maintain a daily record of equivalent P_2O_5 feed.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.223(b)]

B.15. Scrubber Pressure Drop. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device which continuously measures and permanently records the total pressure drop across the scrubbing system. The monitoring device shall have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range; or comply with the terms of an approved AMP.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.223(c)]

B.16. Scrubber Pressure Drop and Liquid Flow Rate. The facility must install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) and comply with the requirements specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must monitor the operating parameter(s) applicable to the control device that The Permittee use as specified in Table 3 to this subpart and establish the applicable limit or range for the operating parameter limit as specified in (1)(i) and (ii) of this **Specific Condition**, as applicable.

(i) Except as specified in (1)(ii) of this **Specific Condition**, determine the value(s) as the arithmetic average of operating parameter measurements recorded during the three test runs conducted for the most recent performance test.

(ii) If the Permittee use an absorber to comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 2 to this subpart and the Permittee monitor pressure drop across the absorber, the Permittee must establish allowable ranges using the methodology specified in (1)(ii)(A) and (B) of this **Specific Condition**.

(A) The allowable range for the daily averages of the pressure drop across each absorber is ±20 percent of the baseline average value determined in paragraph (1)(i) of this **Specific Condition**. The Administrator retains the right to reduce the ±20 percent adjustment to the baseline average values of operating ranges in those instances where performance test results indicate that a source's level of emissions is near the value of an applicable emissions standard. However, the adjustment must not be reduced to less than ±10 percent under any instance.

B.16. Continued:

(B) As an alternative to (1)(ii)(A) of this **Specific Condition**, the Permittee may establish allowable ranges for the daily averages of the pressure drop across an absorber for the purpose of assuring compliance with this subpart using the procedures described in this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must establish the allowable ranges based on the baseline average values recorded during previous performance tests or the results of performance tests conducted specifically for the purposes of this paragraph. The Permittee must conduct all performance tests using the methods specified in **40 CFR 63.626 (Specific Condition B.27).** The Permittee must certify that the control devices and processes have not been modified since the date of the performance test from which the Permittee obtained the data used to establish the allowable ranges. When a source using the methodology of this **Specific Condition** is retested, the Permittee must determine new allowable ranges of baseline average values unless the retest indicates no change in the operating parameters outside the previously established ranges. Alternatively, the Permittee may comply with the terms of an approved AMP.

(2) The Permittee must monitor, record, and demonstrate continuous compliance using the minimum frequencies specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(3) The Permittee must comply with the calibration and quality control requirements that are applicable to the operating parameter(s) the Permittee monitor as specified in Table 5 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.625(d)(1) – (3)]

B.17. <u>Wet Scrubber Parameters</u>. For each wet scrubber, the permittee shall install, operate and maintain devices to continuously monitor the scrubber water flow rate, the pressure drop across the scrubber and the fan amperage. Such devices shall be calibrated, fully functional and in operation before conducting the initial compliance tests. The scrubber parameters shall be continuously monitored and manually recorded at least once during each eight-hour block of operation. Alternatively, the parametric data may be continuously recorded. During each required compliance test, such data shall be recorded at 15-minute intervals.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

Emission Point 01

MODES 1, 2, 4 and 5:

B.18. <u>Sulfur Dioxide</u>. In lieu of stack testing, the Permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-297.440(1), F.A.C. or maintain a record of acceptable, certified analyses of all fuel oil fired and report annually prior to March 1 of each year.

ALL MODES:

B.20. Total Fluorides.

(a) The test method shall be EPA Method 13A or EPA Method 13B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(b) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.403(3), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0470002-050-AC]

B.21. Total Fluorides. The Permittee shall meet the 40 CFR 63 Subpart BB performance testing requirements stated in **Specific Condition Nos. B.25– B.27.**

B.22. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter Emissions stack test method shall be EPA Method 5 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(a), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0470002-050-AC; Rule 62-204.800, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC, Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1., F.A.C.]

B.23. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(b)., F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1.a., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0470002-050-AC]

B.24. 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. Parametric data recorded for the wet scrubber during each test shall be provided with the required test report. As necessary, EPA Methods 1-4 shall be conducted to support the other test methods.

[Rules 62-297.310(7)9., 62-4.070(3), and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

B.25. Performance Tests.

(a) The Permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits specified in Tables 1 and 2 to this subpart, within 180 days of the applicable compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.622.

(b) After the Permittee conduct the initial performance test specified in (a) of this Specific Condition, the Permittee must conduct a performance test once per calendar year.

(c) For affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.620) that have not operated since the previous annual performance test was conducted and more than 1 year has passed since the previous performance test, the Permittee must conduct a performance test no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source according to the applicable provisions in 40 CF 63.7(a)(2).

B.25. Continued:

(d)(1) The Permittee must conduct the performance tests specified in this section at representative (normal) conditions for the process. Representative (normal) conditions means those conditions that:

(i) Represent the range of combined process and control measure conditions under which the facility expects to operate (regardless of the frequency of the conditions); and

(ii) Are likely to most challenge the emissions control measures of the facility with regard to meeting the applicable emission standards, but without creating an unsafe condition.

(2) Operations during startup, shutdown, and malfunction do not constitute representative (normal) operating conditions for purposes of conducting a performance test. The Permittee must record the process information that is necessary to document the operating conditions during the test and include in such record an explanation to support that such conditions represent representative (normal) conditions. Upon request, the Permittee must make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

[40 CFR 63.626(a), (b), (c), (d)(1), (2)]

B.26. In conducting performance tests, each owner or operator of an affected source shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.7(f).

[40 CFR 60.224(a); and 40 CFR 63.626(e)]

B.27. <u>Total Fluorides Testing Requirements</u>. Each owner or operator of a new or existing diammonium and/or monoammonium phosphate process line or granular triple superphosphate process line shall determine compliance with the applicable total fluorides standards in 40 CFR 63.622 or 40 CFR 63.623 as follows:

(1) Compute the emission rate (E) of total fluorides for each run using Equation BB-1:

$$E = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_i Q_i \right) / (PK) \qquad \text{(Eq. BB-1)}$$

Where:

E = Emission rate of total fluorides, gram/metric ton (pound/ton) of equivalent P_2O_5 feed.

Ci = Concentration of total fluorides from emission point "i," milligram/dry standard cubic meter (milligram/dry standard cubic feet).

Qi = Volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from emission point "i," dry standard cubic meter/hour (dry standard cubic feet/hour).

N = Number of emission points associated with the affected facility.

B.27. Continued:

P = Equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

K = Conversion factor, 1000 milligram/gram (453,600 milligram/pound) (40 CFR 63.626(f)(1).

K = conversion factor, 1000 mg/g (7,000 gr/lb) (40 CFR 60.224(b)(1).

(2) The Permittee must use Method 13A or 13B (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) to determine the total fluorides concentration (C_i) and the volumetric flow rate (Q_i) of the effluent gas at each emission point. The sampling time for each run at each emission point must be at least 60 minutes. The sampling volume for each run at each emission point must be at least 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). If Method 13B is used, the fusion of the filtered material described in Section 7.3.1.2 and the distillation of suitable aliquots of containers 1 and 2, described in section 7.3.3 and 7.3.4 in Method 13 A, may be omitted.

(3) Compute the equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate (P) using Equation BB-2:

$$P = M_p R_p \qquad \text{(Eq. BB-2)}$$

Where:

P = P_2O_5 feed rate, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

M_p = Total mass flow rate of phosphorus-bearing feed, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

R_p = P_2O_5 content, decimal fraction.

(i) Determine the mass flow rate (M_p) of the phosphorus-bearing feed using the measurement system described in 40 CFR 60.223(a) and 40 CFR 63.625(a).

(ii) Determine the P_2O_5 content (R_p) of the feed using, as appropriate, the following methods specified in the Book of Methods Used and Adopted By The Association of Florida Phosphate Chemists (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14) where applicable:

(A) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 1 Preparation of Sample.

(B) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method A—Volumetric Method.

(C) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method B—Gravimetric Quimociac Method.

(D) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or Ca3$(PO_4)_2$, Method C—Spectrophotometric Method.

(E) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method A—Volumetric Method.

B.27. Continued:

(F) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method B—Gravimetric Quimociac Method.

(G) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method C—Spectrophotometric Method.

[40 CFR 60.224(b)(1) – (2); and 40 CFR 63.626(f)]

B.28. **CMS**. The facility must conduct a performance evaluation, as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(e), in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan in 40 CFR 63.628(c) **Specific Condition No. B.36.** For fabric filters, The Permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of the bag leak detection system consistent with the guidance provided in Office Of Air Quality Planning And Standards (OAQPS), Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14). The Permittee must record the sensitivity of the bag leak detection system to detecting changes in particulate matter emissions, range, averaging period, and alarm set points during the performance test.

[40 CFR 63.626(h)]

NOTIFICATION, RECORDKEEPING, REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

B.29. The Permittee must comply with the notification requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.9. During the most recent performance test, if the Permittee demonstrate compliance with the emission limit while operating your control device outside the previously established operating limit, the Permittee must establish a new operating limit based on that most recent performance test and notify the Administrator that the operating limit changed based on data collected during the most recent performance test. When a source is retested and the performance test results are submitted to the Administrator pursuant to **Specific Condition No. B.30**, 40 CFR 63.7(g)(1), or 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2), the Permittee must indicate whether the operating limit is based on the new performance test or the previously established limit. Upon establishment of a new operating limit, the Permittee must thereafter operate under the new operating limit. If the Administrator determines that the Permittee did not conduct the compliance test in accordance with the applicable requirements or that the operating limit established during the performance test does not correspond to representative (normal) conditions, the Permittee must conduct a new performance test and establish a new operating limit.

[40 CFR 63.627(a)]

B.30. Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.10 as specified in (1) through (5) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must comply with the general recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1); and

(2) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d), the Permittee must report the results of the initial and subsequent performance tests as part of the notification of compliance status required in 40 CFR 63.9(h). The Permittee must verify in the performance test reports that the operating limits for each process have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to 40 CFR 63.625 (**Specific Condition B.16)**, as applicable. In the notification of compliance status, the Permittee must also:

B.30. Continued:

(i) Certify to the Administrator that the Permittee have not shipped fresh granular triple superphosphate from an affected facility.

(ii) If the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance by following the procedures in 40 CFR 63.625(d)(1)(ii)(B) **Specific Condition No B.16**, certify to the Administrator annually that the control devices and processes have not been modified since the date of the performance test from which the Permittee obtained the data used to establish the allowable ranges.

(3) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(e)(1), the Permittee must submit an excess emissions report for any exceedance of an emission or operating parameter limit if the total duration of the exceedances for the reporting period is 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period or greater. The report must contain the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10 and paragraph (b)(4) of this **Specific Condition**. When exceedances of an emission limit or operating parameter have not occurred, the Permittee must include such information in the report. The Permittee must submit the report semiannually and the report must be delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the calendar half. If exceedances are reported, the Permittee must submit the excess emissions report quarterly until a request to reduce reporting frequency is approved as described in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3).

(4) In the event that an affected unit fails to meet an applicable standard, record and report the following information for each failure:

(i) The date, time and duration of the failure.

(ii) A list of the affected sources or equipment for which a failure occurred.

(iii) An estimate of the volume of each regulated pollutant emitted over any emission limit.

(iv) A description of the method used to estimate the emissions.

(v) A record of actions taken to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.628(b), and any corrective actions taken to return the affected unit to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(5) The Permittee must submit a summary report containing the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(vi). The Permittee must submit the summary report semiannually and the report must be delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the calendar half.

[40 CFR 63.627(b)]

B.31. Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. The Permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. The Permittee must keep each record on site, or accessible from a central location by computer or other means that instantly provide access at the site, for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The Permittee may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

[40 CFR 63.627(c)]

B.32. In computing averages to determine compliance with this subpart, the Permittee must exclude the monitoring data specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Periods of non-operation of the process unit;

(2) Periods of no flow to a control device; and

(3) Any monitoring data recorded during continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) breakdowns, out-of-control periods, repairs, maintenance periods, instrument adjustments or checks to maintain precision and accuracy, calibration checks, and zero (low-level), mid-level (if applicable), and high-level adjustments.

[40 CFR 63.627(d)]

B.33. Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2) required by this subpart, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, following the procedure specified in either paragraph (1) or (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site (*http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*), the Permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*http://cdx.epa.gov/epa_home.asp*). Performance test data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, the Permittee may submit performance test data in an electronic file format consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site once the XML schema is available. If the Permittee claim that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI), the Permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(2) For data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13.

[40 CFR 63.627(e)]

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THIS PART

B.34. This emissions unit is subject to specific requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart BB, Appendix A to Subpart BB– Applicability to General Provisions to Subpart BB. The owner or operator is responsible for remaining in compliance with any updates made to Subpart A or BB. This EU is subject to **Facility Wide Condition No. FW10.**
[40 CFR 63-Subpart A; and 40 CFR 63-Subpart BB (40 CFR 63.628(a))]

B.35. At all times, the Permittee 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 the Permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination by the Administrator of whether a source is operating in compliance with operation and maintenance requirements will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.628(b)]

B.36. For each CMS used to demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit, the Permittee must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must submit the site-specific monitoring plan, if requested by the Administrator, at least 60 days before the initial performance evaluation of the CMS. The requirements of this paragraph also apply if a petition is made to the Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

(1) The Permittee must include the information specified in (1)(i) through (vi) of this **Specific Condition** in the site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Location of the CMS sampling probe or other interface. The Permittee must include a justification demonstrating that the sampling probe or other interface is at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (*e.g.*, on or downstream of the last control device).

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems.

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (*e.g.*, calibrations).

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), (c)(4)(ii), and Table 4 to this subpart.

(v) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d)(1) and (2) and Table 5 to this subpart.

(vi) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c), (e)(1), (e)(2)(i).

(2) The Permittee must include a schedule for conducting initial and subsequent performance evaluations in the site-specific monitoring plan.

B.36. Continued:

(3) The Permittee must keep the site-specific monitoring plan on site for the life of the affected source or until the affected source is no longer subject to the provisions of this part, to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator. If the Permittee revise the site-specific monitoring plan, the Permittee must keep previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the plan on site to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator, for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan. The Permittee must include the program of corrective action required under 40 CFR 63.8(d)(2) in the plan.

[40 CFR 63.628(c)]

B.37. Any affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart is exempted from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR part 60, subpart V. To be exempt, a source must have a current operating permit pursuant to title V of the Clean Air Act and the source must be in compliance with all requirements of this subpart. For each affected source, this exemption is upon the date that the Permittee demonstrate to the Administrator that the requirements of 40 CFR 63.625 and 40 CFR 63.626 (**Conditions B.13., B.14, B.16., B.25– B.27)**, have been met.

{Permitting Note: Department made a determination that the requirements for exemption have been met by the facility as of 8/16/06. However, 40 CFR 63, Subpart BB was revised on Aug. 19, 2015. **In accordance with this regulation, the source is not in compliance with all requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart BB, the exemption from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart V is no longer valid.**}

[40 CFR 63.631]

IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT

B.38. This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable state, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a state, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a state, local, or Tribal agency.

The authorities specified in (1) through (5) of this **Specific Condition** are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.620, 40 CFR 63.622, 40 CFR 63.625, 40 CFR 63.629, and 40 CFR 63.631.

(2) Approval of requests under 40 CFR 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and 40 CFR 63.7 (f) for alternative requirements or major changes to the test methods specified in this subpart, as defined in 40 CFR 63.90.

(3) Approval of requests under 40 CFR 63.8(f) for alternative requirements or major changes to the monitoring requirements specified in this subpart, as defined in 40 CFR 63.90.

B.38. Continued:

(4) Waiver or approval of requests under 40 CFR 63.10(f) for alternative requirements or major changes to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in this subpart, as defined in 40 CFR 63.90.

(5) Approval of an alternative to any electronic reporting to the EPA required by this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.632(a), (b)]

B.39. Wet Scrubber Records. The permittee shall maintain records on site of the scrubber water flow rate and the pressure drop across the scrubber. In addition, the following vendor design information shall be maintained on site for each wet scrubber: exhaust flow rate; scrubber water flow rate, scrubber pressure drop, dust inlet loading, dust outlet loading and control efficiency.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

On-Spec Used Oil/Lead

B.40. The lead emissions cap for the facility is 9.4 TPY. The on-specification used oil fired in the 'C', 'D' & 'E' Auxiliary Boilers should not exceed 23,000,000 gallons per year which at 100 ppm yields 9.0 TPY of lead emissions. The on-specification used oil fired in the other emissions unit(s) listed above shall not exceed 0.4 TPY of lead emissions.

[Requested by the Applicant]

B.41. The on-spec used oil prior to blending shall comply with the limits listed below and shall be recorded:

ON-SPEC USED OIL SPECIFICATIONS	
Constituent/Property	**Allowable Level**
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1,000 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100°F minimum

[40 CFR 761]

B.42. On-specification used oil may be fired as follows:

1. At any time provided the maximum concentration of PCBs shall be less than 2 ppm and whether generated on or off-site. The analysis and recordkeeping requirements apply to each amount prior to blending even if to be blended with 90% virgin oil.

2. Only during normal operation temperature and not during startup or shutdown if the maximum concentration of PCBs is ≥ 2 but < 50 ppm.

[40 CFR 761]

B.43. A certified on-specification used oil analysis of each delivery prior to blending shall be retained (in lieu of testing) and reported as part of the AOR.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

B.44. A lead emissions report shall be submitted by each March 01 as part of the AOR in a table format showing all of data and results required to document that the LEAD CAP has not been exceeded for the previous calendar year.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

B.45. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A.

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Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
010	#1 Storage and Shipping Building

The #1 Storage & Shipping building. Particulate matter emissions are controlled by a Buffalo wet scrubber when shipping Monocal or Dical or Defluorinated Phosphate (DFP) or DAP (Diammonium Phosphate) or MAP (Monoammonium Phosphate). CAM does not apply for particulate matter for this emission unit.

{Permitting note(s): These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards; and Rule 62-296.403, F.A.C., Phosphate Processing, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.}

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

C.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed the Maximum 12-MRA Hourly Rate = 175 tons of product or Maximum Daily 1-Hour Average Rate = 195 tons of product for each mode and only one mode at a time.

12-MRA (MRA - Monthly Rolling Average) Hourly Rate Maximum shall not be exceeded by the 12-MRA hourly rate calculated by averaging each monthly hourly average with the previous 11 monthly hourly averages.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Air Construction Permit 0470002-034-AC]

C.2. Methods of Operation are as follows:

- DAP (Diammonium Phosphate), MAP (Monoammonium Phosphate), Monocal, Dical, DFP (Defluorinated Phosphate) Shipment

C.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit shall be allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

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

CONTROL EQUIPMENT AND METHODS

C.4. Wet Scrubbers. The wet scrubber controls shall be operated and maintained to effectively control particulate matter from each of the emissions points identified above for the regulated emissions units.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

C.5. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 4.7 lbs/hr as determined by EPA Method 5.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(a), F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.340(BART), F.A.C.; Air Construction Permit 0470002-055-AC]

C.6. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not be equal to or greater than 20% opacity.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

C.7. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter Emissions stack test method shall be EPA Method 5 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(a), F.A.C.; Rule 62-204.800, Rule 62-296.340(3)(b)2, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A; Permit No.0470002-055-AC, Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1., F.A.C.]

C.8. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1., F.A.C.]

C.9. 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. Parametric data recorded for the wet scrubber during each test shall be provided with the required test report.

[Rules 62-297.310, 62-4.070(3), and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING

C.10. Wet Scrubber Parameters: For each scrubber, the permittee shall install, operate and maintain devices to continuously monitor the scrubber water flow rate, the pressure drop across the scrubber and the fan amperage. Such devices shall be calibrated and fully functional.

[Rule 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

RECORDKEEPING

C.11. Wet Scrubber Records. The permittee shall maintain records on site of the scrubber water flow rate and the pressure drop across the scrubber. In addition, the following vendor design information shall be maintained on site for each wet scrubber: exhaust flow rate; scrubber water flow rate, scrubber pressure drop, dust inlet loading, dust outlet loading and control efficiency.

[Rule 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; and Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

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Subsection D. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
015	Granular Product Shipping Facility

MAP (Monoammonium Phosphate) or DAP (Diammonium Phosphate) or Monocal or Dical or Defluorinated Phosphate (DFP) Shipping Facility. The product is transported by front-end loaders from storage piles located in the shipping and screening facility area into hoppers where product is sorted and transported to loading silos for railcar or truck loading. Particulate matter emissions from the shipping and screening facility are controlled by a single cyclone in series with a Venturi wet scrubber. CAM does not apply for particulate matter for this emission unit.

{Permitting note: This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards; and Rule 62-296.340(BART), F.A.C.}

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

D.1. Permitted Capacity. The rate shall not exceed the Maximum 12-MRA Hourly Rate = 215 tons of product or Maximum Daily 1-Hour Average Rate = 240 tons of product for each mode and only one mode at a time. The modes are defined as the operating modes for the Dical Plant (EU 004), MAP/DAP Plants (EUs 008 and 032).

12-MRA (MRA - Monthly Rolling Average) Hourly Rate Maximum shall not be exceeded by the 12-MRA hourly rate calculated by averaging each monthly hourly average with the previous 11 monthly hourly averages.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-034-AC; air Construction Permit No. 0470002-042-AC]

D.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit shall be allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

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

CONTROL EQUIPMENT AND METHODS

D.3. Wet Scrubbers. The wet scrubber controls shall be operated and maintained to effectively control particulate matter from each of the emissions points identified above for the regulated emissions units.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

D.4. Particulate Matter Emissions. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 1.46 lbs/hr as determined by EPA Method 5.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(a), F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.340(BART), F.A.C.; Air Construction Permit 0470002-055-AC]

D.5. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not be equal to or greater than 20% opacity.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

D.6. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter Emissions stack test method shall be EPA Method 5 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31).

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(a), F.A.C.; Rule 62-204.800, Rule 62-296.340(3)(b)2, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

D.7. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31).

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.; and Rule 62-297.310(8)(a), F.A.C.]

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. Parametric data recorded for the wet scrubber during each test shall be provided with the required test report.

[Rule 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC; Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING

D.9. Wet Scrubber Parameters: For each scrubber, the permittee shall install, operate and maintain devices to continuously monitor the scrubber water flow rate, the pressure drop across the scrubber and the fan amperage. Such devices shall be calibrated and fully functional.

[Rule 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; and Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

RECORDKEEPING

D.10. Wet Scrubber Records. The permittee shall maintain records on site of the scrubber water flow rate and the pressure drop across the scrubber. In addition, the following vendor design information shall be maintained on site for each wet scrubber: exhaust flow rate; scrubber water flow rate, scrubber pressure drop, dust inlet loading, dust outlet loading and control efficiency.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.]

D.11. 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.

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

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Subsection E. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
020	"B" Phosphoric Acid Plant

"B" Phosphoric Acid Plant with fluoride emissions continuously controlled by 2 packed wet scrubbers (Stack B and C). CAM does not apply for fluoride for this emissions unit.

{Permitting note(s): These emissions units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart T, Standards of Performance (NSPS) for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet-Process Phosphoric Acid Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)28., F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C., General Preconstruction Review Requirements; Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); and Rule 62-296.403, F.A.C., Phosphate Processing; 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions; 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) From Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing Plants. **The Part 40 CFR 63 Subparts A and AA take precedence, however these units are subject to all applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) rules if these units are out of compliance with the NESHAP**}.

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

E.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed the Maximum Daily 1-Hour Average Rate = 100 tons 100% P_2O_5 input. The operation rate shall not exceed 600,000 tons during any 12 consecutive months 100% P_2O_5 input.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0470002-034-AC, and PSD-FL-297]

E.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C. and PSD-FL-297]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

E.3. Total Fluorides. Total Fluoride emissions from this emissions unit shall not exceed 0.012 lb/ton of equivalent P_2O_5 feed, 1.20 lb/hr and 3.6 TPY.

[Rule 62-204.800(8(b)28., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.202(a); 40 CFR 63.602(a), and PSD-FL-297]
{Permitting Note: The limits are established in PSD-FL-297 and are more stringent than the MACT Standard.}

E.4. **Visible Emissions**. Visible Emissions shall not be equal to or greater than 20% opacity.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.]

E.5. Stacks A, B, and C shall be subject to all process requirements of Phosphoric Acid Plant B. Phosphoric Acid Plants A and C will no longer produce phosphoric acid independently, however integral portions of both Phosphoric Acid Plants A and C will assist Phosphoric Acid Plant B to filter the phosphoric acid and control fluoride emissions. The Phosphoric Acid Plant A filter system, scrubber and stack will be used with B Phosphoric Acid Plant when additional filtering is required. Phosphoric Acid Plant A components will not operate independently or when Phosphoric Acid Plant B is not operating. Phosphoric Acid Plant C scrubber and stack will be used continuously with Phosphoric Acid Plant B to control emissions from the Phosphoric Acid Plant B production. Phosphoric Acid Plant C components will not operate independently or when Phosphoric Acid Plant B is not operating. The sum total of emissions from all three stacks (A, B, and C) shall comply with **conditions E.3., E.4., and E.5.** , of this permit. Initial and annual testing must be in compliance with this permit.

[Application No. 0470002-053-AC (PSD-FL-297B) and Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200, F.A.C. (Definitions - Potential Emissions)]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

E.6. **Phosphorus-bearing Feed Material**. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device, which can be used to determine and permanently record the mass flow of phosphorus-bearing feed material to the process. The monitoring system shall have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.203(a)]

E.7. The facility must comply with the monitoring requirements specified in this **Specific Condition**:

Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (CMS) according to your site-specific monitoring plan specified in 40 CFR 63.608(c) **Specific Condition No. E.29**. The CMS must have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range and must determine and permanently record the mass flow of phosphorus-bearing material fed to the process.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.605(a)(1)]

E.8. **P_2O_5 Feed**. The Permittee shall maintain a daily record of equivalent P_2O_5 feed. Calculate the equivalent P_2O_5 feed by determining the total mass rate, in metric ton/hour of phosphorus bearing feed, using the monitoring system specified in **Specific Condition E.6 .** and the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.204(b)(3) **Specific Condition No. E.11**, and 40 CFR 63.606(f)(3) **Specific Condition E.21**.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.203(b) and 40 CFR 63.605(a)(2)]

E.9. **Scrubber Pressure Drop**. The owner or operator of any wet-process phosphoric acid plant subject to the provisions of this part shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device which continuously measures and permanently records the total pressure drop across the absorber. The monitoring device shall have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.203(c)]

E.10. Monitoring of Operations. Any facility that commences construction, modification or reconstruction after November 7, 2014 is subject to the requirements of this **Specific Condition** instead of the requirements in **Specific Condition E.8.** If an absorber is used to comply with 40 CFR 60.202 **Specific Condition No. E.3**, then the owner or operator shall continuously monitor pressure drop through the absorber and meet the requirements specified in (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition.

(1) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (CMS) that continuously measures and permanently records the pressure at the gas stream inlet and outlet of the absorber. The pressure at the gas stream inlet of the absorber may be measured using amperage on the blower if a correlation between pressure and amperage is established. Alternatively, the Permittee may comply with the terms of an approved AMP.

(2) The CMS must have an accuracy of ±5 percent over the normal range measured or 0.12 kilopascals (0.5 inches of water column), whichever is greater.

(3) The owner or operator shall establish an allowable range for the pressure drop through the absorber. The allowable range is ±20 percent of the arithmetic average of the three test runs conducted during the performance test required in 40 CFR 60.8. The Administrator retains the right to reduce the ±20 percent adjustment to the baseline average values of operating ranges in those instances where performance test results indicate that a source's level of emissions is near the value of an applicable emissions standard. However, the adjustment must not be reduced to less than ±10 percent under any instance.

(4) The owner or operator shall demonstrate continuous compliance by maintaining the daily average pressure drop through the absorber to within the allowable range established in paragraph (d)(3) of this section. The daily average pressure drop through the absorber for each operating day shall be calculated using the data recorded by the monitoring system. If the emissions unit operation is continuous, the operating day is a 24-hour period. If the emissions unit operation is not continuous, the operating day is the total number of hours of control device operation per 24-hour period. Valid data points must be available for 75 percent of the operating hours in an operating day to compute the daily average.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.203(d)]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

E.11. Total Fluorides. The Permittee shall use the following procedures:

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the total fluorides standard in 40 CFR 60.202 as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of total fluorides shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

E.11. continued:

$$E = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{si}\, Q_{sdi} \right) / (PK)$$

where:

E=emission rate of total fluorides, g/Mg (lb/ton) of equivalent P_2O_5 feed.
Csi=concentration of total fluorides from emission point "i," mg/dscm (gr/dscf).
Qsdi=volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from emission point "i," dscm/hr (dscf/hr).
N=number of emission points associated with the affected facility.
P=equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr).
K=conversion factor, 1000 mg/g (7,000 gr/lb).

(2) Method 13A or 13B shall be used to determine the total fluorides concentration (Csi) and volumetric flow rate (Qsdi) of the effluent gas from each of the emission points. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf).

(3) The equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate (P) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

P=Mp Rp

where:

Mp=total mass flow rate of phosphorus-bearing feed, Mg/hr (ton/hr).
Rp= P_2O_5 content, decimal fraction.

(i) The accountability system of 40 CFR 60.203(a) shall be used to determine the mass flow rate (Mp) of the phosphorus-bearing feed.
(ii) The Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC) Method 9 (incorporated by reference -- see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine the P_2O_5 content (Rp) of the feed.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.204(a) and (b)]

E.12. <u>Visible Emissions</u>. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed no less frequently than once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31).

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.; and Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1., F.A.C.]

E.13. <u>Testing Requirements</u>. The mass emissions from stacks A, B, and C shall comply with the limits in **specific conditions E.1. and E.3., E.4, and E.5** Initial testing of stacks B and C are required under 0470002-053-AC (PSD-FL-297), and no less frequently than once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31) tests are required until startup of Plant A phosphoric acid filter. Testing of stacks A, B, and C will be required no less frequently than once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31) upon startup of Plant A phosphoric acid filter and compliance has been met with 0470002-053-AC (PSD-FL-297) and
Compliance Plan CP-2. The sum total of emissions from all three stacks (A, B, and C) shall comply with **conditions E.3, E.4., and E.5.,** of this permit.

[Permit No. 0470002-053-AC (PSD-FL-297); and Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1., F.A.C.]

E.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.

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

NOTIFICATION, RECORDKEEPING, REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

E.15. This emissions unit is subject to specific requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart AA, Appendix A to Subpart AA– Applicability to General Provisions to Subpart AA. The owner or operator is responsible for remaining in compliance with any updates made to Subpart A or AA. This EU is subject to **Facility Wide Condition No. 10.**

[40 CFR 63-Subpart A, 40 CFR 63-Subpart AA]

E.16. This emissions unit is exempted from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart T. To be exempt, a source must have a current operating permit pursuant to Title V of the Act and the source must be in compliance with all requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA. For each affected source, this exemption is effective upon the date that the owner or operator demonstrates to the Administrator that the requirements of **Conditions E.6., E.16 – E.23** have been met.

{Permitting Note: Department made a determination that the requirements for exemption had been met by the facility as of 8/16/06. However, 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA was revised on Aug. 19, 2015. **In accordance with this regulation, the source is not in compliance with all requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA, the exemption from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart T is no longer valid.**}

[40 CFR 63.610]

OPERATING AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

E.17. If the Permittee use a control device(s) to comply with the emission limits specified in Table 1 or 2 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA, the Permittee must install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) and comply with the requirements specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must monitor the operating parameter(s) applicable to the control device that the Permittee use as specified in Table 3 to this subpart and establish the applicable limit or range for the operating parameter limit as specified in (1)(i) and (ii) of this **Specific Condition**, as applicable.

(i) Except as specified in (1)(ii) of this **Specific Condition,** determine the value(s) as the arithmetic average of operating parameter measurements recorded during the three test runs conducted for the most recent performance test.

(ii) If the Permittee use an absorber or a wet electrostatic precipitator to comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 2 to this subpart and the Permittee monitor pressure drop across the absorber or secondary voltage for a wet electrostatic precipitator, the Permittee must establish allowable ranges using the methodology specified in (1)(ii)(A) and (B) of this **Specific Condition**.

(A) The allowable range for the daily averages of the pressure drop across an absorber, or secondary voltage for a wet electrostatic precipitator, is ±20 percent of the baseline average value determined in (1)(i) of this **Specific**

E.17. Continued:

Condition. The Administrator retains the right to reduce the ±20 percent adjustment to the baseline average values of operating ranges in those instances where performance test results indicate that a source's level of emissions is near the value of an applicable emissions standard. However, the adjustment must not be reduced to less than ±10 percent under any instance.

(B) As an alternative to (1)(ii)(A) of this **Specific Condition**, the Permittee may establish allowable ranges for the daily averages of the pressure drop across an absorber, or secondary voltage for an electrostatic precipitator, for the purpose of assuring compliance with this subpart using the procedures described in this paragraph. The Permittee must establish the allowable ranges based on the baseline average values recorded during previous performance tests, or the results of performance tests conducted specifically for the purposes of this paragraph. The Permittee must conduct all performance tests using the methods specified in 40 CFR 63.606 **Specific Condition No. E.18– E.21**. The Permittee must certify that the control devices and processes have not been modified since the date of the performance test from which the Permittee obtained the data used to establish the allowable ranges. When a source using the methodology of this paragraph is retested, the Permittee must determine new allowable ranges of baseline average values unless the retest indicates no change in the operating parameters outside the previously established ranges. Alternatively, the Permittee may comply with the terms of an approved AMP.

(2) The Permittee must monitor, record, and demonstrate continuous compliance using the minimum frequencies specified in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

(3) The Permittee must comply with the calibration and quality control requirements that are applicable to the operating parameter(s) the Permittee monitor as specified in Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.605(d)(1) – (3)]

E.18. **<u>Performance Tests</u>**.

(1) The facility must conduct a performance test once per calendar year.

(2) For affected sources that have not operated since the previous annual performance test was conducted and more than 1 year has passed since the previous performance test, the Permittee must conduct a performance test no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2).

[40 CFR 63.606(a), (b), (c)]

E.19. The Permittee must conduct the performance tests specified in this section at representative (normal) conditions for the process. Representative (normal) conditions means those conditions that:

(i) Represent the range of combined process and control measure conditions under which the facility expects to operate (regardless of the frequency of the conditions); and

(ii) Are likely to most challenge the emissions control measures of the facility with regard to meeting the applicable emission standards, but without creating an unsafe condition. Operations during startup, shutdown, and malfunction do not constitute representative (normal) operating conditions for purposes of conducting a performance test.

E.19. Continued:

(2) The Permittee must record the process information that is necessary to document the operating conditions during the test and include in such record an explanation to support that such conditions represent representative (normal) conditions. Upon request, the Permittee must make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

[40 CFR 63.606(d)(1), (2)]

E.20. In conducting all performance tests, the Permittee must use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.7(f).

[40 CFR 63.606(e)]

E.21. The Permittee must determine compliance with the applicable total fluorides standards specified in Tables 1 and 2 to this subpart as specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Compute the emission rate (E) of total fluorides for each run using Equation AA-1:

$$E = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_i Q_i \right) / (PK) \qquad \text{(Eq. AA-1)}$$

Where:

E = Emission rate of total fluorides, gram/metric ton (pound/ton) of equivalent P_2O_5 feed.

C_i = Concentration of total fluorides from emission point "i," milligram/dry standard cubic meter (milligram/dry standard cubic feet).

Q_i = Volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from emission point "i," dry standard cubic meter/hour (dry standard cubic feet/hour).

N = Number of emission points associated with the affected facility.

P = Equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

K = Conversion factor, 1000 milligram/gram (453,600 milligram/pound).

(2) The Permittee must use Method 13A or 13B (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) to determine the total fluorides concentration (C_i) and the volumetric flow rate (Q_i) of the effluent gas at each emission point. The sampling time for each run at each emission point must be at least 60 minutes. The sampling volume for each run at each emission point must be at least 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). If Method 13B is used, the fusion of the filtered material described in Section 7.3.1.2 and the distillation of suitable aliquots of containers 1 and 2, described in section 7.3.3 and 7.3.4 in Method 13 A, may be omitted.

E.21. Continued:

(3) Compute the equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate (P) using Equation AA-2:

$$P = M_p R_p \qquad \text{(Eq. AA-2)}$$

Where:

P = P_2O_5 feed rate, metric ton/hr (ton/hour).

M_p = Total mass flow rate of phosphorus-bearing feed, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

R_p = P_2O_5 content, decimal fraction.

(i) Determine the mass flow rate (M_p) of the phosphorus-bearing feed using the measurement system described in 40 CFR 63.605(a) **Specific Condition No. E.8**.

(ii) Determine the P_2O_5 content (R_p) of the feed using, as appropriate, the following methods specified in Methods Used and Adopted By The Association of Florida Phosphate Chemists (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14) where applicable:

(A) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 1 Preparation of Sample.

(B) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method A—Volumetric Method.

(C) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method B—Gravimetric Quimociac Method.

(D) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method C—Spectrophotometric Method.

(E) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method A—Volumetric Method.

(F) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method B—Gravimetric Quimociac Method.

(G) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method C—Spectrophotometric Method.

[40 CFR 63.606(f)]

NOTIFICATION, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

E.22. Any facility that commences construction, modification or reconstruction after November 7, 2014 is subject to the requirements of this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must maintain the records identified as specified in 40 CFR 60.7(f) and in (a) and (b) of this **Specific Condition**. All records required by this subpart must be maintained on site for at least 5 years.

(a) *Records of the daily average pressure*. Records of the daily average pressure drop through the absorber.

(b) *Records of deviations*. A deviation is determined to have occurred when the monitoring data or lack of monitoring data result in any one of the criteria specified in (b)(1) and (2) of this **Specific Condition** being met.

(1) A deviation occurs when the daily average value of a monitored operating parameter is less than the minimum pressure drop, or greater than the maximum pressure drop established in 40 CFR 60.203(d)(3) **Specific Condition No. E.10**.

(2) A deviation occurs when the monitoring data are not available for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in a day.

[40 CFR 60.205(a), (b)(1), (2)]

E.23. The Permittee must comply with the notification requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.9. During the most recent performance test, if the Permittee demonstrate compliance with the emission limit while operating your control device outside the previously established operating limit, the Permittee must establish a new operating limit based on that most recent performance test and notify the Administrator that the operating limit changed based on data collected during the most recent performance test. When a source is retested and the performance test results are submitted to the Administrator pursuant to (1) of this **Specific Condition**, 40 CFR 63.7(g)(1), or 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2), the Permittee must indicate whether the operating limit is based on the new performance test or the previously established limit. Upon establishment of a new operating limit, the Permittee must thereafter operate under the new operating limit. If the Administrator determines that the Permittee did not conduct the compliance test in accordance with the applicable requirements or that the operating limit established during the performance test does not correspond to representative (normal) conditions, the Permittee must conduct a new performance test and establish a new operating limit.

[40 CFR 63.607(a)]

E.24. Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.10 as specified in (1) through (5) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must comply with the general recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

(2) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d), the Permittee must report the results of the initial and subsequent performance tests as part of the notification of compliance status required in 40 CFR 63.9(h). The Permitte must verify in the performance test reports that the operating limits for each process have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to 40 CFR 63.605 **Specific Condition No. E.17**, as applicable. In the notification of compliance status, the Permittee must also:

E.24. Continued:

(i) Submit analyses and supporting documentation demonstrating conformance with the Office Of Air Quality Planning And Standards (OAQPS), Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14) and specifications for bag leak detection systems as part of the notification of compliance status report.

(ii) If the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance by following the procedures in 40 CFR 63.605(d)(1)(ii)(B) **Specific Condition E.17**, certify to the Administrator annually that the control devices and processes have not been modified since the date of the performance test from which the Permittee obtained the data used to establish the allowable ranges.

(3) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3), the Permittee must submit an excess emissions report for any exceedance of an emission limit, work practice standard, or operating parameter limit if the total duration of the exceedances for the reporting period is 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period or greater. The report must contain the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10 and (4) of this **Specific Condition**. When exceedances of an emission limit or operating parameter have not occurred, the Permittee must include such information in the report. The Permittee must submit the report semiannually and the report must be delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the calendar half. If the Permittee report exceedances, the Permittee must submit the excess emissions report quarterly until a request to reduce reporting frequency is approved as described in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(ii).

(4) In the event that an affected unit fails to meet an applicable standard, record and report the following information for each failure:

(i) The date, time and duration of the failure.

(ii) A list of the affected sources or equipment for which a failure occurred.

(iii) An estimate of the volume of each regulated pollutant emitted over any emission limit.

(iv) A description of the method used to estimate the emissions.

(v) A record of actions taken to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.608(b) **Specific Condition No. E.29**, and any corrective actions taken to return the affected unit to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(5) The Permittee must submit a summary report containing the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(vi). The Permittee must submit the summary report semiannually and the report must be delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the calendar half.

[40 CFR 63.607(b)]

E.25. Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. The Permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. The Permittee must keep each record on site, or accessible from a central location by computer or other means that instantly provides access at the site, for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The Permittee may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

[40 CFR 63.607(c)]

E.26. In computing averages to determine compliance with this subpart, the Permittee must exclude the monitoring data specified in (1) and (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Periods of non-operation of the process unit;

(2) Periods of no flow to a control device; and any monitoring data recorded during CEMS or continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) breakdowns, out-of-control periods, repairs, maintenance periods, instrument adjustments or checks to maintain precision and accuracy, calibration checks, and zero (low-level), mid-level (if applicable), and high-level adjustments.

[40 CFR 63.607(d)]

E.27. Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2) required by this subpart, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, following the procedure specified in either (1) or (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site (*http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*), the Permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*http://cdx.epa.gov/epa_home.asp*). Performance test data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, the Permittee may submit performance test data in an electronic file format consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site once the XML schema is available. If the Permittee claim that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI), the Permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(2) For data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13.

[40 CFR 63.607(e)(1), (2)]

E.28. Within 60 days after the date of completing each continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluation (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2), the Permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedure specified in either (1) or (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) For performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring relative accuracy test audit (RATA) pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) Performance evaluation data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, the Permittee may submit performance evaluation data in an electronic file format consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site once the XML schema is available. If the Permittee claim that some of the performance evaluation information being transmitted is CBI, the Permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash

E.28. Continued:

drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic storage media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930

Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(2) For any performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13.

[40 CFR 63.607(f)(1), (2)]

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THIS PART

E.29. General Requirements and Applicability.

(a) The Permittee must comply with the general provisions in subpart A of this part as specified in appendix A to this subpart.

(b) At all times, the Permittee 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 the Permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination by the Administrator of whether a source is operating in compliance with operation and maintenance requirements will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(c) For each CMS (including CEMS or CPMS) used to demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit or work practice, the Permittee must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements specified in (c)(1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition.** The Permittee must submit the site-specific monitoring plan, if requested by the Administrator, at least 60 days before the initial performance evaluation of the CMS. The requirements of this paragraph also apply if a petition is made to the Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

(1) The Permittee must include the information specified in (c)(1)(i) through (vi) of this **Specific Condition** in the site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Location of the CMS sampling probe or other interface. The Permittee must include a justification demonstrating that the sampling probe or other interface is at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (*e.g.,* on or downstream of the last control device).

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems.

E.29. Continued:

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (*e.g.*, calibrations).

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), (c)(4)(ii), and Table 4 to this 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

(v) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d)(1) and (2) and Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

(vi) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(2) The Permittee must include a schedule for conducting initial and subsequent performance evaluations in the site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The Permittee must keep the site-specific monitoring plan on site for the life of the affected source or until the affected source is no longer subject to the provisions of this part, to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator. If the Permittee revise the site-specific monitoring plan, the Permittee must keep previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the plan on site to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator, for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan. The Permittee must include the program of corrective action required under 40 CFR 63.8(d)(2) in the plan.

[40 CFR 63.608(a), (b), (c)]

E.30. This EU is also subject to the requirements of **Subsection Y.1. – Y.4.** for gypsum dewatering stack systems and cooling ponds.

[40 CFR 63.602(d), (e)]

E.31. Beginning on August 19, 2016, during periods of startup and shutdown (as defined in 40 CFR 63.601), the Permittee must comply with the work practice specified in this **Specific Condition** in lieu of the emission limits specified in **Specific Condition No. E.3**. During periods of startup and shutdown, the Permittee must operate any control device(s) being used at the affected source, monitor the operating parameters specified in Table 3 of this subpart, and comply with the operating limits specified in Table 4 of this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.602(f)]

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Subsection F. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
032	Z-Train – No. 2 MAP/DAP Plant

Z-Train (#2 MAP/DAP Plant) with two emissions points (EP). The first EP is the main part of MAP/DAP process which is controlled by several cyclones followed by several cyclonic and venturi scrubbers (EP RGD (Reactor, granulator and dryer). The cooler (EP C) is controlled by a cyclone and a venturi scrubber. CAM does not apply for this emissions unit. The permittee conducted testing on the pond water scrubbers for CAM applicability for particulate matter. Fluoride emissions are covered by the 40 CFR 63 Subpart BB and testing was done by the permittee to show the pond water scrubbers are not designed for PM control.

{Permitting note(s): These emissions units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart V, Standards of Performance for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)30., F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C., General Preconstruction Review Requirements; 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration; Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards; and Rule 62-296.403, F.A.C., Phosphate Processing; 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions; 40 CFR 63, Subpart BB - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Phosphate Fertilizers Production Plants. **The Part 40 CFR 63 Subparts A and BB take precedence, however these units are subject to all applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) rules if these units are out of compliance with the NESHAP**}.

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

F.1. Permitted Capacity. The P_2O_5 feed shall not exceed 45.7 tons per hour daily average and 362,737 TPY P_2O_5 input, 12-month rolling total.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0470002-032-AC; Construction Permit No. 0470002-034-AC; 0470002-079-AC; and 0470002-104-AC]

F.2. Methods of Operation are as follows.

Mode 1 - DAP (Diammonium Phosphate) produced by Split Acid (30% & 50% P_2O_5 input) phosphoric acid.
Mode 2 - MAP (Monoammonium Phosphate) produced by Split Acid (30% & 50% P_2O_5 input) phosphoric acid.
Mode 3 - DAP (Diammonium Phosphate) produced by 40% P_2O_5 input phosphoric acid.
Mode 4 - MAP (Monoammonium Phosphate) produced by 40% P_2O_5 input phosphoric acid.
Mode 5 - MAP produced by reacting ammonia and acid in two pipe reactors. The Z-Train has been modified to allow the producing of granular MAP using a pipe reactor as an alternate to the tank reactor.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

F.3. Methods of Operation. Natural gas shall be fired areas the primary fuel. If the vendor is unable to provide natural gas, fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.0% by weight or on-specification used oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.0% by weight may be fired as backup fuel.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

F.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

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

CONTROL EQUIPMENT AND METHODS

F.5. Wet Scrubbers. The wet scrubber controls shall be operated and maintained to effectively control particulate matter from each of the emissions points identified above for the regulated emissions units.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

F.6. General Best Operational Practices. Best operational practices to minimize leaks of sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide, or other fugitive process emissions shall be adhered to and shall include regular inspections and prompt repair or correction of any leaks or other fugitive emissions.

[Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

ALL MODES:

From EP (RGD)*:

F.7. Total Fluorides. Total Fluoride emissions shall not exceed 30 grams/metric ton of equivalent P_2O_5 feed (0.060 lb/ton); 2.18 lbs/hr and 9.50 TPY.

[Rule 62-204.800(7)27., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.222(a), and 40 CFR 63.622(a)]

F.8. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 9.2 lbs/hr as determined by EPA Method 5.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(a), F.A.C.].; Air Construction Permit 0470002-055-AC]

F.9. Sulfur Dioxide.

(a) Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 11.80 lbs/hr and 51.50 TPY.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56215/ PSD-FL-083]

(b) The firing of the fuels as stated in **Condition J.2.** shall be used to control sulfur dioxide emissions.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C., Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

F.10. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions from the dryer shall not exceed 20% opacity. Opacity observations shall be made at the point of greatest opacity in that portion of the plume where condensed water vapor is not present.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; and 40 CFR 60.83(a)2 and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

F.11. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions. Nitrogen oxides emissions (expressed as NO_2) shall be controlled by the inherent combustion design of the existing unit and the firing of the natural gas as the primary fuel.
[Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

From EP (C):

F.12. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions from the cooler shall exceed 20% opacity. Opacity observations shall be made at the point of greatest opacity in that portion of the plume where condensed water vapor is not present.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0470002-032-AC.; Rule 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; and 40 CFR 60.83(a)2 and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

F.13. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions. Nitrogen oxides emissions (expressed as NO_2) shall be controlled by the inherent combustion design of the existing unit and the firing of the natural gas as the primary fuel.
[Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

F.14. Beginning on August 19, 2016, during periods of startup and shutdown (as defined in 40 CFR 63.621), the Permittee must comply with the work practice specified in this paragraph in lieu of the emission limits specified in **Specific Condition F.7**. During periods of startup and shutdown, the Permittee must operate any control device(s) being used at the affected source, monitor the operating parameters specified in Table 3 of this subpart, and comply with the operating limits specified in Table 4 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart BB.

F.14. Continued:

Table 3 to Subpart BB of Part 63—Monitoring Equipment Operating Parameters

The Permittee must	If	And the Permittee must monitor	And
Absorbers (Wet Scrubbers)			
Install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) for liquid flow at the inlet of the absorber.	Your absorber is designed and operated with pressure drops of 5 inches of water column or more; and the Permittee choose to monitor only the influent liquid flow, rather than the liquid-to-gas ratio	Influent liquid flow.	
Absorbers (Wet Scrubbers)			
Install CPMS for liquid and gas flow at the inlet of the absorber	Your absorber is designed and operated with pressure drops of 5 inches of water column or less; or Your absorber is designed and operated with pressure drops of 5 inches of water column or more, and the Permittee choose to monitor the liquid-to-gas ratio, rather than only the influent liquid flow, and the Permittee want the ability to lower liquid flow with changes in gas flow	Liquid-to-gas ratio as determined by dividing the influent liquid flow rate by the inlet gas flow rate. The units of measure must be consistent with those used to calculate this ratio during the performance test	The Permittee must measure the gas stream by: Measuring the gas stream flow at the absorber inlet; or Using the design blower capacity, with appropriate adjustments for pressure drop.
Install CPMS for pressure at the gas stream inlet and outlet of the absorber	Your absorber is designed and operated with pressure drops of 5 inches of water column or more	Pressure drop through the absorber	The Permittee may measure the pressure of the inlet gas using amperage on the blower if a correlation between pressure and amperage is established.

Table 4 to Subpart BB of Part 63—Operating Parameters, Operating Limits and Data Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Compliance Frequencies

For the operating parameter applicable to the Permittee, as specified in Table 3	The Permittee must establish the following operating limit during your performance test	And the Permittee must monitor, record, and demonstrate continuous compliance using these minimum frequencies	Data measurement	Data recording	Data averaging period for compliance
Absorbers (Wet Scrubbers)					
Influent liquid flow	Minimum inlet liquid flow	Continuous	Every 15 minutes	Daily.	
Influent liquid flow rate and gas stream flow rate	Minimum influent liquid-to-gas ratio	Continuous	Every 15 minutes	Daily.	
Pressure drop	Pressure drop range	Continuous	Every 15 minutes	Daily.	

[40 CFR 63.622(d), Table 3, and Table 4]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

F.15. Phosphorus-bearing Feed Material. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow monitoring device which can be used to determine the mass flow of phosphorus-bearing feed material to the process. The flow monitoring device shall have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.223(a); and 40 CFR 63.625(a)(1)]

F.16. P_2O_5 Feed. The Permittee shall maintain a daily record of equivalent P_2O_5 feed by first determining the total mass rate in Mg/hr of phosphorus-bearing feed using a flow monitoring device meeting the requirements of **Specific Condition No. F.15,** and then by proceeding according to 40 CFR 60.224(b)(3) **Specific Condition No. F.29**.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.223(b)]

F.17. Scrubber Pressure Drop. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device which continuously measures and permanently records the total pressure drop across the scrubbing system. The monitoring device shall have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.223(c)]

F.18. Any affected facility that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after November 7, 2014 is subject to the requirements of this **Specific Condition** instead of the requirements in **Specific Condition No. F.17.** If an absorber is used to comply with 40 CFR 60.222 **Specific Condition No. F.7**, then the owner or

F.18. Continued:

operator shall continuously monitor pressure drop through the absorber and meet the requirements specified in (1) through (4) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (CMS) that continuously measures and permanently records the pressure at the gas stream inlet and outlet of the absorber. The pressure at the gas stream inlet of the absorber may be measured using amperage on the blower if a correlation between pressure and amperage is established.

Alternatively, the Permittee may comply with the terms of an approved AMP.

(2) The CMS must have an accuracy of ±5 percent over the normal range measured or 0.12 kilopascals (0.5 inches of water column), whichever is greater.

(3) The owner or operator shall establish an allowable range for the pressure drop through the absorber. The allowable range is ±20 percent of the arithmetic average of the three test runs conducted during the performance test required in 40 CFR 60.8. The Administrator retains the right to reduce the ±20 percent adjustment to the baseline average values of operating ranges in those instances where performance test results indicate that a source's level of emissions is near the value of an applicable emissions standard. However, the adjustment must not be reduced to less than ±10 percent under any instance.

(4) The owner or operator shall demonstrate continuous compliance by maintaining the daily average pressure drop through the absorber to within the allowable range established in (3) of this **Specific Condition**. The daily average pressure drop through the absorber for each operating day shall be calculated using the data recorded by the monitoring system. If the emissions unit operation is continuous, the operating day is a 24-hour period. If the emissions unit operation is not continuous, the operating day is the total number of hours of control device operation per 24-hour period. Valid data points must be available for 75 percent of the operating hours in an operating day to compute the daily average.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.223(d)(1) – (4)]

F.19. The secondary gas scrubbers pressure drop shall be measured and reported based on the entire scrubber measurements and not separated by sections.

[Construction Permit No. 0470002-104-AC]

F.20. **Wet Scrubber Parameters**. For each secondary wet scrubber, the permittee shall install, operate and maintain devices to continuously monitor the scrubber water flow rate, the pressure drop across the scrubber and the fan amperage, as needed. Such devices shall be calibrated, fully functional and in operation before conducting the initial compliance tests. The scrubber parameters shall be continuously monitored and manually recorded at least once during each eight-hour block of operation. Alternatively, the parametric data may be continuously recorded. During each required compliance test, such data shall be recorded at 15-minute intervals.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC; and 0470002-104-AC]

F.21. The Permittee must install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) and comply with the requirements specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must monitor the operating parameter(s) applicable to the control device that the Permittee use as specified in Table 3 to this subp40 CFR 63, Subpart BB and establish the applicable limit or range for the operating parameter limit as specified in (1)(i) and (ii) of this **Specific Condition**, as applicable.

(i) Except as specified in (1)(ii) of this **Specific Condition**, determine the value(s) as the arithmetic average of operating parameter measurements recorded during the three test runs conducted for the most recent performance test.

(ii) If the Permittee use an absorber to comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 2 to this subpart and the Permittee monitor pressure drop across the absorber, the Permittee must establish allowable ranges using the methodology specified in (1)(ii)(A) and (B) of this **Specific Condition**.

(A) The allowable range for the daily averages of the pressure drop across each absorber is ±20 percent of the baseline average value determined in (1)(i) of this **Specific Condition**. The Administrator retains the right to reduce the ±20 percent adjustment to the baseline average values of operating ranges in those instances where performance test results indicate that a source's level of emissions is near the value of an applicable emissions standard. However, the adjustment must not be reduced to less than ±10 percent under any instance.

(B) As an alternative to (1)(ii)(A) of this **Specific Condition**, the Permittee may establish allowable ranges for the daily averages of the pressure drop across an absorber for the purpose of assuring compliance with this subpart using the procedures described in this paragraph. The Permittee must establish the allowable ranges based on the baseline average values recorded during previous performance tests or the results of performance tests conducted specifically for the purposes of this paragraph. The Permittee must conduct all performance tests using the methods specified in 40 CFR 63.626. The Permittee must certify that the control devices and processes have not been modified since the date of the performance test from which the Permittee obtained the data used to establish the allowable ranges. When a source using the methodology of this paragraph is retested, the Permittee must determine new allowable ranges of baseline average values unless the retest indicates no change in the operating parameters outside the previously established ranges.
Alternatively, the Permittee may comply with the terms of an approved AMP.

(2) The Permittee must monitor, record, and demonstrate continuous compliance using the minimum frequencies specified in Table 4 to this 40 CFR 63, Subpart BB.

(3) The Permittee must comply with the calibration and quality control requirements that are applicable to the operating parameter(s) the Permittee monitor as specified in Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart BB.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.625(d)(1) – (3)]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

F.22. <u>Total Fluorides</u>. The Permittee shall meet the 40 CFR 63 Subpart BB performance testing requirements stated in **Specific Conditions F.29– F.31.**

F.23. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter emissions stack test method shall be EPA Method 5 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed no less frequently than once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31).

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(a), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1., F.A.C. (Amended 3-9-15); Rule 62-204.800, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

F.24. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions in lieu of stack testing shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-297.440(1), F.A.C. or maintain a record of acceptable, certified analyses of all fuel oil fired and report annually prior to April 1 of each year.

F.25. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed annually once each calendar year. Opacity observations shall be made at the point of greatest opacity in that portion of the plume where condensed water vapor is not present.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(b)., F.A.C.; Rule 62.296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9]

From EP (C):

F.26. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed annually once each calendar year. Opacity observations shall be made at the point of greatest opacity in that portion of the plume where condensed water vapor is not present.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(b)., F.A.C.; Rule 62.296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.83(a)2; 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9]

F.27. Performance Tests. (a) The Permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits specified in Tables 1 and 2 to this subpart, within 180 days of the applicable compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.622.

(b) After the Permittee conduct the initial performance test specified in (a) of this **Specific Condition**, the Permittee must conduct a performance test once per calendar year.

(c) For affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.620) that have not operated since the previous annual performance test was conducted and more than 1 year has passed since the previous performance test, the Permittee must conduct a performance test no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source according to the applicable provisions in 40 CF 63.7(a)(2).

(d)(1) The Permittee must conduct the performance tests specified in this section at representative (normal) conditions for the process. Representative (normal) conditions means those conditions that:

(i) Represent the range of combined process and control measure conditions under which the facility expects to operate (regardless of the frequency of the conditions); and

F.27. Continued:

(ii) Are likely to most challenge the emissions control measures of the facility with regard to meeting the applicable emission standards, but without creating an unsafe condition.

(2) Operations during startup, shutdown, and malfunction do not constitute representative (normal) operating conditions for purposes of conducting a performance test. The Permittee must record the process information that is necessary to document the operating conditions during the test and include in such record an explanation to support that such conditions represent representative (normal) conditions. Upon request, the Permittee must make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

[40 CFR 63.626(a), (b), (c), (d)(1), (2)]

F.28. In conducting performance tests, each owner or operator of an affected source shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.7(f).

[40 CFR 60.224(a); and 40 CFR 63.626(e)]

ALL MODES:
From EP (RGD):

F.29. **Total Fluorides**. Each owner or operator of a new or existing diammonium and/or monoammonium phosphate process line or granular triple superphosphate process line shall determine compliance with the applicable total fluorides standards in 40 CFR 63.622 **Specific Condition No. F.7** as follows:

(1) Compute the emission rate (E) of total fluorides for each run using Equation BB-1:

$$E = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_i Q_i \right) / (PK) \qquad \text{(Eq. BB-1)}$$

Where:

E = Emission rate of total fluorides, gram/metric ton (pound/ton) of equivalent P_2O_5 feed.

Ci = Concentration of total fluorides from emission point "i," milligram/dry standard cubic meter (milligram/dry standard cubic feet).

Qi = Volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from emission point "i," dry standard cubic meter/hour (dry standard cubic feet/hour).

N = Number of emission points associated with the affected facility.

P = Equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

K = Conversion factor, 1000 milligram/gram (453,600 milligram/pound) (40 CFR 63.626(f)(1).

K = conversion factor, 1000 mg/g (7,000 gr/lb) (40 CFR 60.224(b)(1).

F.29. Continued:

(2) The Permittee must use Method 13A or 13B (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) to determine the total fluorides concentration (C_i) and the volumetric flow rate (Q_i) of the effluent gas at each emission point. The sampling time for each run at each emission point must be at least 60 minutes. The sampling volume for each run at each emission point must be at least 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). If Method 13B is used, the fusion of the filtered material described in Section 7.3.1.2 and the distillation of suitable aliquots of containers 1 and 2, described in section 7.3.3 and 7.3.4 in Method 13 A, may be omitted.

(3) Compute the equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate (P) using Equation BB-2:

$$P = M_p R_p \qquad \text{(Eq. BB-2)}$$

Where:

P = P_2O_5 feed rate, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

M_p = Total mass flow rate of phosphorus-bearing feed, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

R_p = P_2O_5 content, decimal fraction.

(i) Determine the mass flow rate (M_p) of the phosphorus-bearing feed using the measurement system described in 40 CFR 60.223(a) and 40 CFR 63.625(a).

(ii) Determine the P_2O_5 content (R_p) of the feed using, as appropriate, the following methods specified in the Book of Methods Used and Adopted By The Association of Florida Phosphate Chemists (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14) where applicable:

(A) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 1 Preparation of Sample.

(B) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method A—Volumetric Method.

(C) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method B—Gravimetric Quimociac Method.

(D) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or Ca3$(PO_4)_2$, Method C—Spectrophotometric Method.

(E) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method A—Volumetric Method.

(F) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method B—Gravimetric Quimociac Method.

(G) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method C—Spectrophotometric Method.
[40 CFR 60.224(b)(1) – (2); 40 CFR 63.626(f); and Rule 62-296.403(3), F.A.C.]

F.30. **CMS**. The facility must conduct a performance evaluation, as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(e), in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan in 40 CFR 63.628(c) **Specific Condition No. F.35.**

[40 CFR 63.626(h)]

F.31. **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. Parametric data recorded for the wet scrubber during each test shall be provided with the required test report. As necessary, EPA Methods 1-4 shall be conducted to support the other test methods.

[Rules 62-297.310(7)9., 62-4.070(3), and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

NOTIFICATION, RECORDKEEPING, REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

F.32. Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the notification requirements in 40 CFR 63.9. During the most recent performance test, if the Permittee demonstrate compliance with the emission limit while operating your control device outside the previously established operating limit, the Permittee must establish a new operating limit based on that most recent performance test and notify the Administrator that the operating limit changed based on data collected during the most recent performance test. When a source is retested and the performance test results are submitted to the Administrator pursuant to **Specific Condition No. F.33**, 40 CFR 63.7(g)(1), or 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2), the Permittee must indicate whether the operating limit is based on the new performance test or the previously established limit. Upon establishment of a new operating limit, the Permittee must thereafter operate under the new operating limit. If the Administrator determines that the Permittee did not conduct the compliance test in accordance with the applicable requirements or that the operating limit established during the performance test does not correspond to representative (normal) conditions, the Permittee must conduct a new performance test and establish a new operating limit.

[40 CFR 63.627(a)]

F.33. Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.10 as specified in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must comply with the general recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1); and

(2) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d), the Permittee must report the results of the initial and subsequent performance tests as part of the notification of compliance status required in 40 CFR 63.9(h). The Permittee must verify in the performance test reports that the operating limits for each process have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to 40 CFR 63.625 (**Specific Condition F.21)**, as applicable. In the notification of compliance status, the Permittee must also:

F.33.Continued:

(i) Certify to the Administrator that the Permittee have not shipped fresh granular triple superphosphate from an affected facility.

(ii) If the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance by following the procedures in 40 CFR 63.625(d)(1)(ii)(B) **Specific Condition No F.21.**, certify to the Administrator annually that the control devices and processes have not been modified since the date of the performance test from which the obtained the data used to establish the allowable ranges.

(3) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(e)(1), the Permittee must submit an excess emissions report for any exceedance of an emission or operating parameter limit if the total duration of the exceedances for the reporting period is 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period or greater. The report must contain the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10 and (4) of this **Specific Condition**. When exceedances of an emission limit or operating parameter have not occurred, the Permittee must include such information in the report. The Permittee must submit the report semiannually and the report must be delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the calendar half. If exceedances are reported, the Permittee must submit the excess emissions report quarterly until a request to reduce reporting frequency is approved as described in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3).

(4) In the event that an affected unit fails to meet an applicable standard, record and report the following information for each failure:

(i) The date, time and duration of the failure.

(ii) A list of the affected sources or equipment for which a failure occurred.

(iii) An estimate of the volume of each regulated pollutant emitted over any emission limit.

(iv) A description of the method used to estimate the emissions.

(v) A record of actions taken to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.628(b) **Specific Condition No. F.37**, and any corrective actions taken to return the affected unit to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(5) The Permittee must submit a summary report containing the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(vi). The Permittee must submit the summary report semiannually and the report must be delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the calendar half.

[40 CFR 63.627(b)(1), (2)(i), (iv), (3) – (5)]

F.34. Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. The Permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. The Permittee must keep each record on site, or accessible from a central location by computer or other means that instantly provide access at the site, for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The Permittee may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

[40 CFR 63.627(c)]

F.35. In computing averages to determine compliance with this subpart, the Permittee must exclude the monitoring data specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Periods of non-operation of the process unit;

(2) Periods of no flow to a control device; and

(3) Any monitoring data recorded during continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) breakdowns, out-of-control periods, repairs, maintenance periods, instrument adjustments or checks to maintain precision and accuracy, calibration checks, and zero (low-level), mid-level (if applicable), and high-level adjustments.

[40 CFR 63.627(d)]

F.36. Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2) required by this subpart, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, following the procedure specified in either (1) or (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site (*http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*), the Permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*http://cdx.epa.gov/epa_home.asp*). Performance test data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, the Permittee may submit performance test data in an electronic file format consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site once the XML schema is available. If the Permittee claim that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI), the Permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(2) For data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CR 63.13.

[40 CFR 63.627(e)]

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THIS PART

F.37. The Permittee must comply with the General Provisions in Subpart A of this part as specified in appendix A to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.628(a)]

F.38. At all times, the Permittee 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 the Permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination by the Administrator of whether a source is operating in compliance with operation and maintenance requirements will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.628(b)]

F.39. For each CMS used to demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit, the Permittee must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition.** The Permittee must submit the site-specific monitoring plan, if requested by the Administrator, at least 60 days before the initial performance evaluation of the CMS. The requirements of this paragraph also apply if a petition is made to the Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

(1) The Permittee must include the information specified in (1)(i) through (vi) of this **Specific Condition** in the site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Location of the CMS sampling probe or other interface. The Permittee must include a justification demonstrating that the sampling probe or other interface is at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (*e.g.,* on or downstream of the last control device).

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems.

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (*e.g.,* calibrations).

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), (c)(4)(ii), and Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart BB.

(v) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d)(1) and (2) and Table 5 to this 40 CFR 63, Subpart BB.

(vi) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c), (e)(1), (e)(2)(i).

(2) The Permittee must include a schedule for conducting initial and subsequent performance evaluations in the site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The Permittee must keep the site-specific monitoring plan on site for the life of the affected source or until the affected source is no longer subject to the provisions of this part, to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator. If the Permittee revise the site-specific monitoring plan, the Permittee must keep previous (*i.e.,* superseded) versions of the plan on site to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator, for a period of 5 years

F.39. Continued:

after each revision to the plan. The Permittee must include the program of corrective action required under 40 CFR 63.8(d)(2) in the plan.

[40 CFR 63.628(c)]

F.40. This emissions unit is subject to specific requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart BB, Appendix A to Subpart BB – Applicability to General Provisions to Subpart BB. The owner or operator is responsible for remaining in compliance with any updates made to Subpart A or BB. This EU is subject to **facility Wide Condition no. 10.**

[40 CFR 63-Subpart A; and 40 CFR 63-Subpart BB]

F.41. Wet Scrubber Records: The permittee shall maintain records on site of the scrubber water flow rate and the pressure drop across the scrubber. In addition, the following vendor design information shall be maintained on site for each wet scrubber: exhaust flow rate; scrubber water flow rate, scrubber pressure drop, dust inlet loading, dust outlet loading and control efficiency.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

EXEMPTION FROM NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

F.42. This emissions unit is exempted from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart V. To be exempt, a source must have a current operating permit pursuant to Title V of the Act and the source must be in compliance with all requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart BB. For each affected source, this exemption is effective upon the date that the owner or operator demonstrates to the Administrator that the requirements of **Specific Conditions F.15, F.16, F.17., F.27– F.29,** have been met.

{Permitting Note: Department made a determination that the requirements for exemption had been met by the facility as of 8/16/06. However, 40 CFR 63, Subpart BB was revised on Aug. 19, 2015. **In accordance with this regulation, the source is not in compliance with all requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart BB, the exemption from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart V is no longer valid.**}

[40 CFR 63.631]

On-Spec Used Oil/Lead

F.43. The lead emissions cap for the facility is 9.4 TPY. The on-specification used oil fired in the 'C', 'D' & 'E' Auxiliary Boilers should not exceed 23,000,000 gallons per year which at 100 ppm yields 9.0 TPY of lead emissions. The on-specification used oil fired in the other emissions unit(s) listed above shall not exceed 0.4 TPY of lead emissions.

[Requested by the Applicant]

F.44. The on-spec used oil prior to blending shall comply with the limits listed below and shall be recorded:

ON-SPEC USED OIL SPECIFICATIONS	
Constituent/Property	**Allowable Level**
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1,000 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100°F minimum

[40 CFR 761]

F.45. On-specification used oil may be fired as follows:

1. At any time provided the maximum concentration of PCBs shall be less than 2 ppm and whether generated on or off-site. The analysis and recordkeeping requirements apply to each amount prior to blending even if to be blended with 90% virgin oil.

2. Only during normal operation temperature and not during startup or shutdown if the maximum concentration of PCBs is ≥ 2 but < 50 ppm.

[40 CFR 761]

F.46. A certified on-specification used oil analysis of each delivery prior to blending shall be retained (in lieu of testing) and reported as part of the AOR.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

F.47. A lead emissions report shall be submitted by each April 01 as part of the AOR in a table format showing all of data and results required to document that the LEAD CAP has not been exceeded for the previous calendar year.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

F.48. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A.

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Subsection G. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
034	South Phosphoric Acid Filters

The South Phosphoric Acid Filters has fluoride emissions which are controlled by a counter-current packed wet scrubber (D). Also, the storage and aging tanks are controlled by this scrubber. The "B" Superphosphoric Acid (SPA) Plant (EU 036) is ducted through, but not controlled by this scrubber. The filter aid and filter media emit particulate matter, and are controlled by a common bag collector (EF). CAM does not apply for fluoride for this emissions unit.

{Permitting note: This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards.}

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

G.1. Permitted Capacity. The rate shall not exceed the Maximum 12-MRA Hourly Rate = 44.68 tons of P_2O_5 input or Maximum Daily 1-Hour Average Rate = 50 tons P_2O_5 input.
12-MRA (MRA - Monthly Rolling Average) Hourly Rate Maximum shall not be exceeded by the 12-MRA hourly rate calculated by averaging each monthly hourly average with the previous 11 monthly hourly averages.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; permit 0470002-034-AC]

G.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

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

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

G.3. From stack (D), Fluoride emissions shall not exceed 0.05 lb FL per ton P_2O_5 input; 2.23 lbs/hr and 9.80 TPY.

[Rule 62-210.200(42), F.A.C.; BACT]

G.4. From stack (EF), Visible Emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity.

[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

G.5. Test Methods. From stack (D), Fluoride emissions stack test method shall be EPA Method 13A or 13B incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing.

[Rule 62-297.310 (8)(a)1., F.A.C.]

G.6. Test Methods. From stack (EF), Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing.

[Rule 62-297.310 (8)(a)1., F.A.C.]

G.7. 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.

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

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Subsection H. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
035	North Phosphoric Acid Filters consists of 6 rotary drum filters to filter 48% P_2O_5 Phosphoric Acid

North Phosphoric Acid Filters and storage tanks emit fluoride emissions, and are controlled by a counter-current packed wet scrubber (B). CAM does not apply for fluoride for this emissions unit.

{Permitting note: This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards.}

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

H.1. Permitted Capacity. The rate shall not exceed the Maximum 12-MRA Hourly Rate = 92.8 tons of P_2O_5 input or Maximum Daily 1-Hour Average Rate = 102.1 tons P_2O_5 input.
12-MRA (MRA - Monthly Rolling Average) Hourly Rate Maximum shall not be exceeded by the 12-MRA hourly rate calculated by averaging each monthly hourly average with the previous 11 monthly hourly averages.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; permit 0470002-034-AC]

H.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

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

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

H.3. Fluoride Emissions. Fluoride emissions shall not exceed 1.86 lbs/hr and 8.15 TPY.

[Permit #AC24-188960]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

H.4. Test Methods. Fluoride emissions stack test method shall be EPA Method 13A or 13B incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing.

[Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1., F.A.C.]

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

H.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.

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

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Subsection I. this section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
036	"B" Superphosphoric Acid (SPA) Plant (Vacuum Evaporation Process)

"B" Superphosphoric Acid (SPA) Plant emits fluoride, and is ducted to the South Phosphoric Acid Filters counter-current packed wet scrubber (EU 034). Test for fluoride at EU 036 (SPA) is conducted upstream of the scrubber, in the connecting duct. CAM does not apply for fluoride for this emissions unit.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart U, Standards of Performance for Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)29., F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C., General Preconstruction Review Requirements; Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions; 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) From Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing Plants. **The Part 40 CFR 63 Subparts A and AA take precedence, however this unit is subject to all applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) rules if this unit is out of compliance with the NESHAP**}.

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

I.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed:

- "B" SPA - the Maximum 12-MRA Hourly Rate = 42.1 tons of 100% P_2O_5 input or Maximum Daily 1-Hour Average Rate = 46.4 tons of 100% P_2O_5 input.

12-MRA (MRA - Monthly Rolling Average) Hourly Rate Maximum shall not be exceeded by the 12-MRA hourly rate calculated by averaging each monthly hourly average with the previous 11 monthly hourly averages.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0470002-034-AC]

I.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

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

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

I.3. **Total Fluorides**. Total Fluoride emissions at the sample port from B SPA unit shall not exceed 5.0 gram/metric ton of equivalent P_2O_5 feed (0.010 lb/ton); 0.46 lbs/hr and 1.84 TPY.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.212(a); 40 CFR 63.602(a)(1)]

I.4. Beginning on August 19, 2016, during periods of startup and shutdown (as defined in 40 CFR 63.601), the Permittee must comply with the work practice specified in this paragraph in lieu of the emission limits specified in paragraph (a) of this section. During periods of startup and shutdown, the Permittee must operate any control device(s) being used at the affected source, monitor the operating parameters specified in Table 3 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA, and comply with the operating limits specified in Table 4 of this subpart.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.212(a); 40 CFR 63.602(f)]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

I.5. **Phosphorus-bearing Feed Material**. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring system, which can be used to determine and permanently record the mass flow of phosphorus-bearing feed material to the process. The monitoring system shall have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.213(a); and 40 CFR 63.605(a)(1)]

I.6. **P_2O_5 Feed**. The Permittee shall maintain a daily record of equivalent P_2O_5 feed by first determining the total mass rate in Mg/hr of phosphorus-bearing feed using a flow monitoring device meeting the requirements of **Specific Condition No. I.5** and then by proceeding according to 40 CFR 60.214(b)(3) **Specific Condition No. I.10**; and 40 CFR 63.606(f)(3) **Specific Condition No. I.16.**

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.213(b); and 40 CFR 63.605(a)(2)]

I.7. **Absorber Pressure.** The facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device which continuously measures and permanently records the total pressure drop across the absorber. The monitoring device shall have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range. Alternatively, the Permittee may comply with the terms of an approved AMP.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and 40 CFR 60.213(c)]

I.8. **Operating Parameter Allowable Range Methodology**. The Permittee must install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) and comply with the requirements specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must monitor the operating parameter(s) applicable to the control device that the Permittee use as specified in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA, and establish the applicable limit or range for the operating parameter limit as specified in (1)(i) and (ii) of this **Specific Condition**, as applicable.

(i) Except as specified in (1)(ii) of this **Specific Condition**, determine the value(s) as the arithmetic average of operating parameter measurements recorded during the three test runs conducted for the most recent performance test.

I.8. Continued:

(ii) If the Permittee use an absorber or a wet electrostatic precipitator to comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA and the Permittee monitor pressure drop across the absorber or secondary voltage for a wet electrostatic precipitator, the Permittee must establish allowable ranges using the methodology specified in (1)(ii)(A) and (B) of this **Specific Condition**.

(A) The allowable range for the daily averages of the pressure drop across an absorber, or secondary voltage for a wet electrostatic precipitator, is ±20 percent of the baseline average value determined in (1)(i) of this **Specific Condition**. The Administrator retains the right to reduce the ±20 percent adjustment to the baseline average values of operating ranges in those instances where performance test results indicate that a source's level of emissions is near the value of an applicable emissions standard. However, the adjustment must not be reduced to less than ±10 percent under any instance.

(B) As an alternative to (1)(ii)(A) of this **Specific Condition**, the Permittee may establish allowable ranges for the daily averages of the pressure drop across an absorber, or secondary voltage for an electrostatic precipitator, for the purpose of assuring compliance with this subpart using the procedures described in this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must establish the allowable ranges based on the baseline average values recorded during previous performance tests, or the results of performance tests conducted specifically for the purposes of this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must conduct all performance tests using the methods specified in 40 CFR 63.606. The Permittee must certify that the control devices and processes have not been modified since the date of the performance test from which the Permittee obtained the data used to establish the allowable ranges. When a source using the methodology of this **Specific Condition** is retested, the Permittee must determine new allowable ranges of baseline average values unless the retest indicates no change in the operating parameters outside the previously established ranges. Alternatively, the Permittee may comply with the terms of an approved AMP.

(2) The Permittee must monitor, record, and demonstrate continuous compliance using the minimum frequencies specified in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

(3) The Permittee must comply with the calibration and quality control requirements that are applicable to the operating parameter(s) the Permittee monitor as specified in Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.605(d)]

I.9. Any affected facility as defined in 40 CFR 60.210(a) that commences construction, modification or reconstruction after November 7, 2014 is subject to the requirements of this paragraph instead of the requirements in **Specific Condition No. I.7**. If an absorber is used to comply with 40 CFR 60.212, then the owner or operator shall continuously monitor pressure drop through the absorber and meet the requirements specified in (1) through (4) of this **Specific Condition**; or comply with the terms of an approved AMP.

(1) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (CMS) that continuously measures and permanently records the pressure at the gas stream inlet and outlet of the absorber. The pressure at the gas stream inlet of the absorber may be measured using amperage on the blower if a correlation between pressure and amperage is established.

I.9.Continued:

(2) The CMS must have an accuracy of ±5 percent over the normal range measured or 0.12 kilopascals (0.5 inches of water column), whichever is greater.

(3) The owner or operator shall establish an allowable range for the pressure drop through the absorber. The allowable range is ±20 percent of the arithmetic average of the three test runs conducted during the performance test required in §60.8. The Administrator retains the right to reduce the ±20 percent adjustment to the baseline average values of operating ranges in those instances where performance test results indicate that a source's level of emissions is near the value of an applicable emissions standard. However, the adjustment must not be reduced to less than ±10 percent under any instance.

(4) The owner or operator shall demonstrate continuous compliance by maintaining the daily average pressure drop through the absorber to within the allowable range established in paragraph (d)(3) of this section. The daily average pressure drop through the absorber for each operating day shall be calculated using the data recorded by the monitoring system. If the emissions unit operation is continuous, the operating day is a 24-hour period. If the emissions unit operation is not continuous, the operating day is the total number of hours of control device operation per 24-hour period. Valid data points must be available for 75 percent of the operating hours in an operating day to compute the daily average. Alternatively, the Permittee may comply with the terms of an approved AMP.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.213(d)]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

I.10. <u>Total Fluorides</u>. In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b).

The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the total fluorides standard in 40 CFR 60.212 as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of total fluorides shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{si} Q_{sdi} \right) / (PK)$$

where:
E=emission rate of total fluorides, g/Mg (lb/ton) of equivalent P_2O_5 feed.
Csi=concentration of total fluorides from emission point "i," mg/dscm (gr/dscf).
Qsdi=volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from emission point "i," dscm/hr (dscf/hr).
N=number of emission points associated with the affected facility.
P=equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr).
K=conversion factor, 1000 mg/g (7,000 gr/lb).

(2) Method 13A or 13B shall be used to determine the total fluorides concentration (Csi) and volumetric flow rate (Qsdi) of the effluent gas from each of the emission points. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf).

I.10.Continued:

(3) The equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate (P) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

P=Mp Rp

where:

Mp=total mass flow rate of phosphorus-bearing feed, Mg/hr (ton/hr).
Rp= P_2O_5 content, decimal fraction.

(i) The accountability system of 40 CFR 60.213(a) shall be used to determine the mass flow rate (Mp) of the phosphorus-bearing feed.

(ii) The Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC) Method 9 (incorporated by reference -- see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine the P_2O_5 content (Rp) of the feed.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.214(b)]

I.11. **Total Fluorides**. The Permittee shall meet the 40 CFR 63 Subpart AA performance testing requirements stated in **Specific Conditions I.11. – I.13,** with the exception that testing shall be done every five years.
[Permit 0470002-033-AV, Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.214, Subpart U.]

I.12. **Performance Tests**. After initial performance test the Permittee must conduct a performance test once per calendar year.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.606(a); (b)]

I.13. For affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.600) that have not operated since the previous annual performance test was conducted and more than 1 year has passed since the previous performance test, the Permittee must conduct a performance test no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2).

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.606(c)]

I.14. Performance Tests.

(1) The Permittee must conduct the performance tests specified in this section at representative (normal) conditions for the process. Representative (normal) conditions means those conditions that:

(i) Represent the range of combined process and control measure conditions under which the facility expects to operate (regardless of the frequency of the conditions); and

(ii) Are likely to most challenge the emissions control measures of the facility with regard to meeting the applicable emission standards, but without creating an unsafe condition. Operations during startup, shutdown, and malfunction do not constitute representative (normal) operating conditions for purposes of conducting a performance test.

(2) The Permittee must record the process information that is necessary to document the operating conditions during the test and include in such record an explanation to support that such conditions represent representative

I.14. Continued:

(normal) conditions. Upon request, the Permittee must make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.606(d)]

I.15. In conducting performance tests, each owner or operator of an affected source shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b); and 40 CFR 63.7(f).

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.214(a); and 40 CFR 63.606(e)]

I.16. **<u>Total Fluorides</u>**. The Permittee must determine compliance with the applicable total fluorides standards specified in Tables 1 and 2 to this subpart as specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Compute the emission rate (E) of total fluorides for each run using Equation AA-1:

$$E = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_i Q_i \right) / (PK) \qquad \text{(Eq. AA-1)}$$

Where:

E = Emission rate of total fluorides, gram/metric ton (pound/ton) of equivalent P_2O_5 feed.

C_i = Concentration of total fluorides from emission point "i," milligram/dry standard cubic meter (milligram/dry standard cubic feet).

Q_i = Volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from emission point "i," dry standard cubic meter/hour (dry standard cubic feet/hour).

N = Number of emission points associated with the affected facility.

P = Equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

K = Conversion factor, 1000 milligram/gram (453,600 milligram/pound).

(2) The Permittee must use Method 13A or 13B (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) to determine the total fluorides concentration (C_i) and the volumetric flow rate (Q_i) of the effluent gas at each emission point. The sampling time for each run at each emission point must be at least 60 minutes. The sampling volume for each run at each emission point must be at least 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). If Method 13B is used, the fusion of the filtered material described in Section 7.3.1.2 and the distillation of suitable aliquots of containers 1 and 2, described in section 7.3.3 and 7.3.4 in Method 13 A, may be omitted.

(3) Compute the equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate (P) using Equation AA-2:

$$P = M_p R_p \qquad \text{(Eq. AA-2)}$$

I.16. Continued:

Where:

P = P_2O_5 feed rate, metric ton/hr (ton/hour).

M_p = Total mass flow rate of phosphorus-bearing feed, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

R_p = P_2O_5 content, decimal fraction.

(i) Determine the mass flow rate (M_p) of the phosphorus-bearing feed using the measurement system described in 40 CFR 63.605(a).

(ii) Determine the P_2O_5 content (R_p) of the feed using, as appropriate, the following methods specified in Methods Used and Adopted By The Association of Florida Phosphate Chemists (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14) where applicable:

(A) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 1 Preparation of Sample.

(B) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method A—Volumetric Method.

(C) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method B—Gravimetric Quimociac Method.

(D) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method C—Spectrophotometric Method.

(E) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method A—Volumetric Method.

(F) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method B—Gravimetric Quimociac Method.

(G) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method C—Spectrophotometric Method.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.606(f)]

NOTIFICATION, RECORDKEEPING, REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I.17. Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the notification requirements in 40 CFR 63.9. During the most recent performance test, if the Permittee demonstrate compliance with the emission limit while operating your control device outside the previously established operating limit, the Permittee must establish a new operating limit based on that most recent performance test and notify the Administrator that the operating limit changed based on data collected during the most recent performance test.

I.17. Continued:

When a source is retested and the performance test results are submitted to the Administrator pursuant to **Specific Condition No. I.18**, 40 CFR 63.7(g)(1), or 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2), the Permittee must indicate whether the operating limit is based on the new performance test or the previously established limit. Upon establishment of a new operating limit, the Permittee must thereafter operate under the new operating limit. If the Administrator determines that the Permittee did not conduct the compliance test in accordance with the applicable requirements or that the operating limit established during the performance test does not correspond to representative (normal) conditions, the Permittee must conduct a new performance test and establish a new operating limit.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.607(a)]

I.18. The Permittee must comply with the reporting and recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.10 as specified in (1) through (5) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must comply with the general recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

(2) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d), the Permittee must report the results of the initial and subsequent performance tests as part of the notification of compliance status required in 40 CFR 63.9(h). The Permittee must verify in the performance test reports that the operating limits for each process have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to 40 CFR 63.605 **Specific Condition No. I.8**, as applicable. In the notification of compliance status, the Permittee must also:

(i) If the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance by following the procedures in 40 CFR 63.605(d)(1)(ii)(B) **Specific Condition No. I.8**, certify to the Administrator annually that the control devices and processes have not been modified since the date of the performance test from which the Permittee obtained the data used to establish the allowable ranges.

(3) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3), the Permittee must submit an excess emissions report for any exceedance of an emission limit, work practice standard, or operating parameter limit if the total duration of the exceedances for the reporting period is 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period or greater. The report must contain the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10 and (4) of this **Specific Condition**. When exceedances of an emission limit or operating parameter have not occurred, the Permittee must include such information in the report. The Permittee must submit the report semiannually and the report must be delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the calendar half. If the Permittee report exceedances, the Permittee must submit the excess emissions report quarterly until a request to reduce reporting frequency is approved as described in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(ii).

(4) In the event that an affected unit fails to meet an applicable standard, record and report the following information for each failure:

(i) The date, time and duration of the failure.

(ii) A list of the affected sources or equipment for which a failure occurred.

(iii) An estimate of the volume of each regulated pollutant emitted over any emission limit.

(iv) A description of the method used to estimate the emissions.

I.18. Continued:

(v) A record of actions taken to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.608(b) **Specific Condition No. I.28**, and any corrective actions taken to return the affected unit to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(5) The Permittee must submit a summary report containing the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(vi). The Permittee must submit the summary report semiannually and the report must be delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the calendar half.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.607(b)(1) – (5)]

I.19. Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. The Permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. The Permittee must keep each record on site, or accessible from a central location by computer or other means that instantly provides access at the site, for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The Permittee may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.607(c)]

I.20. In computing averages to determine compliance with this subpart, the Permittee must exclude the monitoring data specified in (1) and (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Periods of non-operation of the process unit;

(2) Periods of no flow to a control device; and any monitoring data recorded during CEMS or continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) breakdowns, out-of-control periods, repairs, maintenance periods, instrument adjustments or checks to maintain precision and accuracy, calibration checks, and zero (low-level), mid-level (if applicable), and high-level adjustments.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.607(d)]

I.21. Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2) required by this subpart, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, following the procedure specified in either (1) or (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site (*http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*), the Permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*http://cdx.epa.gov/epa_home.asp*). Performance test data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, the Permittee may submit performance test data in an electronic file format consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site once the XML schema is available. If the Permittee claim that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI), the Permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash

I.21. Continued:

drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(2) For data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.607(e)]

I.22. Within 60 days after the date of completing each continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluation (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2), the Permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedure specified in either (1) or (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) For performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring relative accuracy test audit (RATA) pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) Performance evaluation data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, the Permittee may submit performance evaluation data in an electronic file format consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site once the XML schema is available. If the Permittee claim that some of the performance evaluation information being transmitted is CBI, the Permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic storage media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(2) For any performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.607(f)]

RECORDKEEPING

I.23. The Permittee must maintain the records identified as specified in 40 CFR 60.7(f) and in (a) and (b) of this **Specific Condition**. All records required by this subpart must be maintained on site for at least 5 years.

(a) *Records of the daily average pressure.* Records of the daily average pressure drop through the absorber.

(b) *Records of deviations.* A deviation is determined to have occurred when the monitoring data or lack of monitoring data result in any one of the criteria specified in (1) and (2) of this **Specific Condition** being met.

I.23. Continued:

(1) A deviation occurs when the daily average value of a monitored operating parameter is less than the minimum pressure drop, or greater than the maximum pressure drop established in §60.213(d)(3).

(2) A deviation occurs when the monitoring data are not available for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in a day.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.215(a), (b)]

I.24. This emissions unit is subject to specific requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart AA, Appendix A to Subpart AA – Applicability to General Provisions to Subpart AA. The owner or operator is responsible for remaining in compliance with any updates made to Subpart A or AA. This EU is subject to **Facility Wide Condition No. 10.**

[40 CFR 63-Subpart A; 40 CFR 63-Subpart AA]

EXEMPTION FROM NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

I.25. This emissions unit is exempted from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart U. To be exempt, a source must have a current operating permit pursuant to Title V of the Clean Air Act and the source must be in compliance with all requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA. For each affected source, this exemption is effective upon the date that the owner or operator demonstrates to the Administrator that the requirements of **Specific Conditions I.5., I.6 - I.8., I.10. – I.15,** have been met.

{Permitting Note: Department made a determination that the requirements for exemption have been met by the facility as of 8/16/06. However, 40 CFR 63, Subpart BB was revised on Aug. 19, 2015. **In accordance with this regulation, the source is not in compliance with all requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA, the exemption from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart U is no longer valid.**}

[40 CFR 63.610]

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

I.26. **<u>Common Testing Requirements</u>**. 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.

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

COMMON CONDITIONS – GENERAL PROVISIONS OF 40 CFR 63

I.27. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.608(a)]

I.28. At all times, the Permittee 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 the Permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination by the Administrator of whether a source is operating in compliance with operation and maintenance requirements will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.608(b)]

I.29. For each CMS (including CEMS or CPMS) used to demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit or work practice, the Permittee must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must submit the site-specific monitoring plan, if requested by the Administrator, at least 60 days before the initial performance evaluation of the CMS. The requirements of this paragraph also apply if a petition is made to the Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

(1) The Permittee must include the information specified in (1)(i) through (vi) of this **Specific Condition** in the site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Location of the CMS sampling probe or other interface. The Permittee must include a justification demonstrating that the sampling probe or other interface is at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (*e.g.*, on or downstream of the last control device).

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems.

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (*e.g.*, calibrations).

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), (c)(4)(ii), and Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

(v) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d)(1) and (2) and Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

(vi) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

I.29. Continued:

(2) The Permittee must include a schedule for conducting initial and subsequent performance evaluations in the site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The Permittee must keep the site-specific monitoring plan on site for the life of the affected source or until the affected source is no longer subject to the provisions of this part, to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator. If the Permittee revise the site-specific monitoring plan, the Permittee must keep previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the plan on site to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator, for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan. The Permittee must include the program of corrective action required under 40 CFR 63.8(d)(2) in the plan.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.608(c)(1) – (3)]

I.30. This EU is also subject to the requirements of **Subsection Y.1 – Y.4** for gypsum dewatering stack systems and cooling ponds.

[40 CFR 63.602(d), (e)]

I.31. Beginning on August 19, 2016, during periods of startup and shutdown (as defined in 40 CFR 63.601), the Permittee must comply with the work practice specified in this **Specific Condition** in lieu of the emission limits specified in **Specific Condition No. I.3**. During periods of startup and shutdown, the Permittee must operate any control device(s) being used at the affected source, monitor the operating parameters specified in Table 3 of this subpart, and comply with the operating limits specified in Table 4 of this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.602(f)]

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Subsection J. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
039	"C" Auxiliary Boiler. This emissions unit shares a common stack with the "D" Auxiliary Boiler.

"C" Auxiliary Boiler has a design capacity of 120, 000 pounds per hour of steam. The produced steam is used to augment steam produced from the sulfuric acid plants to provide operating flexibility in the phosphoric acid production and evaporation process. The boiler is permitted to fire natural gas with No. 6 fuel oil as a stand-by fuel. The maximum heat input rate is 155 MMBTU/hr. Pollutants emitted are particulate matter, sulfur dioxide and visible emissions. CAM does not apply for sulfur dioxide and particulate matter for this emissions unit.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with less than 250 Million Btu per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units; Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), Permit No. PSD-FL-083; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; and Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination dated 11/7/82. This emission unit is subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, I/C/I Boilers and Process Heaters and is considered to be an existing fuel boiler.}

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

J.1. Permitted Capacity. The heat input rate shall not exceed 155 MMBTU/hr.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56214; Amendment dated 3/22/85]

J.2. Methods of Operation. This emissions unit shall be fired primarily with natural gas. No. 6 fuel oil or on-spec used oil may be fired as stand-by fuels. The sulfur content in the No. 6 fuel oil and the On-spec used oil shall not exceed 1.00% by weight.

Better Grade Fuel Oil. When No. 6 fuel oil is specified in this permit, a better grade may be substituted. A better grade fuel oil is defined as a fuel oil with a higher ranking in the following list:
Better Grade (Top of list)
New, No. 2 fuel oil, or No. 2 on-specification used oil
New, No. 3 fuel oil, or No. 3 on-specification used oil
New, No. 4 fuel oil, or No. 4 on-specification used oil
New, No. 5 fuel oil, or No. 5 on-specification used oil
New, No. 6 fuel oil, or No. 6 on-specification used oil

The use of Better Grade Fuel oils does not constitute the use of these fuels beyond "as stand-by fuels" as specified under each EU's fuel usage limits below.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56214, PSD-FL-083; Construction Permit No. 0470002-073-AC]

J.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56214, PSD-FL-083]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

J.4. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 1.2 lbs/hr and 5.3 TPY when firing natural gas, 10.7 lbs/hr and 46.7 TPY when firing fuel oil.

[Rule 62-210.200(42), F.A.C., BACT Determination dated 11/7/82; Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56214, PSD-FL-083]

J.5. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 1.1 lb per MMBtu heat input, and 128.7 lbs/hr and 563.9 TPY when firing fuel oil, and 0.1 lbs/hr and 0.3 TPY when firing natural gas.

[Rule 62-210.200(42), F.A.C., (BACT); Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56214, PSD-FL-083]

J.6. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity except 27% for one 6 min. period per hour.

[Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56214, PSD-FL-083]

J.7. Nitrogen Oxides. Nitrogen oxides emissions shall not exceed 49.2 lb per hour and 215.5 TPY when firing fuel oil, and 21.0 lbs/hr and 92.0 TPY when firing natural gas.
[Construction Permit No. AC24-56214, PSD-FL-083]

J.8. Carbon Monoxide. Carbon Monoxide emissions shall not exceed 4.1 lb per hour and 18.0 TPY when firing fuel oil, and 2.0 lbs/hr and 8.9 TPY when firing natural gas.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-083]

J.9. Volatile Organic Compounds. VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.8 lb per hour and 3.6 TPY when firing fuel oil, and 0.4 lbs/hr and 1.6 TPY when firing natural gas.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56214, PSD-FL-083]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

J.10. Particulate Matter. This emissions unit shall be assumed to be in compliance with the Particulate Matter emission limits stated in **Condition No. J.4**., if the unit complies with the Visible Emissions limitations stated in **Condition No. J.6.** and the fuel sulfur content restrictions stated in **Condition No. J.2.** The sulfur content shall be verified using the standards established in Rule 62-297.440(1), F.A.C., or maintain a record of acceptable, certified analyses of all fuel oil fired and report on an annual basis prior to March 1 of each year. The permittee shall conduct a particulate matter compliance test using EPA Method 5 upon Department request.
[Construction Permit No. AC24-56214, PSD-FL-083, Amendment dated March 22, 1985]

J.11. Sulfur Dioxide. In lieu of an annual compliance stack test for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Permittee shall comply with the fuel sulfur content restrictions stated in **Condition No. J.2.** The sulfur content shall be verified using the standards established in Rule 62-297.440(1), F.A.C., or maintain a record of acceptable, certified analyses of all fuel oil fired and report on an annual basis prior to March 1 of each year. The permittee shall conduct sulfur dioxide compliance test using EPA Method 6 upon Department request.
[Construction Permit No. AC24-56214, PSD-FL-083, Amendment dated 2/22/84]

J.12. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing.

[Rule 62-297.310(5)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56214, PSD-FL-083]

J.13. Nitrogen Oxides. The test method for nitrogen oxides shall be EPA Method 7, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed upon Department request.
[Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-083]

J.14. Carbon Monoxide. The test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed upon Department request.

J.15. Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]

J.16. **Excess Emissions– Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction**. Excess Emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or 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 2 hours in any 24 hour period unless authorized by the Department for longer duration. Excess emissions that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

J.17. **Excess Emissions- Malfunction.** In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, the owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.

[Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C.]

ON-SPEC USED OIL/LEAD

J.18. The lead emissions cap for the facility is 9.4 TPY. The on-specification used oil fired in the 'C', 'D' & 'E' Auxiliary Boilers should not exceed 23,000,000 gallons per year which at 100 ppm yields 9.0 TPY of lead emissions. The on-specification used oil fired in the other emissions unit(s) listed above shall not exceed 0.4 TPY of lead emissions.

[Requested by the Applicant]

J.19. The on-spec used oil prior to blending shall comply with the limits listed below and shall be recorded:

ON-SPEC USED OIL SPECIFICATIONS	
Constituent/Property	**Allowable Level**
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1,000 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100°F minimum

[40 CFR 761]

J.20. On-specification used oil may be fired as follows:

1. At any time provided the maximum concentration of PCBs shall be less than 2 ppm and whether generated on or off-site. The analysis and recordkeeping requirements apply to each amount prior to blending even if to be blended with 90% virgin oil.

2. Only during normal operation temperature and not during startup or shutdown if the maximum concentration of PCBs is ≥ 2 but < 50 ppm.

[40 CFR 761]

J.21. A certified on-specification used oil analysis of each delivery prior to blending shall be retained (in lieu of testing) and reported as part of the AOR.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

J.22. A lead emissions report shall be submitted by each March 01 as part of the AOR in a table format showing all of data and results required to document that the LEAD CAP has not been exceeded for the previous calendar year.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

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

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

40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

J.24. **NESHAP, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD Applicability**. Emissions Unit No. 039 is classified as an existing industrial boiler, and shall comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7490(a)(1), or 40 CFR 63.7490(d), or 40 CFR 63.7575(def)]

J.25. **40 CFR 63, Subpart A-General Provision**. Table 10 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 63.15 are applicable.

[40 CFR 63.7565]

J.26. **Compliance Date.** The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD no later than January 31, 2016.

[40 CFR 63.7495(b)]

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

J.27. The applicable notification requirements in 40 CFR 63.7545 (**Specific Condition Nos. J.91. – J.93**.) according to the schedule in 40 CFR 63.7545 and in Subpart A of Part 63 shall be met.

[40 CFR 63.7495(d)].

J.28. **Subcategories of Boiler.** This unit is designed to burn gas 1 fuels, or burn liquid fuel, or heavy liquid fuel, or light liquid fuel. The boiler can only be in one subcategory at a time.

[40 CFR 63.7499(l), (q), (t), and (u)]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS, WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS, AND OPERATING LIMITS

J.29. The Permittee must meet the requirements in this Specific Condition. The Permittee must meet these requirements at all times the affected unit is operating. These standards apply at all times the affected unit is operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown during which time the Permittee must comply only with Table 3 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

The Permittee must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Tables 2 and 3, and 11 through 13 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD that applies to your boiler, for each boiler at your source. The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD are an alternative applicable only to boilers that generate steam.

Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for Existing Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in 40 CFR 63.7500, the Permittee must comply with the following applicable emission limits:

[Units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater]

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration
14. Units designed to burn liquid fuel	a. HCl	1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	1.4E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.6E-02 lb per MWh	For M26A, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.

J.29. Continued:

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration
	b. Mercury	2.0E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.5E-06 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-05 lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B collect a minimum sample as specified in the method, for ASTM D6784b collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
15. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	6.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.0E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	7.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.6E-01 lb per MWh; or (2.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-03 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
16. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	7.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	9.6E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E-01 lb per MWh; or (7.5E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.6E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Work Practice Standards

As stated in 40 CFR 63.7500, the Permittee must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

If your unit is	The Permittee must meet the following
3. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually as specified in 40 CFR 63.7540. Units in either the Gas 1 or Metal Process Furnace subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for all regulated emissions under this subpart. Units in all other subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for dioxins/furans.

J.29. Continued:

If your unit is	The Permittee must meet the following
4. An existing boiler or process heater located at a major source facility, not including limited use units	Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operates under an energy management program compatible with ISO 50001 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in 40 CFR 63.7575:
	a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.
	b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints.
	c. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator.
	d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage.
	e. A review of the facility's energy management practices and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management practices, if identified.
	f. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control.
	g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified.
	h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.
5. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during startup	For startup of a boiler or process heater, the Permittee must use one or a combination of the following clean fuels: natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, fuel oil-soaked rags, kerosene, hydrogen, paper, cardboard, refinery gas, and liquefied petroleum gas.
	If the Permittee start firing coal/solid fossil fuel, biomass/bio-based solids, heavy liquid fuel, or gas 2 (other) gases, the Permittee must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices except limestone injection in fluidized bed combustion (FBC) boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR), and selective catalytic reduction (SCR). The Permittee must start your limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, SNCR, and SCR systems as expeditiously as possible. Startup ends when steam or heat is supplied for any purpose.
	The Permittee must comply with all applicable emission limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. The Permittee must collect monitoring data during periods of startup, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b). The Permittee must keep records during periods of startup. The Permittee must provide reports concerning activities and periods of startup, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7555.

J.29. Continued:

If your unit is	The Permittee must meet the following
6. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during shutdown	The Permittee must operate all CMS during shutdown. While firing coal/solid fossil fuel, biomass/bio-based solids, heavy liquid fuel, or gas 2 (other) gases during shutdown, the Permittee must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and operate all applicable control devices, except limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, SNCR, and SCR.
	The Permittee must comply with all applicable emissions limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. The Permittee must collect monitoring data during periods of shutdown, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b). The Permittee must keep records during periods of shutdown. The Permittee must provide reports concerning activities and periods of shutdown, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7555.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1)]

J.30. The Permittee must meet each operating limit in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD that applies to your boiler wish to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit or an alternative monitoring parameter, the Permittee must apply to the EPA Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in 40 CFR 63.7500, the Permittee must comply with the applicable operating limits:

When complying with a Table 2, 11, 12, or 13 numerical emission limit using	The Permittee must meet these operating limits
7. Fuel analysis	Maintain the fuel type or fuel mixture such that the applicable emission rates calculated according to 40 CFR 63.7530(c)(1), (2) and/or (3) is less than the applicable emission limits.
8. Performance testing	For boilers that demonstrate compliance with a performance test, maintain the operating load of each unit such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the most recent performance test.
9. Oxygen analyzer system	For boilers subject to a CO emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an O2 analyzer system as specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a), maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test, as specified in Table 8. This requirement does not apply to units that install an oxygen trim system since these units will set the trim system to the level specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a).
10. SO2 CEMS	For boilers subject to an HCl emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an SO2 CEMS, maintain the 30-day rolling average SO2 emission rate at or below the highest hourly average SO2 concentration measured during the most recent HCl performance test, as specified in Table 8.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(2)]

J.31. At all times, the Permittee must operate and maintain any affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3)]

J.32. As provided in 40 CFR 63.6(g), EPA may approve use of an alternative to the work practice standards in 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7500(b)]

J.33. These standards apply at all times the affected unit is operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown during which time the Permittee must comply only with Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7500(f)]

Affirmative Defense for Violation of Emission Standards During Malfunction.

J.34. In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in 40 CFR 63.7500 the Permittee may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at 40 CFR 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed if the Permittee fail to meet your burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.
(a) *Assertion of affirmative defense.* To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, the Permittee must timely meet the reporting requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:
(1) The violation:
(i) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner; and
(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design, or better operation and maintenance practices; and
(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and
(iv) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and
(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred; and
(3) The frequency, amount, and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and
(4) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and
(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment, and human health; and
(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

J.34. Continued:

(7) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and
(8) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and
(9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

[40 CFR 63.7501(a)(l) – (9)]

J.35. **Report**. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in 40 CFR 63.7500 of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.7501(b)]

GENERAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

J.36. The Permittee must be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits in 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD. These limits apply to the Permittee at all times the affected unit is operating.

[40 CFR 63.7505(a)]

J.37. The Permittee must demonstrate compliance with all applicable emission limits using performance stack testing, fuel analysis, or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or particulate matter continuous parameter monitoring system (PM CPMS), where applicable. The Permittee may demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride (HCl), mercury, or total selected metals (TSM) using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to (40 CFR 63.7530(c)) **Specific Condition No. J.86.**, is less than the applicable emission limit. (For gaseous fuels, the Permittee may not use fuel analyses to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard.) Otherwise, the Permittee must demonstrate compliance for HCl, mercury, or TSM using performance testing, if subject to an applicable emission limit listed in Tables 2, or 11 to this 40 CFR Subpart, DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7505(c)]

J.38. If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits (including the use of CPMS), or with a CEMS, or COMS, the Permittee must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or CPMS. This requirement also applies to the Permittee if the Permittee petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

(1) For each CMS required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), the Permittee must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in 40 CFR 63.8(d) and the elements described in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iii) of this Specific Condition. The Permittee must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to the performance specifications under Appendix B to Part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.7525. Using the process described in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(4), the Permittee may request approval of alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph and, if approved, include the alternatives in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift).

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, the Permittee must also address paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(3) The Permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site specific monitoring plan.

(4) The Permittee must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)]

J.39. For each CMS required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), the Permittee must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in 40 CFR 63.8(d) and the elements described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS.

This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to the performance specifications under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of (40 CFR 63.7525) **Specific Condition No. J.79**. Using the process described in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(4), the Permittee may request approval of alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph and, if approved, include the alternatives in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift).

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)(1)(i) – (iii)]

J.40. In your site-specific monitoring plan, the Permittee must also address paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to this subpart), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)(2)(i) – (iii)]

J.41. The Permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)(3)]

J.42. The Permittee must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)(4)]

FUEL ANALYSES, FUEL SPECIFICATION, AND PROCEDURES

J.43. For each boiler or process heater that is required or that the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Tables 2 or 11 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD through performance testing, your initial compliance requirements include all the following:

(1) Conduct performance tests according to 40 CFR 63.7520 (**Specific Condition No. J.61.)** and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, Table 5.

(2) Conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to 40 CFR 63.7521 **(Specific Condition No. J.65),** and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, Table 6, except as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) When natural gas are co-fired with other fuels, the Permittee are not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those fuels according to 40 CFR 63.7521 **(Specific Condition No. J.65.)** and Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD. If gaseous fuels other than natural gas are co-fired with other fuels and those gaseous fuels are subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, part 61, or part 65, the Permittee are not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those fuels according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart.

(ii) The Permittee are not required to conduct a chlorine fuel analysis for any gaseous fuels. The Permittee must conduct a fuel analysis for mercury on gaseous fuels unless the fuel is exempted in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this **Specific Condition**.

[40 CFR 63.7510(a)(1), and (2)(ii) and (iii)]

J.44. Establish operating limits according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart Row 4.

If the Permittee have an applicable emission limit for	**And your operating limits are based on**	**The Permittee must**	**Using**	**According to the following requirements**
4. Carbon monoxide	**a.** Oxygen	**i.** Establish a unit-specific limit for minimum oxygen level according to 40 CFR 63.7520	**(1)** Data from the oxygen analyzer system specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a)	**(a)** The Permittee must collect oxygen data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests.

J.44. Continued:

If the Permittee have an applicable emission limit for	And your operating limits are based on	The Permittee must	Using	According to the following requirements
				(b) Determine the hourly average oxygen concentration by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.
				(c) Determine the lowest hourly average established during the performance test as your minimum operating limit.

[40 CFR 63.7510(a)(3), 40 CFR 63.7530, Table 7, Row 4]

J.45. Establish operating limits according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart Row 5.

If the Permittee have an applicable emission limit for	And your operating limits are based on	The Permittee must	Using	According to the following requirements
5. Any pollutant for which compliance is demonstrated by a performance test	**a.** Boiler or process heater operating load	**i.** Establish a unit specific limit for maximum operating load according to 40 CFR 63.7520(c)	**(1)** Data from the operating load monitors or from steam generation monitors	**(a)** The Permittee must collect operating load or steam generation data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance test.
				(b) Determine the average operating load by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.
				(c) Determine the average of the three test run averages during the performance test, and multiply this by 1.1 (110 percent) as your operating limit.

[40 CFR 63.7510(a)(3), 40 CFR 63.7530, and Table 7 Rows 4 and 5]

J.46. Conduct CMS performance evaluations according to 40 CFR 63.7525 (**Specific Condition No. J.79)**.

[40 CFR 63.7510(a)(4)]

J.47. For each boiler that the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits in Tables 2 or 11 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart, DDDDD for HCl, mercury, or TSM through fuel analysis, your initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to 40 CFR 63.7521 (**Specific Condition No. J.65.,** and Table 6 to 40 CFR Subpart, DDDDD and establish operating limits according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 8 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart, DDDDD. The fuels described in paragraph (2)(i) of **Specific Condition No. J.43.**, are exempt from these fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. The fuels described in paragraph (2)(i) of this **Specific Condition No. J.43.** are exempt from the chloride fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. Boilers and process heaters that use a CEMS for mercury or HCl are exempt from the performance testing and operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section for the HAP for which
CEMS are used.

[40 CFR 63.7510(b)]

J.48. If your boiler or process heater is subject to a carbon monoxide (CO) limit, your initial compliance demonstration for CO is to conduct a performance test for CO according to Table 5 to this subpart or conduct a performance evaluation of your continuous CO monitor, if applicable, according to 40 CFR 63.7525.

Boilers and process heaters that use a CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 11 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart, DDDDD, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a), are exempt from the initial CO performance testing and oxygen concentration operating limit requirements specified in this Specific Condition.

[40 CFR 63.7510(c)]

J.49. If your boiler or process heater is subject to a PM limit, your initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance test in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7520 and Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart, DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7510(d)]

J.50. For existing affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), the Permittee must complete the initial compliance demonstration, as specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart, DDDDD, no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in (40 CFR 63.7495) **Specific Condition No. J.26.**, and according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart, DDDDD. The Permittee must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) **Specific Condition No. J.89.,** no later than the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495. The Permittee must complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart, DDDDD no later than the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495.

[40 CFR 63.7510(e)]

SUBSEQUENT PERFORMANCE TESTS, FUEL ANALYSES, OR TUNE-UPS

J.51. The Permittee must conduct all applicable performance tests according to (40 CFR 63.7520) **Specific Condition No. J.59.,** on an annual basis, except as specified in paragraphs **Specific Condition No. J.52. – J.55, and J.57**. Annual performance tests must be completed no more than 13 months after the previous performance test, except as specified in paragraphs **Specific Condition No. J.52. – J.55., J.57,** and J.58.

[40 CFR 63.7515(a)]

J.52. If your performance tests for a given pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit (or, in limited instances as specified in Tables 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, at or below the emission limit) for the pollutant, and if there are no changes in the operation of the individual boiler or process heater or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, the Permittee may choose to conduct performance tests for the pollutant every third year. Each such performance test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test. If the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance using emission averaging under 40 CFR 63.7522, the Permittee must continue to conduct performance tests annually. The requirement to test at maximum chloride input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for HCl. The requirement to test at maximum mercury input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for mercury. The requirement to test at maximum TSM input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for TSM.

[40 CFR 63.7515(b)]

J.53. If a performance test shows emissions exceeded the emission limit or 75 percent of the emission limit (as specified in Tables 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart) for a pollutant, the Permittee must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 2-year period meet the required level (at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, as specified in Tables 2 or 11 through 13 to 40 CFR Subpart, DDDDD).

[40 CFR 63.7515(c)]

J.54. If the Permittee are required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, the Permittee must conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year performance tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12) **Specific Condition No. J.89.**, respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each biennial tune-up specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(11) must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up. Each 5-year tune-up specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(12) must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), the first annual, biennial, or 5- year tune-up must be no later than 13 months, 25 months, or 61 months, respectively, after the initial startup of the new or reconstructed affected source.

[40 CFR 63.7515(d)]

J.55. If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with the mercury, HCl, or TSM based on fuel analysis, the Permittee must conduct a monthly fuel analysis according to 40 CFR 63.7521 for each type of fuel burned that is subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart. The Permittee may comply with this monthly requirement by completing the fuel analysis any time within the calendar month as long as the analysis is separated from the previous analysis by at least 14 calendar days. If the Permittee burn a new type of fuel, the Permittee must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel in your boiler or process heater. The Permittee must still meet all applicable continuous compliance requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540. If each of 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrates 75 percent or less of the compliance level, the Permittee may decrease the fuel analysis frequency to quarterly for that fuel. If any quarterly sample exceeds 75 percent of the compliance level or the Permittee begin burning a new type of fuel, the Permittee must return to monthly monitoring for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses are again less than 75 percent of the compliance level.

[40 CFR 63.7515(e)]

J.56. The Permittee must report the results of performance tests and the associated fuel analyses within 60 days after the completion of the performance tests. This report must also verify that the operating limits for each boiler or process heater have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests must include all applicable information required in
40 CFR 63.7550.

[40 CFR 63.7515(f)]

J.57. For affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490) that have not operated since the previous compliance demonstration and more than one year has passed since the previous compliance demonstration, the Permittee must complete the subsequent compliance demonstration, if subject to the
emission limits in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart. The Permittee must complete a subsequent tune-up by following the procedures described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) and the schedule described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(13) **Specific Condition No. J.89.,** for units that are not operating at the time of their scheduled tune-up.

[40 CFR 63.7515(g)]

J.58. If the Permittee operate a CO CEMS that meets the Performance Specifications outlined in 40 CFR 63.7525(a)(3) of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD to demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee are not required to conduct CO performance tests and are not subject to the oxygen concentration operating limit requirement specified in 40 CFR 63.7510(a).

[40 CFR 63.7515(i)]

STACK TESTS AND PROCEDURES

J.59. The Permittee must conduct all performance tests according to 40 CFR 63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). The Permittee must also develop a site-specific stack test plan according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(c). The Permittee shall conduct all performance tests under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the Permittee based on the representative performance of each boiler or process heater for the period being tested. Upon request, the Permittee shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests.

[40 CFR 63.7520(a)]

J.60. The Permittee must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7520(b)]

J.61. The Permittee must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD. The Permittee must conduct performance tests at representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that has the highest content of chlorine and mercury, and TSM if the Permittee are opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard and the Permittee must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these performance tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test. Following each performance test and until the next performance test, the Permittee must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7520(c)]

J.62. The Permittee must conduct a minimum of three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7(e)(3). Each test run must comply with the minimum applicable sampling times or volumes specified in Tables 2 or 11 through 13 to 40 CFR Subpart, DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7520(d)]

J.63. To determine compliance with the emission limits, the Permittee must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter (PM) concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured mercury concentrations, and the measured TSM concentrations that result from the performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates.
[40 CFR 63.7520(e)]

J.64. Except for a 30-day rolling average based on CEMS (or sorbent trap monitoring system) data, if measurement results for any pollutant are reported as below the method detection level (e.g., laboratory analytical results for one or more sample components are below the method defined analytical detection level), the Permittee must use the method detection level as the measured emissions level for that pollutant in calculating compliance. The measured result for a multiple component analysis (e.g., analytical values for multiple Method 29 fractions both for individual HAP metals and for total HAP metals) may include a combination of method detection level data and analytical data reported above the method detection level.

[40 CFR 63.7520(f)]

FUEL ANALYSES, FUEL SPECIFICATION, AND PROCEDURES

J.65. For liquid fuels, the Permittee must conduct fuel analyses for chloride and mercury according to the procedures **Specific Condition Nos. J.66 – J.69**, and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable. For solid fuels and liquid fuels, the Permittee must also conduct fuel analyses for TSM if the Permittee are opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard. The Permittee are required to conduct fuel analyses only for fuels and units that are subject to emission limits for mercury, HCl, or TSM in Tables 2 or 11 through 13 to 40 CFR Subpart, DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7521(a)]

J.66. The Permittee must develop a site-specific fuel monitoring plan according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this **Specific Condition**, if the Permittee are required to conduct fuel analyses as specified in 40 CFR 63.7510.

(1) If the Permittee intend to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, the Permittee must submit the fuel analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 60 days before the date that the Permittee intend to conduct the initial compliance demonstration described in (40 CFR 63.7510) **Specific Condition J.43.**

(2) The Permittee must include the information contained in paragraphs (2)(i) through (vi) of this **Specific Condition** in your fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all fuel types anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each anticipated fuel type, the notification of whether the Permittee or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel analysis.

(iii) For each anticipated fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the composite samples if your procedures are different from paragraph 40 CFR 63.7521(c) or (d) of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types.

J.66. Continued:

(iv) For each anticipated fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of chlorine or mercury.

[40 CFR 63.7521(b)(1), and (2)]

J.67. If the Permittee request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, the Permittee must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that the Permittee are proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.

[40 CFR 63.7521(b)(1), (2)(v)]

J.68. If the Permittee will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7521(b)(1), (2)(i) – (vi)]

J.69. The Permittee must determine the concentration of pollutants in the fuel (mercury and/or chlorine and/or TSM) in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD for use in Equations 7, 8, and 9 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

[63.7521(e)]

J.70. The Permittee must obtain a single fuel sample for each fuel type according to the sampling procedures listed in Table 6 for fuel specification of gaseous fuels.

[63.7521(h)]

EMISSIONS AVERAGING TO COMPLY WITH THIS SUBPART

J.71. As an alternative to meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 63.7500 for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury on a boiler or process heater-specific basis, if the Permittee have more than one existing boiler or process heater in any subcategories located at your facility, the Permittee may demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging, if your averaged emissions are not more than 90 percent of the applicable emission limit, according to the procedures in this section. The Permittee may not include new boilers or process heaters in an emissions average.

[63.7522(a)]

J.72. For a group of two or more existing boilers or process heaters in the same subcategory that each vent to a separate stack, the Permittee may average PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions among existing units to demonstrate compliance with the limits in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD as specified in (1) through (3) of this Specific Condition, if the Permittee satisfy the requirements in **Specific Condition No. J.74. – J.78**.

J.72. Continued:

(1) The Permittee may average units using a CEMS or PM CPMS for demonstrating compliance.
(2) For mercury and HCl, averaging is allowed as follows:
(ii) The Permittee may average among units in any of the liquid fuel subcategories.
(iv) The Permittee may not average across the units designed to burn liquid, units designed to burn solid fuel, and units designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategories.

[63.7522(b)(1), (2)(ii), and (iv)]

J.73. For PM (or TSM), averaging is only allowed between units within each of the following subcategories and the Permittee may not average across subcategories:

(i) Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel.
(ii) Units designed to burn light liquid fuel.

[63.7522(b)(3)(ix), and (x)]

J.74. For each existing boiler or process heater in the averaging group, the emission rate achieved during the initial compliance test for the HAP being averaged must not exceed the emission level that was being achieved on January 31, 2013 or the control technology employed during the initial compliance test must not be less effective for the HAP being averaged than the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.

[63.7522(c)]

J.75. The averaged emissions rate from the existing boilers and process heaters participating in the emissions averaging option must not exceed 90 percent of the limits in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD at all times the affected units are operating following the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495.

[63.7522(d)]

J.76. The Permittee must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraph (1) or (2) of this **Specific Condition** using the maximum rated heat input capacity or maximum steam generation capacity of each unit and the results of the initial performance tests or fuel analysis.

(1) The Permittee must use Equation 1a or 1b or 1c of this **Specific Condition** to demonstrate that the PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions from all existing units participating in the emissions averaging option for that pollutant do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart. Use Equation 1a if the Permittee are complying with the emission limits on a heat input basis, use Equation 1b if the Permittee are complying with the emission limits on a steam generation (output) basis, and use Equation 1c if the Permittee are complying with the emission limits on a electric generation (output) basis.

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

Where:

J.76. Continued:

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

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

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

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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

Where:

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

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in
40 CFR 63.7530(c). If the Permittee are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to 40 CFR 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to 40 CFR 63.7533 for that unit.

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

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Er \times Eo) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} Eo \qquad \text{(Eq.1c)}$$

Where:

Ave Weighted Emissions = Average weighted emissions for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per megawatt hour.

J.76. Continued:

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per megawatt hour. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in 40 CFR 63.7530(c). If the Permittee are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to 40 CFR 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to 40 CFR 63.7533 for that unit.

Eo = Maximum electric generating output capacity of unit, i, in units of megawatt hour, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575.

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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

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

Where:

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

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in 40 CFR 63.7530(c).

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

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

[63.7522(e)(1) – (2)]

J.77. After the initial compliance demonstration described in paragraph (e) of this section, the Permittee must demonstrate compliance on a monthly basis determined at the end of every month (12 times per year) according to paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Specific Condition. The first monthly period begins on the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495. If the affected source elects to collect monthly data for up the 11 months preceding the first monthly period, these additional data points can be used to compute the 12-month rolling average in paragraph (3) of this Specific Condition.

(1) For each calendar month, the Permittee must use Equation 3a or 3b or 3c of this section to calculate the average weighted emission rate for that month. Use Equation 3a and the actual heat input for the month for each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option if the Permittee are complying with emission limits on a heat input basis. Use Equation 3b and the actual steam generation for the month if the Permittee are complying with the emission limits on a steam generation (output) basis.
Use Equation 3c and the actual steam generation for the month if the Permittee are complying with the emission limits on a electrical generation (output) basis.

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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

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

J.77. Continued:

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart. If the Permittee are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to 40 CFR 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to 40 CFR 63.7533 for that unit.

So = The steam output for that calendar month from unit, i, in units of million Btu, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575.

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Er \times Eo) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} Eo \qquad \text{(Eq. 3c)}$$

Where:

Ave Weighted Emissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per megawatt hour, for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per megawatt hour. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart. If the Permittee are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to 40 CFR 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to 40 CFR 63.7533 for that unit.

Eo = The electric generating output for that calendar month from unit, i, in units of megawatt hour, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575.

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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

J.77. Continued:

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

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

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

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

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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

$$Eavg = \sum_{i=1}^{n} ERi \div 12 \quad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

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

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

[63.7522(f)(1), (2)]

J.78. The Permittee must develop, and submit upon request to the applicable Administrator for review and approval, an implementation plan for emission averaging according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must submit the implementation plan no later than 180 days before the date that the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the emission averaging option.

(2) The Permittee must include the information contained in paragraphs (2)(i) through (vii) of this section in your implementation plan for all emission sources included in an emissions average:

(i) The identification of all existing boilers and process heaters in the averaging group, including for each either the applicable HAP emission level or the control technology installed as of
January 31, 2013 and the date on which the Permittee are requesting emission averaging to commence;

(ii) The process parameter (heat input or steam generated) that will be monitored for each averaging group;

(iii) The specific control technology or pollution prevention measure to be used for each emission boiler or process heater in the averaging group and the date of its installation or application. If the pollution prevention measure reduces or eliminates emissions from multiple boilers or process heaters, the owner or operator must identify each boiler or process heater;

(iv) The test plan for the measurement of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7520;

(v) The operating parameters to be monitored for each control system or device consistent with
40 CFR 63.7500 and Table 4, and a description of how the operating limits will be determined;

(vi) If the Permittee request to monitor an alternative operating parameter pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7525, the Permittee must also include:

(A) A description of the parameter(s) to be monitored and an explanation of the criteria used to select the parameter(s); and

(B) A description of the methods and procedures that will be used to demonstrate that the parameter indicates proper operation of the control device; the frequency and content of monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements; and a demonstration, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, that the proposed monitoring frequency is sufficient to represent control device operating conditions; and

(vii) A demonstration that compliance with each of the applicable emission limit(s) will be achieved under representative operating load conditions. Following each compliance demonstration and until the next compliance demonstration, the Permittee must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this 40 CFR 63 Subpart, DDDDD.

J.78. Continued:

(3) The Administrator shall review and approve or disapprove the plan according to the following criteria:

(i) Whether the content of the plan includes all of the information specified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section; and

(ii) Whether the plan presents sufficient information to determine that compliance will be achieved and maintained.

(4) The applicable Administrator shall not approve an emission averaging implementation plan containing any of the following provisions:

(i) Any averaging between emissions of differing pollutants or between differing sources; or

(ii) The inclusion of any emission source other than an existing unit in the same subcategories.

[63.7522(g)(1) – (4)(i), (ii)]

MONITORING, INSTALLATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

J.79. If your boiler or process heater is subject to a CO emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee must install, operate, and maintain an oxygen analyzer system, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, or install, certify, operate and maintain continuous emission monitoring systems for CO and oxygen according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (7) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Install the CO CEMS and oxygen analyzer by the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495. The CO and oxygen levels shall be monitored at the same location at the outlet of the boiler or process heater.

(2) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee must install, certify, operate, and maintain a CO CEMS and an oxygen analyzer according to the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7505(d) **Specific Condition No. J.38.**, and the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of **Specific Condition No. J.89**. Any boiler or process heater that has a CO CEMS that is compliant with Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, a site specific monitoring plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7505(d), and the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of this section must use the CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(i) The Permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each CO CEMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(ii) During each relative accuracy test run of the CO CEMS, the Permittee must be collect emission data for CO concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the CO CEMS and by Method 10, 10A, or 10B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4. The relative accuracy testing must be at representative operating conditions.

J.79. Continued:

(iii) The Permittee must follow the quality assurance procedures (e.g., quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests) of Procedure 1 of appendix F to part 60. The measurement span value of the CO CEMS must be two times the applicable CO emission limit, expressed as a concentration.

(iv) Any CO CEMS that does not comply with 40 CFR 63.7525(a) cannot be used to meet any requirement in this subpart to demonstrate compliance with a CO emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(v) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(3) Complete a minimum of one cycle of CO and oxygen CEMS operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. Collect CO and oxygen data concurrently. Collect at least four CO and oxygen CEMS data values representing the four 15- minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CEMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(4) Reduce the CO CEMS data as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(g)(2).

(5) Calculate one-hour arithmetic averages, corrected to 3 percent oxygen from each hour of CO CEMS data in parts per million CO concentration. The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be used to calculate the 30-day or 10-day rolling average emissions. Use Equation 19-19 in section 12.4.1 of Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 for calculating the average CO concentration from the hourly values.

(6) For purposes of collecting CO data, operate the CO CEMS as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b) **Specific Condition No. J.88**. The Permittee must use all the data collected during all periods in calculating data averages and assessing compliance, except that the Permittee must exclude certain data as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(c) **Specific Condition No. J.88**. Periods when CO data are unavailable may constitute monitoring deviations as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(d) **Specific Condition No. J.88**.

(7) Operate an oxygen trim system with the oxygen level set no lower than the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test as the operating limit for oxygen according to Table 7 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7525(a)(1) – (7)

J.80. If the Permittee have an applicable opacity operating limit in this rule, and are not otherwise required or elect to install and operate a PM CPMS, PM CEMS, or a bag leak detection system, the Permittee must install, operate, certify and maintain each COMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section by the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

J.80. Continued:

(2) The Permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.
(3) As specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(g)(2).

(5) The Permittee must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) The Permittee must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(e). The Permittee must identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit. Any 6-minute period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(7) The Permittee must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and daily block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

[40 CFR 63.7525(c)(1) – (7)]

J.81. If the Permittee have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS other than a PM CPMS or COMS, the Permittee must install, operate, and maintain each CMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this **Specific Condition** by the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495 **Specific Condition No. J.27**.

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation every 15-minutes. The Permittee must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation, one representing each of the four 15-minute periods in an hour, to have a valid hour of data.

(2) The Permittee must operate the monitoring system as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b) **Specific Condition No. J.88**, and comply with the data calculation requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(c) **Specific Condition No. J.88**.

(3) Any 15-minute period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.
Other situations that constitute a monitoring deviation are specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(d) **Specific Condition No. J.88**.

(4) The Permittee must determine the 30-day rolling average of all recorded readings, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.7535(c) **Specific Condition No. J.88**.

J.81 Continued:

(5) The Permittee must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.
[40 CFR 63.7525(d)(1) – (5)]

J.82. If the Permittee are not required to use a PM CPMS and elect to use a fabric filter bag leak detection system to comply with the requirements of this subpart, the Permittee must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate the bag leak detection system as specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must install a bag leak detection sensor(s) in a position(s) that will be representative of the relative or absolute PM loadings for each exhaust stack, roof vent, or compartment (e.g., for a positive pressure fabric filter) of the fabric filter.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the bag leak detection system in accordance with your monitoring plan and consistent with the guidance provided in EPA-454/R-98-015 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14).

(3) Use a bag leak detection system certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter or less.

(4) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a device to record continuously the output signal from the sensor.

(5) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a system that will alert plant operating personnel when an increase in relative PM emissions over a preset level is detected. The alert must easily recognizable (e.g., heard or seen) by plant operating personnel.

(6) Where multiple bag leak detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alert may be shared among detectors.

[40 CFR 63.7525(j)(1) – (6)]

J.83. For each unit for which the Permittee decide to demonstrate compliance with the mercury or HCl emissions limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart by use of a CEMS for mercury or HCl, the Permittee must install, certify, maintain, and operate a CEMS measuring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraphs (1) through (8) of this **Specific Condition**. For HCl, this option for an affected unit takes effect on the date a final performance specification for a HCl CEMS is published in the Federal Register or the date of approval of a site-specific monitoring plan.

(1) Notify the Administrator one month before starting use of the CEMS, and notify the Administrator one month before stopping use of the CEMS.

(2) Each CEMS shall be installed, certified, operated, and maintained according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(14) for a mercury CEMS and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(15) for a HCl CEMS.

J.83 Continued:

(3) For a new unit, the Permittee must complete the initial performance evaluation of the CEMS by the latest of the dates specified in paragraph (3)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) No later than July 30, 2013.

(ii) No later 180 days after the date of initial startup.

(iii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(4) For an existing unit, the Permittee must complete the initial performance evaluation by the latter of the two dates specified in paragraph (4)(i) and (ii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) No later than July 29, 2016.

(ii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(5) Compliance with the applicable emissions limit shall be determined based on the 30-day rolling average of the hourly arithmetic average emissions rates using the continuous monitoring system outlet data. The 30-day rolling arithmetic average emission rate (lb/MMBtu) shall be calculated using the equations in EPA Reference Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7, but substituting the mercury or HCl concentration for the pollutant concentrations normally used in Method 19.

(6) Collect CEMS hourly averages for all operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis.
Collect at least four CMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(7) The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be expressed in lb/MMBtu and shall be used to calculate the boiler 30-day and 10-day rolling average emissions.

(8) The Permittee are allowed to substitute the use of the PM, mercury or HCl CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with the PM, mercury or HCl emissions limit, and if the Permittee are using an acid gas wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection control technology to comply with the HCl emission limit, the Permittee are allowed to substitute the use of a sulfur dioxide (SO2) CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with HCl emissions limit.

[40 CFR 63.7525(l)(1) – (8)]

INITIAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMISSION LIMITATIONS, FUEL SPECIFICATIONS AND WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS

J.84. The Permittee must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies to the Permittee by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to 40 CFR 63.7520, **Specific Condition No. J.60. and J.61.**, and Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. The

J.84. Continued:

requirement to conduct a fuel analysis is not applicable for units that burn a single type of fuel, as specified by 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) **Specific Condition No. J.43**. If applicable, the Permittee must also install, operate, and maintain all applicable CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS) according to (40 CFR 63.7525) **Specific Condition No. J.83**.

[40 CFR 63.7530(a)]

J.85. If the Permittee demonstrate compliance through performance testing, the Permittee must establish each site specific operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to the Permittee according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7520 **Specific Condition No. J.60**., Table 7 to this subpart, and paragraph (4) of this **Specific Condition**, as applicable. The Permittee must also conduct fuel analyses according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**, as applicable, and as specified in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2) **Specific Condition No. J.43**. (Note that 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2) exempts certain fuels from the fuel analysis requirements.) However, if the Permittee switch fuel(s) and cannot show that the new fuel(s) does (do) not increase the chlorine, mercury, or TSM input into the unit through the results of fuel analysis, then the Permittee must repeat the performance test to demonstrate compliance while burning the new fuel(s).

(1) The Permittee must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (Cl input) during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) The Permittee must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that the Permittee could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of chlorine.

(ii) During the fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride, the Permittee must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (Ci).

(iii) The Permittee must establish a maximum chlorine input level using Equation 7 of this section.

$$Clinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ci \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

Where:

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

Ci = Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

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

J.85. Continued:

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

(2) The Permittee must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level (Mercury input) during the initial fuel analysis using the procedures in paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) The Permittee must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that the Permittee could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of mercury.

(ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, the Permittee must determine the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned (HG i).

(iii) The Permittee must establish a maximum mercury input level using Equation 8 of this section.

$$Mercuryinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (HGi \times Qi) \qquad \text{(Eq. 8)}$$

Where:

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

HG i = Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, i, analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

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

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

(3) If the Permittee opt to comply with the alternative TSM limit, the Permittee must establish the maximum TSM fuel input (TSM input) for solid or liquid fuels during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (3)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**

(i) The Permittee must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that the Permittee could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of TSM.

(ii) During the fuel analysis for TSM, the Permittee must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM, and the average TSM concentration of each fuel type burned (TSMi).

J.85. Continued:

(iii) The Permittee must establish a maximum TSM input level using Equation 9 of this **Specific Condition**.

$$TSMinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (TSMi \times Qi) \qquad \text{(Eq. 9)}$$

Where:

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

TSM i = Arithmetic average concentration of TSM in fuel type, i, analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM. If the Permittee do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi.
n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

[40 CFR 63.7530(b)(1) – (3)]

J.86. If the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, the Permittee must conduct fuel analyses according to 40 C FR 63.7521 and follow the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) If the Permittee burn more than one fuel type, the Permittee must determine the fuel mixture the Permittee could burn in your boiler or process heater that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(2) The Permittee must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided t-statistic test described in Equation 15 of this section.

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

Where:

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

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

J.86. Continued:

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

t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile (t0.1) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a t-Distribution Critical Value Table.

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that the Permittee calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 16 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for HCl.

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

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

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

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

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

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate that the Permittee calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 17 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for mercury.

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

Where:

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

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

J.86. Continued:

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

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

(5) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for TSM for solid or liquid fuels, the TSM emission rate that the Permittee calculate for your boiler or process heater from solid fuels using Equation 18 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for TSM.

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 63.7530(c)(1) – (5)]

J.87. If the Permittee own or operate a unit subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee must meet the work practice standard according to Table 3 of this subpart. During startup and shutdown, the Permittee must only follow the work practice standards according to item 5 of Table 3 of this 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7530(h)]

MONITORING DATA

J.88. (a) The Permittee must monitor and collect data according to this section and the site-specific monitoring plan required by 40 CFR 63.7505(d **Specific Condition No. J.40**.

J.88. Continued:

(b) The Permittee must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times that each boiler or process heater is operating and compliance is required, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (see 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7) of this part), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks, required zero and span adjustments, and scheduled CMS maintenance as defined in your site-specific monitoring plan. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data.

Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. The Permittee are required to complete monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) The Permittee may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. The Permittee must record and make available upon request results of CMS performance audits and dates and duration of periods when the CMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan. The Permittee must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance and the operation of the control device and associated control system.

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

[40 CFR 63.7535(a), (b), (c), and (d)]

CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMISSION LIMITATIONS, FUEL SPECIFICATIONS AND WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS

J.89. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart, and the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to the Permittee according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart and paragraphs (1) through (19) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 63.7 and 63.7510 **Specific Condition No. J.43.**, whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of this subpart except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

J.89. Continued:

(2) As specified in 40 CFR 63.7550(c) **Specific Condition No. J.96**, the Permittee must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in either of the following:

(i) Lower emissions of HCl, mercury, and TSM than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant, if the Permittee demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(ii) Lower fuel input of chlorine, mercury, and TSM than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test, if the Permittee demonstrate compliance through performance testing.

(3) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through fuel analysis for a solid or liquid fuel and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of solid or liquid fuel, the Permittee must recalculate the HCl emission rate using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530 according to paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section. The Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. J.43**. The Permittee may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the HCl emission rate.

(i) The Permittee must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7521(b) **Specific Condition No. J.66**.

(ii) The Permittee must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.

(4) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through performance testing and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, the Permittee must recalculate the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. J.85.,** are greater than the maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance test, then the Permittee must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7520 **Specific Condition No. J.60. and J.61,** to demonstrate that the HCl emissions do not exceed the emission limit. The Permittee must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7530(b) **Specific Condition No. J.85**. In recalculating the maximum chlorine input and establishing the new operating limits, the Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for and include the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. J.43.**

(5) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of fuel, the Permittee must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (5)(i) through (iii) of this Specific Condition. The Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510 (2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. J.43**. The Permittee may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(i) The Permittee must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7521(b) **Specific Condition No. J.66**.

J.89. Continued:

(ii) The Permittee must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.

(iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(6) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through performance testing, and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, the Permittee must recalculate the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. J.85.** If the results of recalculating the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530 are higher than the maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance test, then the Permittee must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7520 **Specific Condition No. J.60,** to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit. The Permittee must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7530(b) **Specific Condition No. J.85**. The Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. J.43**. The Permittee may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(8) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee must meet the requirements in paragraphs (8)(i) through (iv) of this Specific Condition.

(i) Continuously monitor CO according to 40 CFR 63.7525(a) **Specific Condition No. J.79,** and 40 CFR 63.7535 **Specific Condition No. J.88**.

(ii) Maintain a CO emission level below or at your applicable alternative CO CEMS-based standard in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart at all times the affected unit is operating.

(iii) Keep records of CO levels according to 40 CFR 63.7555(b) **Specific Condition No. J.107.**

(iv) The Permittee must record and make available upon request results of CO CEMS performance audits, dates and duration of periods when the CO CEMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CO CEMS to operation consistent with your site specific monitoring plan.

(9) The owner or operator of a boiler or process heater using a PM CPMS or a PM CEMS to meet requirements of this subpart shall install, certify, operate, and maintain the PM CPMS or PM CEMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan as required in 40 CFR 63.7505(d) **Specific Condition No. J.38**.

(10) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, the Permittee must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (10)(i) through (vi) of this Specific Condition. This frequency does not apply to limited-use boilers and process heaters, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, or units with continuous oxygen trim systems that maintain an optimum air to fuel ratio.

J.89. Continued:

(i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (the Permittee may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;

(ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (the Permittee may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;

(iv) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NOX requirement to which the unit is subject;

(v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and

(vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, an annual report containing the information in paragraphs (a)(10)(vi)(A) through (C) of this Specific Condition,

(A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;

(B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and

(C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.

(13) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup.

J.89. Continued:

(16) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through performance testing, and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, the Permittee must recalculate the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. J.85**. If the results of recalculating the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530 are higher than the maximum total selected input level established during the previous performance test, then the Permittee must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7520 to demonstrate that the TSM emissions do not exceed the emission limit. The Permittee must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7530(b) **Specific Condition No. J.85**. The Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. J.43**. The Permittee may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(17) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through fuel analysis for solid or liquid fuels, and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of fuel, the Permittee must recalculate the TSM emission rate using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (5)(i) through (iii) of this Specific Condition. The Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. J.43**. The Permittee may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(i) The Permittee must determine the TSM concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7521(b) **Specific Condition No. J.66**.

(ii) The Permittee must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of TSM.

(iii) Recalculate the TSM emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530. The recalculated TSM emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

[40 CFR 63.7540(a)(1) – (6), (8) – (10), (13), (16), and (17)]

CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE UNDER THE EMISSIONS AVERAGING PROVISION

J.90. Following the compliance date, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with this subpart on a continuous basis by meeting the requirements of paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition.

(1) For each calendar month, demonstrate compliance with the average weighted emissions limit for the existing units participating in the emissions averaging option as determined in (40 CFR 63.7522(f)) **Specific Condition No. J.77, and** (40 CFR 63.7522(g)) **Specific Condition No. J.78.**

(4) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that has an approved alternative operating parameter, maintain the 30-day rolling average parameter values consistent with the approved monitoring plan.

J.90. Continued:

(b) Any instance where the owner or operator fails to comply with the continuous monitoring requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition is a deviation.

[40 CFR 63.7541(a)(1) – (4)]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

NOTIFICATIONS

J.91. The Permittee must submit to the Administrator all of the notifications in 40 CFR 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (6), and 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to the Permittee by the dates specified.

[40 CFR 63.7545(a)]

J.92. If the Permittee are required to conduct a performance test the Permittee must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

40 CFR 63.7545(d)]

J.93. If the Permittee are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in 40 CFR 63.7530, the Permittee must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler or process heater, the Permittee must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for all boiler or process heaters at the facility according to 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (8), as applicable. If the Permittee are not required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in 40 CFR 63.7530(a) **Specific Condition No. J.84.**, the Notification of Compliance Status must only contain the information specified in (1) and (8) of this Specific Condition.

(1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by the Permittee or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under 40 CFR 241.3 of this chapter, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of 40 CFR 241.3 of this chapter, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests and fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits, and including:

(i) Identification of whether the Permittee are complying with the PM emission limit or the alternative TSM emission limit.

(ii) Identification of whether the Permittee are complying with the output-based emission limits or the heat input-based (i.e., lb/MMBtu or ppm) emission limits,

J.93. Continued:

(3) A summary of the maximum CO emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that the Permittee have met any applicable emission standard in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, if the Permittee are not using a CO CEMS to demonstrate compliance.

(4) Identification of whether the Permittee plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing, a CEMS, or fuel analysis.

(5) Identification of whether the Permittee plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging and identification of whether the Permittee plan to demonstrate compliance by using efficiency credits through energy conservation:

(i) If the Permittee plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, report the emission level that was being achieved or the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.

(ii) [Reserved]

(6) A signed certification that the Permittee have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) If the Permittee had a deviation from any emission limit, work practice standard, or operating limit, the Permittee must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

(8) In addition to the information required in 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) "This facility complies with the required initial tune-up according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) **Specific Condition No. J.43**."

(ii) "This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to 40 CFR 63.7530(e)."

[40 CFR 63.7545(e)(1) – (8)]

REPORTS

J.94. The Permittee must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to the Permittee .

[40 CFR 63.7550(a)]

J.95. Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under 40 CFR 63.10(a), the Permittee must submit each report, according to paragraph (h) of this section, by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12) **Specific Condition No. J.89**, respectively, and not subject to emission limits or operating limits, the Permittee may submit only an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, as applicable, as specified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

J.95.Continued:

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in 40 CFR 63.7495 **Specific Condition No. J.26,** and ending on July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days (or 1, 2, or 5 years, as applicable, if submitting an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report) after the compliance date that is specified for your source in 40 CFR 63.7495.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in 40 CFR 63.7495. The first annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must cover the applicable 1-, 2-, or 5-year periods from January 1 to December 31.

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

[40 CFR 63.7550(b)]

J.96. A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule.

(1) If the facility is subject to a the requirements of a tune up they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (5)(i) through (iv) and (xiv) of this Specific Condition.

(2) If a facility is complying with the fuel analysis they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (x), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this Specific Condition.

(3) If a facility is complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing they must submit a compliance report with the information in (5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (vii), (ix), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this Specific Condition.

(4) If a facility is complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (5)(i) through (vi), (xi), (xiii), (xv) through (xvii), and this Specific Condition.

(5)(i) Company and Facility name and address.

(ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.

J.96. Continued:

(v) If the Permittee use a CMS, including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS, the Permittee must include the monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model numbers and the date of the last CMS certification or audit.

(vi) The total fuel use by each individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by the EPA or your basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(vii) If the Permittee are conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with 40 CFR 63.7515(b) **Specific Condition No. J.52** or (c) **Specific Condition No. J.53**, the date of the last 2 performance tests and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions.

(viii) A statement indicating that the Permittee burned no new types of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit. Or, if the Permittee did burn a new type of fuel and are subject to a HCl emission limit, the Permittee must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. J.85**, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or the Permittee must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

If the Permittee burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, the Permittee must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. J.85**, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or the Permittee must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. J.60** that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If the Permittee burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a TSM emission limit, the Permittee must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or the Permittee must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate, using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(ix) If the Permittee wish to burn a new type of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit and the Permittee cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530, or the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530 the Permittee must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

[40 CFR63.7550(c)(i) – (ix)]

J.97. A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7521 **Specific Condition No. J.66.** and 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. J.84.** for individual boilers or process heaters subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to 40 CFR 63.7521(f) and 40 CFR 63.7530(g).

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(x)]

J.98. (a) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to the Permittee, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.

(b) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.

(c) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by the Permittee during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3) **Specific Condition No. J.31.**, including actions taken to correct the malfunction.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(xi) – (xiii)]

J.99. Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10) **Specific Condition No. J.89.** respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually, biennially, or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(xiv)]

J.100. If the Permittee plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent than the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(5)(i) **Specific Condition No. J.93**.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(xv)]

J.101. For each reporting period, the compliance reports must include all of the calculated 30 day rolling average values based on the daily CEMS (CO and mercury) and CPMS (PM CPMS output, scrubber pH, scrubber liquid flow rate, scrubber pressure drop) data.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(xvi)]

J.102. Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(xvii)]

J.103. For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart that occurs at an individual boiler or process heater where the Permittee are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Specific Condition.

(1) A description of the deviation and which emission limit or operating limit from which the Permittee deviated.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(3) If the deviation occurred during an annual performance test, provide the date the annual performance test was completed.

[40 CFR 63.7550(d)(1) – (3)]

J.104. For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in this subpart occurring at an individual boiler or process heater where the Permittee are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (1) through (9) of this Specific Condition. This includes any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in 40 CFR 63.7505(d) **Specific Condition No. J.38**.

(1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what the Permittee deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A characterization of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(9) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

[40 CFR 63.7550(e)(1) – (9)]

J.105. The Permittee must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (defined in 40 CFR 63.2) as required by this subpart the Permittee must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, required by this subpart and the compliance reports required in 40 CFR 63.7550(b) to the EPA's WebFIRE database by using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). Performance test data must be submitted in the file format generated through use of the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*). Only data collected using test methods on the ERT Web site are subject to this requirement for submitting reports electronically to WebFIRE. Owners or operators who claim that some of the information being submitted for performance tests is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete ERT file including information claimed to be CBI on a compact disk or other commonly used electronic storage media (including, but not limited to, flash drives) to the EPA.

The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: WebFIRE Administrator, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. At the discretion of the Administrator, the Permittee must also submit these reports, including the confidential business information, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator. For any performance test conducted using test methods that are not listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance test in paper submissions to the Administrator.

(2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation test (defined in 63.2) the Permittee must submit the relative accuracy test audit (RATA) data to the EPA's Central Data Exchange by using CEDRI as mentioned in paragraph (h)(1) of this section. Only RATA pollutants that can be documented with the ERT (as listed on the ERT Web site) are subject to this requirement. For any performance evaluations with no corresponding RATA pollutants listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance evaluation in paper submissions to the Administrator.

(3) The Permittee must submit all reports required by Table 9 of this subpart electronically using CEDRI that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due the report the Permittee must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13. At the discretion of the Administrator, the Permittee must also submit these reports, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator.

[40 CFR 63.7550(h)(1) – (3)]

RECORDS

J.106. The Permittee must keep records according to paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Specific Condition.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that the Permittee submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that the Permittee submitted, according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

J.106. Continued:

(2) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(viii).

[40 CFR 63.7555(a)(1), (2)]

J.107. For each CEMS, COMS, and continuous monitoring system the Permittee must keep records according to paragraphs (1) through (5) of this Specific Condition.

(1) Records described in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(vii) through (xi).

(2) Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in 40 CFR 63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).

(3) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in 40 CFR 63.8(d)(3).

(4) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(6)(i).

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

[40 CFR 63.7555(b)(1) - (5)]

J.108. The Permittee must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits, such as opacity, pressure drop, pH, and operating load, to show continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit that applies to the Permittee.

[40 CFR 63.7555(c)]

J.109. For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee must also keep the applicable records in paragraphs (1) through (11) of this Specific Condition.

(1) The Permittee must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. J.85.**, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. The Permittee can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, the Permittee must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

J.109. Continued:

(5) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. J.85.**, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. The Permittee can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, the Permittee must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(6) If, consistent with 40 CFR 63.7515(b) **Specific Condition No. J.52.**, the Permittee choose to stack test less frequently than annually, the Permittee must keep a record that documents that your emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit (or, in specific instances noted in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, less than the applicable emission limit), and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.

(7) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler or process heater, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(8) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3) **Specific Condition No. J.31.**, including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler or process heater, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(9) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. J.85.**, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. The Permittee can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, the Permittee must calculate TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(10) The Permittee must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.

(11) The Permittee must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7555(d)(1), (4) – (11)]

J.110. If the Permittee elect to average emissions consistent with 40 CFR 63.7522 **Specific Condition No. J.71.**, the Permittee must additionally keep a copy of the emission averaging implementation plan required in 40 CFR 63.7522(g) **Specific Condition No. J.78.**, all calculations required under 40 CFR 63.7522, including monthly records of heat input or steam generation, as applicable, and monitoring records consistent with 40 CFR 63.7541 **Specific Condition No. J.90**.

[40 CFR 63.7555(e)]

J.111. If the Permittee elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specification for mercury for the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, the Permittee must maintain monthly records (or at the frequency required by 40 CFR 63.7540(c)) of the calculations and results of the fuel specification for mercury in Table 6.

[40 CFR 63.7555(g)]

J.112. If the Permittee operate a unit in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory that is subject to this subpart, and the Permittee use an alternative fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, gaseous fuel subject to another subpart under this part, other gas 1 fuel, or gaseous fuel subject to another subpart of this part or part 60, 61, or 65, the Permittee must keep records of the total hours per calendar year that alternative fuel is burned and the total hours per calendar year that the unit operated during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies.

[40 CFR 63.7555(h)]

J.113. The Permittee must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7555(i)]

J.114. The Permittee must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7555(j)]

RECORDS RETENTION
tion.
J.115.
(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), the Permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) The Permittee must keep each record on site, or they must be accessible from on site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). The Permittee can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.
[40 CFR 63.7560(a), (b), (c)]

GENERAL PROVISIONS

J.116. Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 40 CFR 63.15 apply to the Permittee.

[40 CFR 63.7565]

IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THIS SUBPART

J.117. Implementation and Enforcement of this Subpart

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the EPA, or an Administrator such as your state, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your state, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. The Permittee should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to your state, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a state, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the state, local, or tribal agency, however, the EPA retains oversight of this subpart and can take enforcement actions, as appropriate.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limits and work practice standards in 40 CFR 63.7500(a) and (b) under 40 CFR 63.6(g).

(2) Approval of alternative opacity emission limits in 40 CFR 63.7500(a) **Specific Condition No. J.31.,** under 40 CFR 63.6(h)(9).

(3) Approval of major change to test methods in Table 5 to this subpart under 40 CFR 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in 40 CFR 63.90, and alternative analytical methods requested under 40 CFR 63.7521(b)(2) **Specific Condition No. J.68**.

(4) Approval of major change to monitoring under 40 CFR 63.8(f) and as defined in 40 CFR 63.90, and approval of alternative operating parameters under 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(2) **Specific Condition No. J.30.,** and 40 CFR 63.7522(g)(2) **Specific Condition No. J.78**.

(5) Approval of major change to recordkeeping and reporting under 40 CFR 63.10(e) and as defined in 40 CFR 63.90.

[40 CFR 63.7570(a), (b)(1)- (5)]

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Subsection K. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
040	"D" Auxiliary Boiler. This emissions unit shares a common stack with "C" Auxiliary Boiler

"D" Auxiliary Boiler has a design capacity of 100,000 pounds per hour of steam. The produced steam is used to augment steam produced from the sulfuric acid plants to provide operating flexibility in the phosphoric acid production and evaporation process. The boiler is permitted to fire natural gas with No. 6 fuel oil as a stand-by fuel. The maximum heat input rate is 155 MMBTU/hr. Pollutants emitted are particulate matter, sulfur dioxide and visible emissions. CAM does not apply for sulfur dioxide and particulate matter for this emissions unit.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with less than 250 Million Btu per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units, Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C.; Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit No. PSD-FL-083; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., and Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination dated 11/7/82. This emission unit is subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, I/C/I Boilers and Process Heaters and is considered to be an existing fuel boiler.}

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

P.1. Permitted Capacity. The heat input rate shall not exceed 155 MMBTU/hr.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56213, Amendment dated 3/22/85]

P.2. Methods of Operation. This emissions unit shall be fired primarily with natural gas. No. 6 fuel oil or on-spec used oil may be fired as a stand-by fuel. The sulfur content in the No. 6 fuel oil and the On-spec used oil shall not exceed 1.00% by weight.

Better Grade Fuel Oil. When No. 6 fuel oil is specified in this permit, a better grade may be substituted. A better grade fuel oil is defined as a fuel oil with a higher ranking in the following list:
Better Grade (Top of list)

New, No. 2 fuel oil, or No. 2 on-specification used oil
New, No. 3 fuel oil, or No. 3 on-specification used oil
New, No. 4 fuel oil, or No. 4 on-specification used oil
New, No. 5 fuel oil, or No. 5 on-specification used oil
New, No. 6 fuel oil, or No. 6 on-specification used oil

The use of Better Grade Fuel oils does not constitute the use of these fuels beyond "as stand-by fuels" as specified under each EU's fuel usage limits below.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56213, PSD-FL-083; Construction Permit No. 0470002-073-AC]

P.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56213, PSD-FL-083]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

P.4. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 1.2 lbs/hr and 5.3 TPY when firing natural gas, and 10.7 lbs/hr and 47 TPY when firing fuel oil.

[Rule 62-210.200(42), F.A.C.; BACT Determination dated 11/7/82; Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56213, PSD-FL-083]

P.5. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 1.1 lb per MMBtu heat input, and 128.7 lbs/hr and 564 TPY when firing fuel oil and 0.1 lbs/hr and 0.3 TPY when firing natural gas.

[Rule 62-210.200(42), F.A.C.; BACT Determination dated 11/7/82; Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56213, PSD-FL-083]

P.6. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity except 27% for one 6 min. period per hour.

[Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56213, PSD-FL-083]

P.7. Nitrogen Oxides. Nitrogen oxides emissions shall not exceed 49.2 lb per hour and 215.5 TPY when firing fuel oil and 21.0 lbs/hr and 92.0 TPY when firing natural gas.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56213, PSD-FL-083]

P.8. Carbon Monoxide. Carbon Monoxide emissions shall not exceed 4.1 lb per hour and 18.0 TPY when firing fuel oil and 2.0 lbs/hr and 9 TPY when firing natural gas.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56213, PSD-FL-083]

P.9. Volatile Organic Compounds. VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.8 lbs/hr and 4 TPY when firing fuel oil and 0.4 lbs/hr and 2 TPY when firing natural gas.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56213, PSD-FL-083]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

P.10. Particulate Matter. This emissions unit shall be assumed to be in compliance with the Particulate Matter emission limits stated in **Condition No. K.4**., if the unit complies with the Visible Emissions limitations stated in Condition No. P.6 and the fuel sulfur content restrictions stated in **Condition No. K.2.** The sulfur content shall be verified using the standards established in Rule 62-297.440(1), F.A.C., or maintain a record of acceptable, certified analyses of all fuel oil fired and report on an annual basis prior to March 1 of each year.

The permittee shall conduct a particulate matter compliance test using EPA Method 5 upon Department request.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56213, PSD-FL-083, Amendment dated March 22, 1985, Applicant Request]

P.11. Sulfur Dioxide. In lieu of an annual compliance stack test for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Permittee shall comply with the fuel sulfur content restrictions stated in **Condition No. K.2.** The sulfur content shall be verified using the standards established in Rule 62-297.440(1), F.A.C., or maintain a record of acceptable, certified analyses of all fuel oil fired and report on an annual basis prior to March 1 of each year.

The permittee shall conduct sulfur dioxide compliance testing using EPA Method 6 upon Department request.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56213, PSD-FL-083, Amendment dated 2/22/84]

P.12. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31), where a PSD permit doesn't otherwise establish the frequency of testing.

[Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)1., F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(b)., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56213, PSD-FL-083]

P.13. Nitrogen Oxides. The test method for nitrogen oxides shall be EPA Method 7, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed upon Department request.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-083]

P.14. Carbon Monoxide. The test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed upon Department request.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-083]

P.15. Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]

P.16. **Excess Emissions– Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction**. Excess Emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or 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 2 hours in any 24 hour period unless authorized by the Department for longer duration. Excess emissions that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

P.17. **Excess Emissions- Malfunction**. In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, the owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.

[Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C.]

On-Spec Used Oil/Lead

P.18. The lead emissions cap for the facility is 9.4 TPY. The on-specification used oil fired in the 'C', 'D' & 'E' Auxiliary Boilers should not exceed 23,000,000 gallons per year which at 100 ppm yields 9.0 TPY of lead emissions. The on-specification used oil fired in the other emissions unit(s) listed above shall not exceed 0.4 TPY of lead emissions.

[Requested by the Applicant]

P.19. The on-spec used oil prior to blending shall comply with the limits listed below and shall be recorded:

ON-SPEC USED OIL SPECIFICATIONS	
Constituent/Property	**Allowable Level**
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1,000 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100°F minimum

[40 CFR 761]

P.20. On-specification used oil may be fired as follows:

1. At any time provided the maximum concentration of PCBs shall be less than 2 ppm and whether generated on or off-site. The analysis and recordkeeping requirements apply to each amount prior to blending even if to be blended with 90% virgin oil.

2. Only during normal operation temperature and not during startup or shutdown if the maximum concentration of PCBs is ≥ 2 but < 50 ppm.

[40 CFR 761]

P.21. A certified on-specification used oil analysis of each delivery prior to blending shall be retained (in lieu of testing) and reported as part of the AOR.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

P.22. A lead emissions report shall be submitted by each March 01 as part of the AOR in a table format showing all of data and results required to document that the LEAD CAP has not been exceeded for the previous calendar year.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

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

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

40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

P.24. a. **NESHAP, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD Applicability**. Emissions Unit No. 040 is classified as an existing industrial boiler, and shall comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.
[40 CFR 63.7490(a)(1), or 40 CFR 63.7490(d), or 40 CFR 63.7575(def)]

P.25. b. **40 CFR 63, Subpart A-General Provision**. Table 10 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 63.15 are applicable.

[40 CFR 63.7565]

P.26. **Compliance Date.** The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD no later than January 31, 2016.

[40 CFR 63.7495(b)]

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

P.27. The applicable notification requirements in 40 CFR 63.7545 (**Specific Condition Nos. K.90 – K.92**

P.28.) according to the schedule in 40 CFR 63.7545 and in Subpart A of Part 63 shall be met.

[40 CFR 63.7495(d)].

P.29. **Subcategories of Boiler.** This unit is designed to burn gas 1 fuels, or burn liquid fuel, or heavy liquid fuel, or light liquid fuel.

[40 CFR 63.7499(l), (q), (t), and (u)]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS, WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS, AND OPERATING LIMITS

P.30. The Permittee must meet the requirements in this Specific Condition. The Permittee must meet these requirements at all times the affected unit is operating.

The Permittee must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Tables 2 and 3, and 11 through 13 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD that applies to your boiler, for each boiler at your source. The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD are an alternative applicable only to boilers that generate steam.

Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for Existing Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in 40 CFR 63.7500, the Permittee must comply with the following applicable emission limits:

[Units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater]

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration
14. Units designed to burn liquid fuel	a. HCl	1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	1.4E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.6E-02 lb per MWh	For M26A, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	2.0E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.5E-06 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-05 lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B collect a minimum sample as specified in the method, for ASTM D6784b collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
15. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.

K.28. Continued:

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	6.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.0E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	7.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.6E-01 lb per MWh; or (2.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-03 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
16. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	7.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	9.6E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E-01 lb per MWh; or (7.5E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.6E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Work Practice Standards

As stated in 40 CFR 63.7500, the Permittee must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

If your unit is …	The Permittee must meet the following
3. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually as specified in 40 CFR 63.7540. Units in either the Gas 1 or Metal Process Furnace subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for all regulated emissions under this subpart. Units in all other subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for dioxins/furans.
4. An existing boiler or process heater located at a major source facility, not including limited use units	Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operates under an energy management program compatible with ISO 50001 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in 40 CFR 63.7575:
	a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.
	b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints.
	c. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator.

K.28. Continued:

If your unit is	The Permittee must meet the following
	d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage.
	e. A review of the facility's energy management practices and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management practices, if identified.
	f. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control.
	g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified.
	h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.
5. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during startup	For startup of a boiler or process heater, the Permittee must use one or a combination of the following clean fuels: natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, fuel oil-soaked rags, kerosene, hydrogen, paper, cardboard, refinery gas, and liquefied petroleum gas.
	If the Permittee start firing coal/solid fossil fuel, biomass/bio-based solids, heavy liquid fuel, or gas 2 (other) gases, the Permittee must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices except limestone injection in fluidized bed combustion (FBC) boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR), and selective catalytic reduction (SCR). The Permittee must start your limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, SNCR, and SCR systems as expeditiously as possible. Startup ends when steam or heat is supplied for any purpose.
	The Permittee must comply with all applicable emission limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. The Permittee must collect monitoring data during periods of startup, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b). The Permittee must keep records during periods of startup. The Permittee must provide reports concerning activities and periods of startup, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7555.
6. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during shutdown	The Permittee must operate all CMS during shutdown. While firing coal/solid fossil fuel, biomass/bio-based solids, heavy liquid fuel, or gas 2 (other) gases during shutdown, the Permittee must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and operate all applicable control devices, except limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, SNCR, and SCR.
	The Permittee must comply with all applicable emissions limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. The Permittee must collect monitoring data during periods of shutdown, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b). The Permittee must keep records during periods of shutdown. The Permittee must provide reports concerning activities and periods of shutdown, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7555.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1)]

P.31. The Permittee must meet each operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater. If the Permittee use a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Table 4 to this subpart, or the Permittee wish to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit or an alternative monitoring parameter, the Permittee must apply to the EPA Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in 40 CFR 63.7500, the Permittee must comply with the applicable operating limits:

When complying with a Table 2, 11, 12, or 13 numerical emission limit using	The Permittee must meet these operating limits
7. Fuel analysis	**Maintain the fuel type or fuel mixture such that the applicable emission rates calculated according to 40 CFR 63.7530(c)(1), (2) and/or (3) is less than the applicable emission limits.**
8. Performance testing	**For boilers that demonstrate compliance with a performance test, maintain the operating load of each unit such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the most recent performance test.**
9. Oxygen analyzer system	**For boilers subject to a CO emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an O2 analyzer system as specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a), maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test, as specified in Table 8. This requirement does not apply to units that install an oxygen trim system since these units will set the trim system to the level specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a).**
10. SO2 CEMS	**For boilers subject to an HCl emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an SO2 CEMS, maintain the 30-day rolling average SO2 emission rate at or below the highest hourly average SO2 concentration measured during the most recent HCl performance test, as specified in Table 8.**

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(2)]

P.32. At all times, the Permittee must operate and maintain any affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3)]

P.33. As provided in 40 CFR 63.6(g), EPA may approve use of an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

[40 CFR 63.7500(b)]

P.34. These standards apply at all times the affected unit is operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown during which time the Permittee must comply only with Table 3 to this subpart.
[40 CFR 63.7500(f)]

Affirmative Defense for Violation of Emission Standards During Malfunction.

P.35. In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in 40 CFR 63.7500 the Permittee may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at 40 CFR 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed if the Permittee fail to meet your burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.
(a) *Assertion of affirmative defense.* To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, the Permittee must timely meet the reporting requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:
(1) The violation:
(i) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner; and
(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design, or better operation and maintenance practices; and
(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and
(iv) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and
(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred; and
(3) The frequency, amount, and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and
(4) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and
(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment, and human health; and
(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and
(7) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and
(8) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and
(9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

[40 CFR 63.7501(a)(l) – (9)]

P.36. **<u>Report</u>**. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in 40 CFR 63.7500 of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.7501(b)]

GENERAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

P.37. The Permittee must be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits in this subpart. These limits apply to the Permittee at all times the affected unit is operating.

[40 CFR 63.7505(a)]

P.38. The Permittee must demonstrate compliance with all applicable emission limits using performance stack testing, fuel analysis, or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or particulate matter continuous parameter monitoring system (PM CPMS), where applicable. The Permittee may demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride (HCl), mercury, or total selected metals (TSM) using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to (40 CFR 63.7530(c)) **Specific Condition No. K.85**, is less than the applicable emission limit. (For gaseous fuels, the Permittee may not use fuel analyses to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard.) Otherwise, the Permittee must demonstrate compliance for HCl, mercury, or TSM using performance testing, if subject to an applicable emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7505(c)]

P.39. If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits (including the use of CPMS), or with a CEMS, or COMS, the Permittee must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or CPMS. This requirement also applies to the Permittee if the Permittee petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

(1) For each CMS required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), the Permittee must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in 40 CFR 63.8(d) and the elements described in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iii) of this Specific Condition. The Permittee must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to the performance specifications under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.7525. Using the process described in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(4), the Permittee may request approval of alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph and, if approved, include the alternatives in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

K.38. Continued:

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift).

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, the Permittee must also address paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to this subpart), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(3) The Permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site specific monitoring plan.

(4) The Permittee must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)]

P.40. For each CMS required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), the Permittee must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in 40 CFR 63.8(d) and the elements described in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to the performance specifications under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of (40 CFR 63.7525) **Specific Condition No. K.78.** Using the process described in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(4), the Permittee may request approval of alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph and, if approved, include the alternatives in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift). [40 CFR 63.7505(d)(1)(i) – (iii)]

P.41. In your site-specific monitoring plan, the Permittee must also address paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to this subpart), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)(2)(i) – (iii)]

P.42. The Permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)(3)]

P.43. The Permittee must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)(4)]

FUEL ANALYSES, FUEL SPECIFICATION, AND PROCEDURES

P.44. For each boiler or process heater that is required or that the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart through performance testing, your initial compliance requirements include all the following:

(1) Conduct performance tests according to 40 CFR 63.7520 **Specific Condition No. K.60** and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, Table 5.

(2) Conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to 40 CFR 63.7521 **Specific Condition No. K.64,** and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, Table 6, except as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) When natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels, the Permittee are not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those fuels according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart. If gaseous fuels other than natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels and those gaseous fuels are subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, part 61, or part 65, the Permittee are not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those fuels according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart.

(ii) The Permittee are not required to conduct a chlorine fuel analysis for any gaseous fuels. The Permittee must conduct a fuel analysis for mercury on gaseous fuels unless the fuel is exempted in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this **Specific Condition**.

[40 CFR 63.7510(a)(1), and (2)(ii) and (iii)]

P.45. Establish operating limits according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart Row 4.

If the Permittee have an applicable emission limit for	And your operating limits are based on	The Permittee must	Using	According to the following requirements
4. Carbon monoxide	**a.** Oxygen	**i.** Establish a unit-specific limit for minimum oxygen level according to 40 CFR 63.7520	**(1)** Data from the oxygen analyzer system specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a)	**(a)** The Permittee must collect oxygen data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests.
				(b) Determine the hourly average oxygen concentration by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.
				(c) Determine the lowest hourly average established during the performance test as your minimum operating limit.

[40 CFR 63.7510(a)(3), 40 CFR 63.7530, Table 7, Row 4]

P.46. Establish operating limits according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart Row 5.

If the Permittee have an applicable emission limit for	And your operating limits are based on	The Permittee must	Using	According to the following requirements
5. Any pollutant for which compliance is demonstrated by a performance test	**a.** Boiler or process heater operating load	**i.** Establish a unit specific limit for maximum operating load according to 40 CFR 63.7520(c)	**(1)** Data from the operating load monitors or from steam generation monitors	**(a)** The Permittee must collect operating load or steam generation data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance test.
				(b) Determine the average operating load by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.

K.44. Continued:

If the Permittee have an applicable emission limit for	And your operating limits are based on	The Permittee must	Using	According to the following requirements
				(c) Determine the average of the three test run averages during the performance test, and multiply this by 1.1 (110 percent) as your operating limit.

[40 CFR 63.7510(a)(3), 40 CFR 63.7530, and Table 7 Rows 4 and 5]

P.47. Conduct CMS performance evaluations according to 40 CFR 63.7525 **Specific Condition No. K.78**.

[40 CFR 63.7510(a)(4)]

P.48. For each boiler that the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart, DDDDD for HCl, mercury, or TSM through fuel analysis, your initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to 40 CFR 63.7521 (**Specific Condition No. K.64)** and Table 6 to this subpart and establish operating limits according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 8 to this subpart. The fuels described in paragraph (2)(i) of **Specific Condition No. K.42**, are exempt from these fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. The fuels described in paragraph (2)(i) of this **Specific Condition No. K.42** are exempt from the chloride fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. Boilers and process heaters that use a CEMS for mercury or HCl are exempt from the performance testing and operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section for the HAP for which
CEMS are used.

[40 CFR 63.7510(b)]

P.49. If your boiler or process heater is subject to a carbon monoxide (CO) limit, your initial compliance demonstration for CO is to conduct a performance test for CO according to Table 5 to this subpart or conduct a performance evaluation of your continuous CO monitor, if applicable, according to 40 CFR 63.7525.

Boilers and process heaters that use a CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 12, or 11 through 13 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart, DDDDD as specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a), are exempt from the initial CO performance testing and oxygen concentration operating limit requirements specified in this section.

[40 CFR 63.7510(c)]

P.50. If your boiler or process heater is subject to a PM limit, your initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance test in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7520 and Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart, DDDDD,

[40 CFR 63.7510(d)]

P.51. For existing affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), the Permittee must complete the initial compliance demonstration, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of 40 CFR 63 Subpart, DDDDD, no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in (40 CFR 63.7495) **Specific Condition No. K.25**, and according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart. The Permittee must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) **Specific Condition No. K.88,** no later than the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495. The Permittee must complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to this subpart no later than the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495. The Permittee must complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to 40 CFR Subpart DDDDD no later than the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495.

[40 CFR 63.7510(e)]

SUBSEQUENT PERFORMANCE TESTS, FUEL ANALYSES, OR TUNE-UPS

P.52. The Permittee must conduct all applicable performance tests according to (40 CFR 63.7520) **Specific Condition No. K.58,** on an annual basis, except as specified in paragraphs **Specific Condition No. K.51. – K.54, and K.56**. Annual performance tests must be completed no more than 13 months after the previous performance test, except as specified in paragraphs **Specific Condition No. K.51. – K.54, K.57**.

[40 CFR 63.7515(a)]

P.53. If your performance tests for a given pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit (or, in limited instances as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, at or below the emission limit) for the pollutant, and if there are no changes in the operation of the individual boiler or process heater or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, the Permittee may choose to conduct performance tests for the pollutant every third year. Each such performance test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test. If the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance using emission averaging under 40 CFR 63.7522, the Permittee must continue to conduct performance tests annually. The requirement to test at maximum chloride input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for HCl. The requirement to test at maximum mercury input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for mercury. The requirement to test at maximum TSM input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for TSM.

[40 CFR 63.7515(b)]

P.54. If a performance test shows emissions exceeded the emission limit or 75 percent of the emission limit (as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart) for a pollutant, the Permittee must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 2-year period meet the required level (at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to 40 CFR Subpart, DDDDD).

[40 CFR 63.7515(c)]

P.55. If the Permittee are required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, the Permittee must conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year performance tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12) **Specific Condition No. K.88**, respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each biennial tune-up specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(11) must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up. Each 5-year tune-up specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(12) must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), the first annual, biennial, or 5- year tune-up must be no later than 13 months, 25 months, or 61 months, respectively, after the initial startup of the new or reconstructed affected source.

[40 CFR 63.7515(d)]

P.56. If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with the mercury, HCl, or TSM based on fuel analysis, the Permittee must conduct a monthly fuel analysis according to 40 CFR 63.7521 for each type of fuel burned that is subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart. The Permittee may comply with this monthly requirement by completing the fuel analysis any time within the calendar month as long as the analysis is separated from the previous analysis by at least 14 calendar days. If the Permittee burn a new type of fuel, the Permittee must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel in your boiler or process heater. The Permittee must still meet all applicable continuous compliance requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540. If each of 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrates 75 percent or less of the compliance level, the Permittee may decrease the fuel analysis frequency to quarterly for that fuel. If any quarterly sample exceeds 75 percent of the compliance level or the Permittee begin burning a new type of fuel, the Permittee must return to monthly monitoring for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses are again less than 75 percent of the compliance level.

[40 CFR 63.7515(e)]

P.57. The Permittee must report the results of performance tests and the associated fuel analyses within 60 days after the completion of the performance tests. This report must also verify that the operating limits for each boiler or process heater have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests must include all applicable information required in
40 CFR 63.7550.

[40 CFR 63.7515(f)]

P.58. For affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490) that have not operated since the previous compliance demonstration and more than one year has passed since the previous compliance demonstration, the Permittee must complete the subsequent compliance demonstration, if subject to the
emission limits in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart. The Permittee must complete a subsequent tune-up by following the procedures described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) and the schedule described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(13) **Specific Condition No. K.88,** for units that are not operating at the time of their scheduled tune-up.

[40 CFR 63.7515(g)]

P.59. If the Permittee operate a CO CEMS that meets the Performance Specifications outlined in 40 CFR 63.7525(a)(3) of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD to demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee are not required to conduct CO performance tests and are not subject to the oxygen concentration operating limit requirement specified in 40 CFR 63.7510(a).

[40 CFR 63.7515(i)]

STACK TESTS AND PROCEDURES

P.60. The Permittee must conduct all performance tests according to 40 CFR 63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). The Permittee must also develop a site-specific stack test plan according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(c). The Permittee shall conduct all performance tests under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the Permittee based on the representative performance of each boiler or process heater for the period being tested. Upon request, the Permittee shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests.

[40 CFR 63.7520(a)]

P.61. The Permittee must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7520(b)]

P.62. The Permittee must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD. The Permittee must conduct performance tests at representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that has the highest content of chlorine and mercury, and TSM if the Permittee are opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard and the Permittee must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these performance tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test. Following each performance test and until the next performance test, the Permittee must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7520(c)]

P.63. The Permittee must conduct a minimum of three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7(e)(3). Each test run must comply with the minimum applicable sampling times or volumes specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to 40 CFR Subpart, DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7520(d)]

P.64. To determine compliance with the emission limits, the Permittee must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter (PM) concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured mercury concentrations, and the measured TSM concentrations that result from the performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates.

[40 CFR 63.7520(e)]

P.65. Except for a 30-day rolling average based on CEMS (or sorbent trap monitoring system) data, if measurement results for any pollutant are reported as below the method detection level (e.g., laboratory analytical results for one or more sample components are below the method defined analytical detection level), the Permittee must use the method detection level as the measured emissions level for that pollutant in calculating compliance. The measured result for a multiple component analysis (e.g., analytical values for multiple Method 29 fractions both for individual HAP metals and for total HAP metals) may include a combination of method detection level data and analytical data reported above the method detection level.

[40 CFR 63.7520(f)]

FUEL ANALYSES, FUEL SPECIFICATION, AND PROCEDURES

P.66. For liquid fuels, the Permittee must conduct fuel analyses for chloride and mercury according to the procedures **Specific Condition Nos. K.65– K.68**, and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable. For solid fuels and liquid fuels, the Permittee must also conduct fuel analyses for TSM if the Permittee are opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard. The Permittee are required to conduct fuel analyses only for fuels and units that are subject to emission limits for mercury, HCl, or TSM in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to 40 CFR Subpart, DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7521(a)]

P.67. The Permittee must develop a site-specific fuel monitoring plan according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this **Specific Condition**, if the Permittee are required to conduct fuel analyses as specified in 40 CFR 63.7510.

(1) If the Permittee intend to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, the Permittee must submit the fuel analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 60 days before the date that the Permittee intend to conduct the initial compliance demonstration described in (40 CFR 63.7510) **Specific Condition K.42.**

(2) The Permittee must include the information contained in paragraphs (2)(i) through (vi) of this **Specific Condition** in your fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all fuel types anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each anticipated fuel type, the notification of whether the Permittee or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel analysis.

(iii) For each anticipated fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the composite samples if your procedures are different from paragraph 40 CFR 63.7521(c) or (d) of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types.

K.67. Continued:

(iv) For each anticipated fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of chlorine or mercury.

[40 CFR 63.7521(b)(1), and (2)]

P.68. If the Permittee request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, the Permittee must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that the Permittee are proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.

[40 CFR 63.7521(b)(1), (2)(v)]

P.69. If the Permittee will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7521(b)(1), (2)(i) – (vi)]

P.70. The Permittee must determine the concentration of pollutants in the fuel (mercury and/or chlorine and/or TSM) in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD for use in Equations 7, 8, and 9 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

[63.7521(e)]

P.71. The Permittee must obtain a single fuel sample for each fuel type according to the sampling procedures listed in Table 6 for fuel specification of gaseous fuels.

[63.7521(h)]

EMISSIONS AVERAGING TO COMPLY WITH THIS SUBPART

P.72. As an alternative to meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 63.7500 for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury on a boiler or process heater-specific basis, if the Permittee have more than one existing boiler or process heater in any subcategories located at your facility, the Permittee may demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging, if your averaged emissions are not more than 90 percent of the applicable emission limit, according to the procedures in this section. The Permittee may not include new boilers or process heaters in an emissions average.

[63.7522(a)]

P.73. For a group of two or more existing boilers or process heaters in the same subcategory that each vent to a separate stack, the Permittee may average PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions among existing units to demonstrate compliance with the limits in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD as specified in this Specific Condition, if the Permittee satisfy the requirements in **Specific Condition No. K.73– K.77**.

K.73. Continued:

(1) The Permittee may average units using a CEMS or PM CPMS for demonstrating compliance.
(2) For mercury and HCl, averaging is allowed as follows:
(ii) The Permittee may average among units in any of the liquid fuel subcategories.
(iv) The Permittee may not average across the units designed to burn liquid, units designed to burn solid fuel, and units designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategories.

[63.7522(b)(1), (2)(ii), and (iv)]

P.74. For PM (or TSM), averaging is only allowed between units within each of the following subcategories and the Permittee may not average across subcategories:

(i) Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel.
(ii) Units designed to burn light liquid fuel.

[63.7522(b)(3)(ix), and (x)]

P.75. For each existing boiler or process heater in the averaging group, the emission rate achieved during the initial compliance test for the HAP being averaged must not exceed the emission level that was being achieved on January 31, 2013 or the control technology employed during the initial compliance test must not be less effective for the HAP being averaged than the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.

[63.7522(c)]

P.76. The averaged emissions rate from the existing boilers and process heaters participating in the emissions averaging option must not exceed 90 percent of the limits in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD at all times the affected units are operating following the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495.

[63.7522(d)]

P.77. The Permittee must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraph (1) or (2) of this **Specific Condition** using the maximum rated heat input capacity or maximum steam generation capacity of each unit and the results of the initial performance tests or fuel analysis.

(1) The Permittee must use Equation 1a or 1b or 1c of this **Specific Condition** to demonstrate that the PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions from all existing units participating in the emissions averaging option for that pollutant do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart. Use Equation 1a if the Permittee are complying with the emission limits on a heat input basis, use Equation 1b if the Permittee are complying with the emission limits on a steam generation (output) basis, and use Equation 1c if the Permittee are complying with the emission limits on a electric generation (output) basis.

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

Where:

K.77. Continued:

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

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

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

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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

Where:

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

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in
40 CFR 63.7530(c). If the Permittee are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to 40 CFR 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to 40 CFR 63.7533 for that unit.

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

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Er \times Eo) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} Eo \qquad \text{(Eq.1c)}$$

Where:

Ave Weighted Emissions = Average weighted emissions for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per megawatt hour.

K.77. Continued:

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per megawatt hour. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in 40 CFR 63.7530(c). If the Permittee are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to 40 CFR 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to 40 CFR 63.7533 for that unit.

Eo = Maximum electric generating output capacity of unit, i, in units of megawatt hour, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575.

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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

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

Where:

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

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in 40 CFR 63.7530(c).

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

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

[63.7522(e)(1) – (2)]

P.78. After the initial compliance demonstration described in paragraph (e) of this section, the Permittee must demonstrate compliance on a monthly basis determined at the end of every month (12 times per year) according to paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Specific Condition. The first monthly period begins on the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495. If the affected source elects to collect monthly data for up the 11 months preceding the first monthly period, these additional data points can be used to compute the 12-month rolling average in paragraph (3) of this Specific Condition.

(1) For each calendar month, the Permittee must use Equation 3a or 3b or 3c of this section to calculate the average weighted emission rate for that month. Use Equation 3a and the actual heat input for the month for each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option if the Permittee are complying with emission limits on a heat input basis. Use Equation 3b and the actual steam generation for the month if the Permittee are complying with the emission limits on a steam generation (output) basis.
Use Equation 3c and the actual steam generation for the month if the Permittee are complying with the emission limits on an electrical generation (output) basis.

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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

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

K.78. Continued:

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart. If the Permittee are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to 40 CFR 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to 40 CFR 63.7533 for that unit.

So = The steam output for that calendar month from unit, i, in units of million Btu, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575.

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Er \times Eo) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} Eo \qquad \text{(Eq. 3c)}$$

Where:

Ave Weighted Emissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per megawatt hour, for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per megawatt hour. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart. If the Permittee are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to 40 CFR 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to 40 CFR 63.7533 for that unit.

Eo = The electric generating output for that calendar month from unit, i, in units of megawatt hour, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575.

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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

K.78. Continued:

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

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

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

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

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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

$$Eavg = \sum_{i=1}^{n} ERi \div 12 \quad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

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

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

[63.7522(f)(1), (2)]

P.79. The Permittee must develop, and submit upon request to the applicable Administrator for review and approval, an implementation plan for emission averaging according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must submit the implementation plan no later than 180 days before the date that the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the emission averaging option.

(2) The Permittee must include the information contained in paragraphs (2)(i) through (vii) of this section in your implementation plan for all emission sources included in an emissions average:

(i) The identification of all existing boilers and process heaters in the averaging group, including for each either the applicable HAP emission level or the control technology installed as of
January 31, 2013 and the date on which the Permittee are requesting emission averaging to commence;

(ii) The process parameter (heat input or steam generated) that will be monitored for each averaging group;

(iii) The specific control technology or pollution prevention measure to be used for each emission boiler or process heater in the averaging group and the date of its installation or application. If the pollution prevention measure reduces or eliminates emissions from multiple boilers or process heaters, the owner or operator must identify each boiler or process heater;

(iv) The test plan for the measurement of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7520;

(v) The operating parameters to be monitored for each control system or device consistent with
40 CFR 63.7500 and Table 4, and a description of how the operating limits will be determined;

(vi) If the Permittee request to monitor an alternative operating parameter pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7525, the Permittee must also include:

(A) A description of the parameter(s) to be monitored and an explanation of the criteria used to select the parameter(s); and

(B) A description of the methods and procedures that will be used to demonstrate that the parameter indicates proper operation of the control device; the frequency and content of monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements; and a demonstration, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, that the proposed monitoring frequency is sufficient to represent control device operating conditions; and

(vii) A demonstration that compliance with each of the applicable emission limit(s) will be achieved under representative operating load conditions. Following each compliance demonstration and until the next compliance demonstration, the Permittee must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

K.79. Continued:

(3) The Administrator shall review and approve or disapprove the plan according to the following criteria:

(i) Whether the content of the plan includes all of the information specified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section; and

(ii) Whether the plan presents sufficient information to determine that compliance will be achieved and maintained.

(4) The applicable Administrator shall not approve an emission averaging implementation plan containing any of the following provisions:

(i) Any averaging between emissions of differing pollutants or between differing sources; or

(ii) The inclusion of any emission source other than an existing unit in the same subcategories.

[63.7522(g)(1) – (4)(i), (ii)]

MONITORING, INSTALLATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

P.80. If your boiler or process heater is subject to a CO emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee must install, operate, and maintain an oxygen analyzer system, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, or install, certify, operate and maintain continuous emission monitoring systems for CO and oxygen according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (7) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Install the CO CEMS and oxygen analyzer by the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495. The CO and oxygen levels shall be monitored at the same location at the outlet of the boiler or process heater.

(2) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee must install, certify, operate, and maintain a CO CEMS and an oxygen analyzer according to the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7505(d) **Specific Condition No. K.37**, and the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of **Specific Condition No. K.88**. Any boiler or process heater that has a CO CEMS that is compliant with Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, a site specific monitoring plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7505(d), and the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of this section must use the CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(i) The Permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each CO CEMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(ii) During each relative accuracy test run of the CO CEMS, the Permittee must be collect emission data for CO concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the CO CEMS and by Method 10, 10A, or 10B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4. The relative accuracy testing must be at representative operating conditions.

K.80. Continued:

(iii) The Permittee must follow the quality assurance procedures (e.g., quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests) of Procedure 1 of appendix F to part 60. The measurement span value of the CO CEMS must be two times the applicable CO emission limit, expressed as a concentration.

(iv) Any CO CEMS that does not comply with 40 CFR 63.7525(a) cannot be used to meet any requirement in this subpart to demonstrate compliance with a CO emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(v) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(3) Complete a minimum of one cycle of CO and oxygen CEMS operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. Collect CO and oxygen data concurrently. Collect at least four CO and oxygen CEMS data values representing the four 15- minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CEMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(4) Reduce the CO CEMS data as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(g)(2).

(5) Calculate one-hour arithmetic averages, corrected to 3 percent oxygen from each hour of CO CEMS data in parts per million CO concentration. The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be used to calculate the 30-day or 10-day rolling average emissions. Use Equation 19-19 in section 12.4.1 of Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 for calculating the average CO concentration from the hourly values.

(6) For purposes of collecting CO data, operate the CO CEMS as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b) **Specific Condition No. K.87**. The Permittee must use all the data collected during all periods in calculating data averages and assessing compliance, except that the Permittee must exclude certain data as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(c) **Specific Condition No. K.87**. Periods when CO data are unavailable may constitute monitoring deviations as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(d) **Specific Condition No. K.87**.

(7) Operate an oxygen trim system with the oxygen level set no lower than the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test as the operating limit for oxygen according to Table 7 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7525(a)(1) – (7)

P.81. If the Permittee have an applicable opacity operating limit in this rule, and are not otherwise required or elect to install and operate a PM CPMS, PM CEMS, or a bag leak detection system, the Permittee must install, operate, certify and maintain each COMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (7) of this Specific Condition by the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

K.81. Continued:

(2) The Permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.
(3) As specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(g)(2).

(5) The Permittee must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) The Permittee must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(e). The Permittee must identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit. Any 6-minute period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(7) The Permittee must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and daily block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

[40 CFR 63.7525(c)(1) – (7)]

P.82. If the Permittee have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS other than a PM CPMS or COMS, the Permittee must install, operate, and maintain each CMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this **Specific Condition** by the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495 **Specific Condition No. K.26**.

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation every 15-minutes. The Permittee must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation, one representing each of the four 15-minute periods in an hour, to have a valid hour of data.

(2) The Permittee must operate the monitoring system as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b) **Specific Condition No. K.87**, and comply with the data calculation requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(c) **Specific Condition No. K.87**.

(3) Any 15-minute period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.
Other situations that constitute a monitoring deviation are specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(d) **Specific Condition No. K.87**.

(4) The Permittee must determine the 30-day rolling average of all recorded readings, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.7535(c) **Specific Condition No. K.87**.

(5) The Permittee must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.
[40 CFR 63.7525(d)(1) – (5)]

P.83. If the Permittee are not required to use a PM CPMS and elect to use a fabric filter bag leak detection system to comply with the requirements of this subpart, the Permittee must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate the bag leak detection system as specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must install a bag leak detection sensor(s) in a position(s) that will be representative of the relative or absolute PM loadings for each exhaust stack, roof vent, or compartment (e.g., for a positive pressure fabric filter) of the fabric filter.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the bag leak detection system in accordance with your monitoring plan and consistent with the guidance provided in EPA-454/R-98-015 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14).

(3) Use a bag leak detection system certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter or less.

(4) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a device to record continuously the output signal from the sensor.

(5) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a system that will alert plant operating personnel when an increase in relative PM emissions over a preset level is detected. The alert must easily recognizable (e.g., heard or seen) by plant operating personnel.

(6) Where multiple bag leak detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alert may be shared among detectors.

[40 CFR 63.7525(j)(1) – (6)]

P.84. For each unit for which the Permittee decide to demonstrate compliance with the mercury or HCl emissions limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart by use of a CEMS for mercury or HCl, the Permittee must install, certify, maintain, and operate a CEMS measuring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraphs (1) through (8) of this **Specific Condition**. For HCl, this option for an affected unit takes effect on the date a final performance specification for a HCl CEMS is published in the Federal Register or the date of approval of a site-specific monitoring plan.

(1) Notify the Administrator one month before starting use of the CEMS, and notify the Administrator one month before stopping use of the CEMS.

(2) Each CEMS shall be installed, certified, operated, and maintained according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(14) for a mercury CEMS and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(15) for a HCl CEMS.

(3) For a new unit, the Permittee must complete the initial performance evaluation of the CEMS by the latest of the dates specified in paragraph (3)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) No later than July 30, 2013.

(ii) No later 180 days after the date of initial startup.

K.84. Continued:

(iii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(4) For an existing unit, the Permittee must complete the initial performance evaluation by the latter of the two dates specified in paragraph (4)(i) and (ii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) No later than July 29, 2016.

(ii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(5) Compliance with the applicable emissions limit shall be determined based on the 30-day rolling average of the hourly arithmetic average emissions rates using the continuous monitoring system outlet data. The 30-day rolling arithmetic average emission rate (lb/MMBtu) shall be calculated using the equations in EPA Reference Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7, but substituting the mercury or HCl concentration for the pollutant concentrations normally used in Method 19.

(6) Collect CEMS hourly averages for all operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis.
Collect at least four CMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(7) The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be expressed in lb/MMBtu and shall be used to calculate the boiler 30-day and 10-day rolling average emissions.

(8) The Permittee are allowed to substitute the use of the PM, mercury or HCl CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with the PM, mercury or HCl emissions limit, and if the Permittee are using an acid gas wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection control technology to comply with the HCl emission limit, the Permittee are allowed to substitute the use of a sulfur dioxide (SO2) CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with HCl emissions limit.

[40 CFR 63.7525(l)(1) – (8)]

INITIAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMISSION LIMITATIONS, FUEL SPECIFICATIONS AND WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS

P.85. The Permittee must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies to the Permittee by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to 40 CFR 63.7520, **Specific Condition No. K.59 and K.60**, and Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. The requirement to conduct a fuel analysis is not applicable for units that burn a single type of fuel, as specified by 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) **Specific Condition No. K.42**. If applicable, the Permittee must also install, operate, and maintain all applicable CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS) according to (40 CFR 63.7525) **Specific Condition No. K.82**.

[40 CFR 63.7530(a)]

P.86. If the Permittee demonstrate compliance through performance testing, the Permittee must establish each site specific operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to the Permittee according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7520 **Specific Condition No. K.59**., Table 7 to this subpart, and paragraph (4) of this **Specific Condition**, as applicable. The Permittee must also conduct fuel analyses according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**, as applicable, and as specified in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2) **Specific Condition No. K.42**. (Note that 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2) exempts certain fuels from the fuel analysis requirements.) However, if the Permittee switch fuel(s) and cannot show that the new fuel(s) does (do) not increase the chlorine, mercury, or TSM input into the unit through the results of fuel analysis, then the Permittee must repeat the performance test to demonstrate compliance while burning the new fuel(s).

(1) The Permittee must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (Cl input) during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) The Permittee must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that the Permittee could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of chlorine.

(ii) During the fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride, the Permittee must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (Ci).

(iii) The Permittee must establish a maximum chlorine input level using Equation 7 of this section.

$$Clinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ci \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

Where:

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

Ci = Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

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

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

(2) The Permittee must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level (Mercury input) during the initial fuel analysis using the procedures in paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) The Permittee must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that the Permittee could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of mercury.

K.86. Continued:

(ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, the Permittee must determine the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned (HG i).

(iii) The Permittee must establish a maximum mercury input level using Equation 8 of this section.

$$Mercuryinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (HGi \times Qi) \qquad \text{(Eq. 8)}$$

Where:

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

HG i = Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, i, analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

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

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

(3) If the Permittee opt to comply with the alternative TSM limit, the Permittee must establish the maximum TSM fuel input (TSM input) for solid or liquid fuels during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs ~~(b)~~(3)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**

(i) The Permittee must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that the Permittee could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of TSM.

(ii) During the fuel analysis for TSM, the Permittee must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM, and the average TSM concentration of each fuel type burned (TSMi).

(iii) The Permittee must establish a maximum TSM input level using Equation 9 of this **Specific Condition**.

$$TSMinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (TSMi \times Qi) \qquad \text{(Eq. 9)}$$

K.86. Continued:

Where:

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

TSM i = Arithmetic average concentration of TSM in fuel type, i, analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM. If the Permittee do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi.
n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

[40 CFR 63.7530(b)(1) – (3)]

P.87. If the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, the Permittee must conduct fuel analyses according to 40 C FR 63.7521 and follow the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) If the Permittee burn more than one fuel type, the Permittee must determine the fuel mixture the Permittee could burn in your boiler or process heater that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(2) The Permittee must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided t-statistic test described in Equation 15 of this section.

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

Where:

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

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

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

t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile (t0.1) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a t-Distribution Critical Value Table.

K.87. Continued:

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that the Permittee calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 16 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for HCl.

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

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

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

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

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

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate that the Permittee calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 17 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for mercury.

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

K.87. Continued:

(5) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for TSM for solid or liquid fuels, the TSM emission rate that the Permittee calculate for your boiler or process heater from solid fuels using Equation 18 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for TSM.

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 63.7530(c)(1) – (5)]

P.88. If the Permittee own or operate a unit subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee must meet the work practice standard according to Table 3 of this subpart. During startup and shutdown, the Permittee must only follow the work practice standards according to item 5 of Table 3 of this 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7530(h)]

MONITORING DATA

P.89. The Permittee must monitor and collect data according to this section and the site-specific monitoring plan required by 40 CFR 63.7505(d) **Specific Condition No. K.39**.

(b) The Permittee must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times that each boiler or process heater is operating and compliance is required, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (see 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7) of this part), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks, required zero and span adjustments, and scheduled CMS maintenance as defined in your site-specific monitoring plan. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data.

K.89. Continued:

Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. The Permittee are required to complete monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) The Permittee may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. The Permittee must record and make available upon request results of CMS performance audits and dates and duration of periods when the CMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan. The Permittee must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance and the operation of the control device and associated control system.

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

[40 CFR 63.7535(a), (b), (c), and (d)]

CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMISSION LIMITATIONS, FUEL SPECIFICATIONS AND WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS

P.90. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart, and the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to the Permittee according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart and paragraphs (1) through (19) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 63.7 and 63.7510 **Specific Condition No. K.42**, whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of this subpart except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

(2) As specified in 40 CFR 63.7550(c) **Specific Condition No. K.95**, the Permittee must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in either of the following:

K.90. Continued:

(i) Lower emissions of HCl, mercury, and TSM than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant, if the Permittee demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(ii) Lower fuel input of chlorine, mercury, and TSM than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test, if the Permittee demonstrate compliance through performance testing.

(3) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through fuel analysis for a solid or liquid fuel and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of solid or liquid fuel, the Permittee must recalculate the HCl emission rate using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530 according to paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section. The Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. K.42**. The Permittee may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the HCl emission rate.

(i) The Permittee must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7521(b) **Specific Condition No. K.65**.

(ii) The Permittee must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.

(4) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through performance testing and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, the Permittee must recalculate the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. K.84,** are greater than the maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance test, then the Permittee must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7520 **Specific Condition No. K.59 and K.61,** to demonstrate that the HCl emissions do not exceed the emission limit. The Permittee must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7530(b) **Specific Condition No. K.84**. In recalculating the maximum chlorine input and establishing the new operating limits, the Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for and include the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. K.42.**

(5) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of fuel, the Permittee must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (5)(i) through (iii) of this Specific Condition. The Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510 (2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. K.43**. The Permittee may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(i) The Permittee must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7521(b) **Specific Condition No. K.66**.

(ii) The Permittee must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.

K.90. Continued:

(iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(6) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through performance testing, and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, the Permittee must recalculate the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. K.84.** If the results of recalculating the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530 are higher than the maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance test, then the Permittee must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7520 **Specific Condition No. K.59,** to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit. The Permittee must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7530(b) **Specific Condition No. K.84**. The Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. K.42**. The Permittee may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(8) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee must meet the requirements in paragraphs (8)(i) through (iv) of this Specific Condition.

(i) Continuously monitor CO according to 40 CFR 63.7525(a) **Specific Condition No. K.78,** and 40 CFR 63.7535 **Specific Condition No. K.87**.

(ii) Maintain a CO emission level below or at your applicable alternative CO CEMS-based standard in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart at all times the affected unit is operating.

(iii) Keep records of CO levels according to 40 CFR 63.7555(b) **Specific Condition No. K.107.**

(iv) The Permittee must record and make available upon request results of CO CEMS performance audits, dates and duration of periods when the CO CEMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CO CEMS to operation consistent with your site specific monitoring plan.

(9) The owner or operator of a boiler or process heater using a PM CPMS or a PM CEMS to meet requirements of this subpart shall install, certify, operate, and maintain the PM CPMS or PM CEMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan as required in 40 CFR 63.7505(d) **Specific Condition No. K.37**.

(10) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, the Permittee must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (10)(i) through (vi) of this Specific Condition. This frequency does not apply to limited-use boilers and process heaters, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, or units with continuous oxygen trim systems that maintain an optimum air to fuel ratio.

K.90. Continued:

(i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (the Permittee may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;

(ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (the Permittee may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;

(iv) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NOX requirement to which the unit is subject;

(v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and

(vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, an annual report containing the information in paragraphs (a)(10)(vi)(A) through (C) of this Specific Condition,

(A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;

(B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and

(C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.

(13) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup.

K.90. Continued:

(16) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through performance testing, and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, the Permittee must recalculate the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. K.84**. If the results of recalculating the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530 are higher than the maximum total selected input level established during the previous performance test, then the Permittee must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7520 to demonstrate that the TSM emissions do not exceed the emission limit. The Permittee must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7530(b) **Specific Condition No. K.84**. The Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. K.42**. The Permittee may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(17) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through fuel analysis for solid or liquid fuels, and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of fuel, the Permittee must recalculate the TSM emission rate using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (5)(i) through (iii) of this Specific Condition. The Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. K.42**. The Permittee may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(i) The Permittee must determine the TSM concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7521(b) **Specific Condition No. K.66**.

(ii) The Permittee must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of TSM.

(iii) Recalculate the TSM emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530. The recalculated TSM emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

[40 CFR 63.7540(a)(1) – (6), (8) – (10), (13), (16), and (17)]

CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE UNDER THE EMISSIONS AVERAGING PROVISION

P.91. Following the compliance date, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with this subpart on a continuous basis by meeting the requirements of paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition.

(1) For each calendar month, demonstrate compliance with the average weighted emissions limit for the existing units participating in the emissions averaging option as determined in (40 CFR 63.7522(f)) **Specific Condition No. K.76, and** (40 CFR 63.7522(g)) **Specific Condition No. K.77.**

(4) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that has an approved alternative operating parameter, maintain the 30-day rolling average parameter values consistent with the approved monitoring plan.

K.91. Continued:

(b) Any instance where the owner or operator fails to comply with the continuous monitoring requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition is a deviation.

[40 CFR 63.7541(a)(1) – (4)]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

NOTIFICATIONS

P.92. The Permittee must submit to the Administrator all of the notifications in 40 CFR 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (6), and 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to the Permittee by the dates specified.

[40 CFR 63.7545(a)]

P.93. If the Permittee are required to conduct a performance test the Permittee must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

40 CFR 63.7545(d)]

P.94. If the Permittee are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in 40 CFR 63.7530, the Permittee must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler or process heater, the Permittee must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for all boiler or process heaters at the facility according to 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (8), as applicable. If the Permittee are not required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in 40 CFR 63.7530(a) **Specific Condition No. K.83**, the Notification of Compliance Status must only contain the information specified in (1) and (8) of this Specific Condition.

(1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by the Permittee or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under 40 CFR 241.3 of this chapter, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of 40 CFR 241.3 of this chapter, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests and fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits, and including:

(i) Identification of whether the Permittee are complying with the PM emission limit or the alternative TSM emission limit.

(ii) Identification of whether the Permittee are complying with the output-based emission limits or the heat input-based (i.e., lb/MMBtu or ppm) emission limits,

K.94. Continued:

(3) A summary of the maximum CO emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that the Permittee have met any applicable emission standard in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, if the Permittee are not using a CO CEMS to demonstrate compliance.

(4) Identification of whether the Permittee plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing, a CEMS, or fuel analysis.

(5) Identification of whether the Permittee plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging and identification of whether the Permittee plan to demonstrate compliance by using efficiency credits through energy conservation:

(i) If the Permittee plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, report the emission level that was being achieved or the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.

(ii) [Reserved]

(6) A signed certification that the Permittee have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) If the Permittee had a deviation from any emission limit, work practice standard, or operating limit, the Permittee must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

(8) In addition to the information required in 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) "This facility complies with the required initial tune-up according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) **Specific Condition No. K.42**."

(ii) "This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to 40 CFR 63.7530(e)."

[40 CFR 63.7545(e)(1) – (8)]

REPORTS

P.95. The Permittee must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

[40 CFR 63.7550(a)]

P.96. Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under 40 CFR 63.10(a), the Permittee must submit each report, according to paragraph (h) of this section, by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12) **Specific Condition No. K.88**, respectively, and not subject to emission limits or operating limits, the Permittee may submit only an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, as applicable, as specified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

K.96. Continued:

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in 40 CFR 63.7495 **Specific Condition No. K.25,** and ending on July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days (or 1, 2, or 5 years, as applicable, if submitting an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report) after the compliance date that is specified for your source in 40 CFR 63.7495.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in 40 CFR 63.7495. The first annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must cover the applicable 1-, 2-, or 5-year periods from January 1 to December 31.

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

[40 CFR 63.7550(b)]

P.97. A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule.

(1) If the facility is subject to a the requirements of a tune up they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (5)(i) through (iv) and (xiv) of this Specific Condition.

(2) If a facility is complying with the fuel analysis they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (x), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this Specific Condition.

(3) If a facility is complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing they must submit a compliance report with the information in (5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (vii), (ix), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this Specific Condition.

(4) If a facility is complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (5)(i) through (vi), (xi), (xiii), (xv) through (xvii), and this Specific Condition.

(5)(i) Company and Facility name and address.

(ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.

K.97. Continued:

(v) If the Permittee use a CMS, including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS, the Permittee must include the monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model numbers and the date of the last CMS certification or audit.

(vi) The total fuel use by each individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by the EPA or your basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(vii) If the Permittee are conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with 40 CFR 63.7515(b) **Specific Condition No. K.52** or (c) **Specific Condition No. K.53**, the date of the last 2 performance tests and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions.

(viii) A statement indicating that the Permittee burned no new types of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit. Or, if the Permittee did burn a new type of fuel and are subject to a HCl emission limit, the Permittee must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. K.84**, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or the Permittee must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

If the Permittee burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, the Permittee must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. K.84**, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or the Permittee must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. K.59** that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If the Permittee burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a TSM emission limit, the Permittee must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or the Permittee must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate, using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(ix) If the Permittee wish to burn a new type of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit and the Permittee cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530, or the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530 the Permittee must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

[40 CFR63.7550(c)(i) – (ix)]

P.98. A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7521 **Specific Condition No. K.65** and 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. K.83** for individual boilers or process heaters subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to 40 CFR 63.7521(f) and 40 CFR 63.7530(g).

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(x)]

P.99. If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.

(b) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.

(c) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by the Permittee during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3) **Specific Condition No. K.30**, including actions taken to correct the malfunction.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(xi) – (xiii)]

P.100. Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10) **Specific Condition No. K.88** respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually, biennially, or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(xiv)]

P.101. If the Permittee plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent than the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(5)(i) **Specific Condition No. K.92**.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(xv)]

P.102. For each reporting period, the compliance reports must include all of the calculated 30 day rolling average values based on the daily CEMS (CO and mercury) and CPMS (PM CPMS output, scrubber pH, scrubber liquid flow rate, scrubber pressure drop) data.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(xvi)]

P.103. Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(xvii)]

P.104. For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart that occurs at an individual boiler or process heater where the Permittee are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Specific Condition.

(1) A description of the deviation and which emission limit or operating limit from which the Permittee deviated.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(3) If the deviation occurred during an annual performance test, provide the date the annual performance test was completed.

[40 CFR 63.7550(d)(1) – (3)]

P.105. For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in this subpart occurring at an individual boiler or process heater where the Permittee are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (1) through (9) of this Specific Condition. This includes any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in 40 CFR 63.7505(d) **Specific Condition No. K.37**.

(1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what the Permittee deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A characterization of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(9) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

[40 CFR 63.7550(e)(1) – (9)]

P.106. The Permittee must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Specific Condition.

(1) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (defined in 40 CFR 63.2) as required by this subpart the Permittee must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, required by this subpart and the compliance reports required in 40 CFR 63.7550(b) to the EPA's WebFIRE database by using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). Performance test data must be submitted in the file format generated through use of the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*). Only data collected using test methods on the ERT Web site are subject to this requirement for submitting reports electronically to WebFIRE. Owners or operators who claim that some of the information being submitted for performance tests is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete ERT file including information claimed to be CBI on a compact disk or other commonly used electronic storage media (including, but not limited to, flash drives) to the EPA.

The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: WebFIRE Administrator, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. At the discretion of the Administrator, the Permittee must also submit these reports, including the confidential business information, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator. For any performance test conducted using test methods that are not listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance test in paper submissions to the Administrator.

(2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation test (defined in 63.2) the Permittee must submit the relative accuracy test audit (RATA) data to the EPA's Central Data Exchange by using CEDRI as mentioned in paragraph (h)(1) of this section. Only RATA pollutants that can be documented with the ERT (as listed on the ERT Web site) are subject to this requirement. For any performance evaluations with no corresponding RATA pollutants listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance evaluation in paper submissions to the Administrator.

(3) The Permittee must submit all reports required by Table 9 of this subpart electronically using CEDRI that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due the report the Permittee must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13. At the discretion of the Administrator, the Permittee must also submit these reports, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator.

[40 CFR 63.7550(h)(1) – (3)]

RECORDS

P.107. The Permittee must keep records according to paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Specific Condition.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that the Permittee submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that the Permittee submitted, according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

K.107. Continued:

(2) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(viii).

[40 CFR 63.7555(a)(1), (2)]

P.108. For each CEMS, COMS, and continuous monitoring system the Permittee must keep records according to paragraphs (1) through (5) of this Specific Condition.

(1) Records described in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(vii) through (xi).

(2) Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in 40 CFR 63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).

(3) Previous (*i.e.,* superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in 40 CFR 63.8(d)(3).

(4) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(6)(i).

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

[40 CFR 63.7555(b)(1) - (5)]

P.109. The Permittee must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits, such as opacity, pressure drop, pH, and operating load, to show continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit that applies to you.

[40 CFR 63.7555(c)]

P.110. For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee must also keep the applicable records in paragraphs (1) through (11) of this Specific Condition.

(1) The Permittee must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. K.84**, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. The Permittee can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, the Permittee must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

K.110. Continued:

(5) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. K.84**, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. The Permittee can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, the Permittee must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(6) If, consistent with 40 CFR 63.7515(b) **Specific Condition No. K.51**, the Permittee choose to stack test less frequently than annually, the Permittee must keep a record that documents that your emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit (or, in specific instances noted in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, less than the applicable emission limit), and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.

(7) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler or process heater, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(8) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3) **Specific Condition No. K.30**, including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler or process heater, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(9) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. K.84**, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. The Permittee can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, the Permittee must calculate TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(10) The Permittee must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.

(11) The Permittee must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7555(d)(1), (4) – (11)]

P.111. If the Permittee elect to average emissions consistent with 40 CFR 63.7522 **Specific Condition No. K.70**, the Permittee must additionally keep a copy of the emission averaging implementation plan required in 40 CFR 63.7522(g) **Specific Condition No. K.77**, all calculations required under 40 CFR 63.7522, including monthly records of heat input or steam generation, as applicable, and monitoring records consistent with 40 CFR 63.7541 **Specific Condition No. K.89**.

[40 CFR 63.7555(e)]

P.112. If the Permittee elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specification for mercury for the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, the Permittee must maintain monthly records (or at the frequency required by 40 CFR 63.7540(c)) of the calculations and results of the fuel specification for mercury in Table 6.

[40 CFR 63.7555(g)]

P.113. If the Permittee operate a unit in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory that is subject to this subpart, and the Permittee use an alternative fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, gaseous fuel subject to another subpart under this part, other gas 1 fuel, or gaseous fuel subject to another subpart of this part or part 60, 61, or 65, the Permittee must keep records of the total hours per calendar year that alternative fuel is burned and the total hours per calendar year that the unit operated during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies.

[40 CFR 63.7555(h)]

P.114. The Permittee must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7555(i)]

P.115. The Permittee must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7555(j)]

RECORDS RETENTION

P.116.

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), the Permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) The Permittee must keep each record on site, or they must be accessible from on site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). The Permittee can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

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

GENERAL PROVISIONS

P.117. Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 40 CFR 63.15 apply to you.

[40 CFR 63.7565]

IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THIS SUBPART

P.118. Implementation and Enforcement of this Subpart

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the EPA, or an Administrator such as your state, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your state, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. The Permittee should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to your state, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a state, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the state, local, or tribal agency, however, the EPA retains oversight of this subpart and can take enforcement actions, as appropriate.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limits and work practice standards in 40 CFR 63.7500(a) and (b) under 40 CFR 63.6(g).

(2) Approval of alternative opacity emission limits in 40 CFR 63.7500(a) **Specific Condition No. K.31,** under 40 CFR 63.6(h)(9).

(3) Approval of major change to test methods in Table 5 to this subpart under 40 CFR 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in 40 CFR 63.90, and alternative analytical methods requested under 40 CFR 63.7521(b)(2) **Specific Condition No. K.67**.

(4) Approval of major change to monitoring under 40 CFR 63.8(f) and as defined in 40 CFR 63.90, and approval of alternative operating parameters under 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(2) **Specific Condition No. K.29** and 40 CFR 63.7522(g)(2) **Specific Condition No. K.78**.

(5) Approval of major change to recordkeeping and reporting under 40 CFR 63.10(e) and as defined in 40 CFR 63.90.

[40 CFR 63.7570(a), (b)(1)- (5)]

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Subsection L. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
054	Molten Sulfur System for "C" & "D" Sulfuric Acid Plants

Molten Sulfur System for "C" & "D" Sulfuric Acid Plants consist of a rail & truck unloading system with transfer point venting, receiving pit, supply pit, and storage tank. The EU has an emission limitation for visible emissions. CAM does not apply.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards}

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

L.1. Permitted Capacity. The rate shall not exceed the Maximum 12-MRA Hourly Rate = 77.08 tons of throughput or Maximum Daily 1-Hour Average Rate = 85 tons throughput.

12-MRA (MRA - Monthly Rolling Average) Hourly Rate Maximum shall not be exceeded by the 12-MRA hourly rate calculated by averaging each monthly hourly average with the previous 11 monthly hourly averages. Throughput rate corresponds to the sulfur feed rate to the sulfuric acid plants.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; permit 0470002-034-AC]

L.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

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

EMISSIONS LIMITING AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

L.3. Opacity Standard. As determined by EPA Method 9, visible emissions from any emission point in the molten sulfur facility shall not exceed 20% opacity (6-minute average).

[Air Construction Permit 0470002-055-AC; Rule 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.]

L.4. Molten Sulfur Facilities – Work Practice Standards. All molten sulfur facilities shall employ, as a minimum, the following practices to minimize the emission of sulfur particulate matter into the atmosphere.

a. All molten sulfur transfer shall be through enclosed piping systems where feasible and practical. In user facilities, molten sulfur may be transferred by covered trench or a movable spout which is positioned over a receiving pit. Contact surfaces between movable unloading arms and stationary pipes shall seat effectively around the entire circumference to minimize spillage.

L.4. Continued:

b. All areas surrounding points where molten sulfur pipes are routinely disconnected and areas where molten sulfur is transferred to trucks or railcars shall be paved and curbed within 20 feet of the point of disconnection or transfer to contain any spilled molten sulfur, or shall be provided with non-corrodible drip pans or other secondary containment, positioned to collect spills, that are adequate to contain amounts of sulfur that may escape during routine disconnection, reconnection or operation of the piping system.

c. All spilled molten sulfur shall be collected and properly disposed of whenever the containment area is filled to one-half its containment capacity, or monthly, whichever is more frequent. Spills of molten sulfur outside of a containment area, or where subject to vehicular traffic, shall be collected and disposed of as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after the spill occurs. Drip pans or other secondary containment shall be cleaned as needed to prevent exceedance of capacity, but at least weekly.

d. All vent surfaces shall be cleaned monthly to remove captured particles.

e. All owners and operators of molten sulfur storage and handling facilities shall maintain records of spills outside of containment areas and of collection and disposal of spilled sulfur. Such records shall be retained for a minimum of two years and shall be available for inspection by the Department upon request.

f. Owners and operators shall establish and implement procedures to minimize spills from any movable loading arm or pipe upon disconnection, reconnection or operation.

[Rules 62-296.340 (BART); Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

L.5. <u>Visible Emissions</u>. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be conducted every 5 years (prior to operation permit renewal.).

[Rule 62-296.340(BART), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

L.6. <u>Common Testing Requirements</u>. 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(7)(a)9, F.A.C.); Permit No. 0470002-055-AC]

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Subsection M. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
061	Green Superphosphoric Acid (SPA) Plant

Green Superphosphoric Acid (SPA) Plant emits fluoride emissions which are controlled by a cross-flow packed wet scrubber. This process changes the color of hot SPA from black to green using an oxidant. CAM does not apply for fluoride for this emissions unit.

{Permitting note: This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards, 40 CFR 60, Subpart U - Standards of Performance for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants, 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions, 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing Plants, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, NESHAPS General Provisions.}

Air Permit No. 0470002-088-AC allowed the relocation of Emissions Unit No. 061, Green Superphosphoric Acid Plant (SPA), from Suwannee River Chemical site to the Swift Creek Chemical site within the same existing Title V facility.

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

M.1. Permitted Capacity. The rate shall not exceed the Maximum 12-MRA Hourly Rate = 40 tons of 100% P_2O_5 input or Maximum Daily 1-Hour Average Rate = 44.0 tons of 100% P_2O_5 input.
12-MRA (MRA - Monthly Rolling Average) Hourly Rate Maximum shall not be exceeded by the 12-MRA hourly rate calculated by averaging each monthly hourly average with the previous 11 monthly hourly averages.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; permit 0470002-034-AC, (Applicant requested on July 10, 2006 and August 7, 2006) Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-054-AC]

M.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

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

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

M.3. Total Fluorides. At sample port, fluoride emissions shall not exceed 0.0087 lb/ton of equivalent P_2O_5; 0.5 lb/hr and 2.2 TPY. The 0.0087 lb/ton of equivalent P_2O_5 was requested by the Applicant. The effective date is August 19, 2016. The Permittee must include oxidation reactors in superphosphoric acid process lines when determining compliance with the total fluorides limit.

[Requested by applicant; Permit #AC24-205170; and Air Construction Application for Permit No. 0470002-054-AC Application, 40 CFR 60.212(a), and 40 CFR 63.602(a)(1)]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

M.4. Phosphorus-bearing feed material.

(a) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (CMS) according to your site-specific monitoring plan specified in 40 CFR 63.608(c) **Specific Condition No. M.28**, which can be used to determine and permanently record the mass flow of phosphorus-bearing feed material to the process. The continuous monitoring system (CMS) must have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range.

(b) Maintain a daily record of equivalent P_2O_5 feed. Calculate the equivalent P_2O_5 feed by determining the total mass rate, in metric ton/hour of phosphorus bearing feed, using the monitoring system specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and the procedures specified in 40 CFR 63.606(f)(3) **Specific Condition No. M.15**.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.213(a); and 40 CFR 63.605(a)(1), (2)]

M.5. P_2O_5 Feed. The Permittee shall maintain a daily record of equivalent P_2O_5 feed by first determining the total mass rate in Mg/hr of phosphorus-bearing feed using a flow monitoring device meeting the requirements of **Specific Condition No. M.4,** and then by proceeding according to 40 CFR 60.214(b)(3) **Specific Condition No. M.8**.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.213(b)]

M.6. Scrubber Pressure Drop. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring system which continuously measures and permanently records the pressure drop across each scrubber in the process scrubbing system in 15-minute block averages. The monitoring system shall be certified by the manufacturer to have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range. Alternatively, comply with the terms of an approved AMP.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.213(c)]

M.7. Operating Parameter Allowable Range Methodology. If the Permittee use a control device(s) to comply with the emission limits specified in Table 1 or 2 of this subpart, the Permittee must install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) and comply with the requirements specified in (1) through (5) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must monitor the operating parameter(s) applicable to the control device that the Permittee use as specified in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA and establish the applicable limit or range for the operating parameter limit as specified in (1)(i) and (ii) of this **Specific Condition**, as applicable.

(i) Except as specified in (1)(ii) of this **Specific Condition**, determine the value(s) as the arithmetic average of operating parameter measurements recorded during the three test runs conducted for the most recent performance test.

(ii) If the Permittee use an absorber or a wet electrostatic precipitator to comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 2 to this 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA and the Permittee monitor pressure drop across the absorber or secondary voltage for a wet electrostatic precipitator, the Permittee must establish allowable ranges using the methodology specified in (1)(ii)(A) and (B) of this **Specific Condition**.

M.7. Continued:

(A) The allowable range for the daily averages of the pressure drop across an absorber, or secondary voltage for a wet electrostatic precipitator, is ±20 percent of the baseline average value determined in (1)(i) of this **Specific Condition**. The Administrator retains the right to reduce the ±20 percent adjustment to the baseline average values of operating ranges in those instances where performance test results indicate that a source's level of emissions is near the value of an applicable emissions standard. However, the adjustment must not be reduced to less than ±10 percent under any instance.

M.8. (B) As an alternative to (1)(ii)(A) of this **Specific Condition**, the Permittee may establish allowable ranges for the daily averages of the pressure drop across an absorber, or secondary voltage for an electrostatic precipitator, for the purpose of assuring compliance with this 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA using the procedures described in this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must establish the allowable ranges based on the baseline average values recorded during previous performance tests, or the results of performance tests conducted specifically for the purposes of this paragraph. The Permittee must conduct all performance tests using the methods specified in 40 CFR 63.606 **Specific Condition M.10. – M.15**. The Permittee must certify that the control devices and processes have not been modified since the date of the performance test from which the Permittee obtained the data used to establish the allowable ranges. When a source using the methodology of this **Specific Condition** is retested, the Permittee must determine new allowable ranges of baseline average values unless the retest indicates no change in the operating parameters outside the previously established ranges. Alternatively, comply with the terms of an approved AMP.

(2) The Permittee must monitor, record, and demonstrate continuous compliance using the minimum frequencies specified in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

(3) The Permittee must comply with the calibration and quality control requirements that are applicable to the operating parameter(s) the Permittee monitor as specified in Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.605(d)(1), (2), (3)]

TEST METHODS COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES

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

M.9. <u>Total Fluorides</u>. The Permittee shall use the following procedures:

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the total fluorides standard in 40 CFR 60.212 as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of total fluorides shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{si} Q_{sdi} \right) / (PK)$$

M.9. Continued:

where:

E=emission rate of total fluorides, g/Mg (lb/ton) of equivalent P_2O_5 feed.

Csi=concentration of total fluorides from emission point "i," mg/dscm (gr/dscf).
Qsdi=volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from emission point "i," dscm/hr (dscf/hr).
N=number of emission points associated with the affected facility.
P=equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr).
K=conversion factor, 1000 mg/g (7,000 gr/lb).

(2) Method 13A or 13B shall be used to determine the total fluorides concentration (Csi) and volumetric flow rate (Qsdi) of the effluent gas from each of the emission points. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf).
(3) The equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate (P) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:
P=Mp Rp

where:

Mp=total mass flow rate of phosphorus-bearing feed, Mg/hr (ton/hr).
Rp= P_2O_5 content, decimal fraction.
(i) The accountability system of 40 CFR 60.213(a) shall be used to determine the mass flow rate (Mp) of the phosphorus-bearing feed.
(ii) The Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC) Method 9 (incorporated by reference -- see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine the P_2O_5 content (Rp) of the feed.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.214(a), (b)]

M.10. The Permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits specified in Tables 1 and 2 to this subpart, within 180 days of the applicable compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.602 **Specific Condition No. M.3**.

[40 CFR 63.606(a)]

M.11. After the Permittee conduct the initial performance test specified in **Specific Condition No. M.10.,** the Permittee must conduct a performance test once per calendar year.

[40 CFR 63.606(b)]

M.12. For affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.600) that have not operated since the previous annual performance test was conducted and more than 1 year has passed since the previous performance test, the Permittee must conduct a performance test no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2).

[40 CFR 63.606(c)]

M.13. Testing. (1) The Permittee must conduct the performance tests specified in this section at representative (normal) conditions for the process. Representative (normal) conditions means those conditions that:

(i) Represent the range of combined process and control measure conditions under which the facility expects to operate (regardless of the frequency of the conditions); and

(ii) Are likely to most challenge the emissions control measures of the facility with regard to meeting the applicable emission standards, but without creating an unsafe condition. Operations during startup, shutdown, and malfunction do not constitute representative (normal) operating conditions for purposes of conducting a performance test.

(2) The Permittee must record the process information that is necessary to document the operating conditions during the test and include in such record an explanation to support that such conditions represent representative (normal) conditions. Upon request, the Permittee must make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

[40 CFR 63.606(d)(1) – (2)]

M.14. Total Fluorides. The Permittee shall meet the 40 CFR 63 Subpart AA performance testing requirements stated in **Specific Conditions M.10 – M.13, and M.15**

{Permitting Note: The facility requested yearly testing in lieu of the every five years due to compliance related issues.}

[Permit 0470002-033-AV, Rule 62-204.800(7)(8)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.214, Subpart U; and Applicant's request dated Thursday, October 29, 2015]

M.15. In conducting performance tests, each owner or operator of an affected source shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.7(f).

[40 CFR 63.606(e)]

M.16. Total Fluorides. The Permittee must determine compliance with the applicable total fluorides standards specified in Tables 1 and 2 to this subpart as specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Compute the emission rate (E) of total fluorides for each run using Equation AA-1:

$$E = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_i Q_i \right) / (PK) \qquad \text{(Eq. AA-1)}$$

M.16. Continued:

Where:

E = Emission rate of total fluorides, gram/metric ton (pound/ton) of equivalent P_2O_5 feed.

C_i = Concentration of total fluorides from emission point "i," milligram/dry standard cubic meter (milligram/dry standard cubic feet).

Q_i = Volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from emission point "i," dry standard cubic meter/hour (dry standard cubic feet/hour).

N = Number of emission points associated with the affected facility.

P = Equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

K = Conversion factor, 1000 milligram/gram (453,600 milligram/pound).

(2) The Permittee must use Method 13A or 13B (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) to determine the total fluorides concentration (C_i) and the volumetric flow rate (Q_i) of the effluent gas at each emission point. The sampling time for each run at each emission point must be at least 60 minutes. The sampling volume for each run at each emission point must be at least 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). If Method 13B is used, the fusion of the filtered material described in Section 7.3.1.2 and the distillation of suitable aliquots of containers 1 and 2, described in section 7.3.3 and 7.3.4 in Method 13 A, may be omitted.

(3) Compute the equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate (P) using Equation AA-2:

$$P = M_p R_p \qquad \text{(Eq. AA-2)}$$

Where:

P = P_2O_5 feed rate, metric ton/hr (ton/hour).

M_p = Total mass flow rate of phosphorus-bearing feed, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

R_p = P_2O_5 content, decimal fraction.

(i) Determine the mass flow rate (M_p) of the phosphorus-bearing feed using the measurement system described in 40 CFR 63.605(a).

(ii) Determine the P_2O_5 content (R_p) of the feed using, as appropriate, the following methods specified in Methods Used and Adopted By The Association of Florida Phosphate Chemists (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14) where applicable:

(A) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 1 Preparation of Sample.

M.16. Continued:

(B) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method A—Volumetric Method.

(C) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method B—Gravimetric Quimociac Method.

(D) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method C—Spectrophotometric Method.

(E) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method A—Volumetric Method.

(F) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method B—Gravimetric Quimociac Method.

(G) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method C—Spectrophotometric Method.

[40 CFR 63.606(f)(1) – (3)]

NOTIFICATION, RECORDKEEPING, REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

M.17. The Permittee shall meet the 40 CFR 63 Subpart AA notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements stated in **Specific Conditions M.18– M.20.**

M.18. **Notification**. Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the notification requirements in 40 CFR 63.9. During the most recent performance test, if the Permittee demonstrate compliance with the emission limit while operating your control device outside the previously established operating limit, the Permittee must establish a new operating limit based on that most recent performance test and notify the Administrator that the operating limit changed based on data collected during the most recent performance test. When a source is retested and the performance test results are submitted to the Administrator pursuant to **Specific Condition No. M.19,** 40 CFR 63.7(g)(1), or 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2), the Permittee must indicate whether the operating limit is based on the new performance test or the previously established limit. Upon establishment of a new operating limit, the Permittee must thereafter operate under the new operating limit. If the Administrator determines that the Permittee did not conduct the compliance test in accordance with the applicable requirements or that the operating limit established during the performance test does not correspond to representative (normal) conditions, the Permittee must conduct a new performance test and establish a new operating limit.

[40 CFR 63.607(a)]

M.19. **Recordkeeping Requirements**. Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.10 as specified in (1) through (5) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must comply with the general recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

M.19. Continued:

(2) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d), the Permittee must report the results of the initial and subsequent performance tests as part of the notification of compliance status required in 40 CFR 63.9(h). The Permittee must verify in the performance test reports that the operating limits for each process have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to 40 CFR 63.605 **Specific Condition No. M.7** as applicable. In the notification of compliance status, the Permittee must also:

(3) Submit the gypsum dewatering stack and cooling pond management plan specified in 40 CFR 63.602(e) **Specific Condition No. Y.2**.

(4) If the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance by following the procedures in 40 CFR 63.605(d)(1)(ii)(B) **Specific Condition No. M.7** certify to the Administrator annually that the control devices and processes have not been modified since the date of the performance test from which the Permittee obtained the data used to establish the allowable ranges.

(5) Each time a gypsum dewatering stack is closed, certify to the Administrator within 90 days of closure, that the final cover of the closed gypsum dewatering stack is a drought resistant vegetative cover that includes a barrier soil layer that will sustain vegetation.

(6) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3), the Permittee must submit an excess emissions report for any exceedance of an emission limit, work practice standard, or operating parameter limit if the total duration of the exceedances for the reporting period is 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period or greater. The report must contain the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10 and paragraph (b)(4) of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions. When exceedances of an emission limit or operating parameter have not occurred, the Permittee must include such information in the report. The Permittee must submit the report semiannually and the report must be delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the calendar half. If the Permittee report exceedances, the Permittee must submit the excess emissions report quarterly until a request to reduce reporting frequency is approved as described in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(ii).

(7) In the event that an affected unit fails to meet an applicable standard, record and report the following information for each failure:

(i) The date, time and duration of the failure.

(ii) A list of the affected sources or equipment for which a failure occurred.

(iii) An estimate of the volume of each regulated pollutant emitted over any emission limit.

(iv) A description of the method used to estimate the emissions.

(v) A record of actions taken to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.608(b) **Specific Condition No. M.26** and any corrective actions taken to return the affected unit to its normal or usual manner of operation.

M.19. Continued:

(7) The Permittee must submit a summary report containing the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(vi). The Permittee must submit the summary report semiannually and the report must be delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the calendar half.

[40 CFR 63.607(b)(1) – (5)]

M.20. **Records**. Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. The Permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. The Permittee must keep each record on site, or accessible from a central location by computer or other means that instantly provides access at the site, for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The Permittee may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

[40 CFR 63.607(c)]

M.21. In computing averages to determine compliance with this subpart, the Permittee must exclude the monitoring data specified in (1) and (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Periods of non-operation of the process unit;

(2) Periods of no flow to a control device; and any monitoring data recorded during CEMS or continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) breakdowns, out-of-control periods, repairs, maintenance periods, instrument adjustments or checks to maintain precision and accuracy, calibration checks, and zero (low-level), mid-level (if applicable), and high-level adjustments.

[40 CFR 63.607(d)]

M.22. Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2) required by this 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, following the procedure specified in either (1) or (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site (http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html), the Permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (http://cdx.epa.gov/epa_home.asp). Performance test data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, the Permittee may submit performance test data in an electronic file format consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site once the XML schema is available. If the Permittee claim that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI), the Permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

M.22. Continued:

(2) For data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13.

[40 CFR 63.607(e)(1), (2)]

M.23. Within 60 days after the date of completing each continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluation (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2), the Permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedure specified in either (1) or (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) For performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring relative accuracy test audit (RATA) pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) Performance evaluation data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, the Permittee may submit performance evaluation data in an electronic file format consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site once the XML schema is available. If the Permittee claim that some of the performance evaluation information being transmitted is CBI, the Permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic storage media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(2) For any performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13.

[40 CFR 63.607(f)(1), (2)]

M.24. Recordkeeping. The Permittee must maintain the records identified as specified in 40 CFR 60.7(f) and in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. All records required by this subpart must be maintained on site for at least 5 years.

(a) *Records of the daily average pressure.* Records of the daily average pressure drop through the absorber.

(b) *Records of deviations.* A deviation is determined to have occurred when the monitoring data or lack of monitoring data result in any one of the criteria specified in (b)(1) and (2) of this **Specific Condition** being met.

(1) A deviation occurs when the daily average value of a monitored operating parameter is less than the minimum pressure drop, or greater than the maximum pressure drop established in §60.213(d)(3).

(2) A deviation occurs when the monitoring data are not available for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in a day.

[40 CFR 60.215(a), (b)(1), and (2)]

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THIS PART

M.25. This emissions unit is subject to specific requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart AA, Appendix A to Subpart AA – Applicability to General Provisions to Subpart AA, and alternative MACT monitoring plan (Administrative Order No15-T-AP dated April 30, 2015). The owner or operator is responsible for remaining in compliance with any updates made to Subpart A or AA. This EU is subject to **Facility Wide Condition No. 10.**

[40 CFR 63-Subpart A; 40 CFR 63-Subpart AA, and Alternate MACT Monitoring Plan and Administrative Order No. 15-T-AP, Alternate MACT Monitoring Plan]

M.26. The Permittee must comply with the general provisions in subpart A of this part as specified in appendix A to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.608(a)]

M.27. At all times, the Permittee 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 the Permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination by the Administrator of whether a source is operating in compliance with operation and maintenance requirements will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.608(b)]

M.28. Site-specific Monitoring Plan. For each CMS (including CEMS or CPMS) used to demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit or work practice, the Permittee must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must submit the site-specific monitoring plan, if requested by the Administrator, at least 60 days before the initial performance evaluation of the CMS. The requirements of this paragraph also apply if a petition is made to the Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

(1) The Permittee must include the information specified in (1)(i) through (vi) of this **Specific Condition** in the site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Location of the CMS sampling probe or other interface. The Permittee must include a justification demonstrating that the sampling probe or other interface is at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (*e.g.*, on or downstream of the last control device).

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems.

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (*e.g.*, calibrations).

M.28. Continued:

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), (c)(4)(ii), and Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

(v) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d)(1) and (2) and Table 5 to this subpart.

(vi) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(2) The Permittee must include a schedule for conducting initial and subsequent performance evaluations in the site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The Permittee must keep the site-specific monitoring plan on site for the life of the affected source or until the affected source is no longer subject to the provisions of this part, to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator. If the Permittee revise the site-specific monitoring plan, the Permittee must keep previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the plan on site to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator, for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan. The Permittee must include the program of corrective action required under 40 CFR 63.8(d)(2) in the plan. [40 CFR 63.608(c)(1), (2), (3)]

EXEMPTION FROM NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

M.29. Exemption. Any affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart is exempted from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR part 60, subpart T, subpart U, or subpart NN. To be exempt, a source must have a current operating permit pursuant to title V of the Clean Air Act and the source must be in compliance with all requirements of this subpart. For each affected source, this exemption is upon the date that the Permittee demonstrate to the Administrator that the requirements of 40 CFR 63.605 and 40 CFR 63.606 (**Conditions M.4., M.5., M.8 , M.10 – M.15),** have been met.

{Permitting Note: Department made a determined that the requirements for exemption have been met by the facility as of 8/16/06. However, 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA was revised on Aug. 19, 2015. In accordance with this regulation, **the source is not in compliance with all requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA, the exemption from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart U is no longer valid.**}

[40 CFR 63.610]

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

M.30. 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.]

M.31. Compliance Timeline. 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA was revised on Aug. 19, 2015. The compliance date is one year from the revision date (August 19, 2016).

[40 CFR 63.602(a)(2)(iii)] Back to Table of Contents

Subsection N. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
066	"E" Sulfuric Acid Plant

"E" Sulfuric Acid Plant is a double absorption process that produces sulfuric acid and controls sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions. The emissions unit uses a Brinks mist eliminator to control sulfuric acid mist (SAM). CAM does not apply for sulfur dioxide for this emissions unit. The Drying Tower is an all-alloy tower, and this unit has a single Heat Exchanger (as per the changes in Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-065-AC).

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart H, Standards of Performance for Sulfuric Acid, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)12., F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C., General Preconstruction Review Requirements; Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit No. PSD-FL-082; and Rule 296.402, F.A.C., Sulfuric Acid Plants.}

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

N.1. Permitted Capacity. The production rate shall not exceed 2500 TPD, expressed as 100 percent H_2SO_4 or 104.20 TPH.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56211, PSD-FL-082]

N.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

[Permit No. 0470005-004-AO and Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

N.3. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 2 kg per metric ton of acid produced (4 lb per ton), the production being expressed as 100 percent H_2SO_4, and 416.7 lb per hour, and 1,820.00 TPY.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)12, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.82(a); Construction Permit No. AC24-56211, PSD-FL-082]

N.4. Sulfuric Acid Mist (SAM). SAM Emissions shall not exceed 0.075 kg per metric ton of acid produced (0.15 lb per ton), the production being expressed as 100 percent H_2SO_4, and 15.62 lbs/hr and 68.20 TPY.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)12, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.83(a)(1); Construction Permit No. AC24-56211, PSD-FL-082]

N.5. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 10% opacity.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)12, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.83(a)(2); Construction Permit No. AC24-56211, PSD-FL-082]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

N.6. Sulfur Dioxide. The following procedures and test methods shall be used to determine sulfur dioxide emissions. A compliance test shall be conducted once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31):

(a) The test methods in 40 CFR Appendix A or other methods and procedures as specified in this condition, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b).

(b) (1) The emission rate (E) of sulfur dioxide shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = (CQsd)/(PK)$$

where:

E = emission rate of SO_2 kg/metric ton (lb/ton) of 100 percent H_2SO_4 produced.
C = concentration of SO_2, g/dscm (lb/dscf).
Qsd = volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).
P = production rate of 100 percent H_2SO_4, metric ton/hr (ton/hr).
K = conversion factor, 1000 g/kg (1.0 lb/lb).

(1) Method 8 shall be used to determine the Sulfur Dioxide concentration I and the volumetric flow rate (Qsd) of the effluent gas. The moisture content may be considered to be zero. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 1.15 dscm (40.6 dscf).

(2) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the production rate (P) of 100 percent H_2SO_4 for each run. Material balance over the production system shall be used to confirm the production rate.

The following may be used as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in this condition:

(a) If a source processes elemental sulfur or an ore that contains elemental sulfur and uses air to supply oxygen, the following procedure may be used instead of determining the volumetric flow rate and production rate:

(i) The integrated technique of Method 3 is used to determine the O_2 concentration and, if required, CO_2 concentration.

(ii) The SO_2 emission rate is calculated as described in **Condition N.12.** substituting the acid mist concentration for Cs as appropriate.

[40 CFR 60.85(a), (b), (c); Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)12, F.A.C.; and Rule 62-297.310(8)(a), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56211, PSD-FL-082]

N.7. Sulfuric Acid Mist. The following procedures and test methods shall be used to determine sulfuric acid mist. A compliance test shall be conducted once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31).

(a) The test methods in 40 CFR Appendix A or other methods and procedures as specified in this condition, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b).

(b) (1) The emission rate (E) of sulfuric acid mist shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

E=(CQsd)/(PK)

where:

E = emission rate of acid mist kg/metric ton (lb/ton) of 100 percent H_2SO_4 produced.
C = concentration of acid mist, g/dscm (lb/dscf).
Qsd = volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).
P = production rate of 100 percent H_2SO_4, metric ton/hr (ton/hr).
K = conversion factor, 1000 g/kg (1.0 lb/lb).

(2) Method 8 shall be used to determine the Sulfuric Acid Mist concentration (C) and the volumetric flow rate (Qsd) of the effluent gas. The moisture content may be considered to be zero. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 1.15 dscm (40.6 dscf).

(3) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the production rate (P) of 100 percent H_2SO_4 for each run. Material balance over the production system shall be used to confirm the production rate.
(4) N/A

(c) The following may be used as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in this condition:

(1) If a source processes elemental sulfur or an ore that contains elemental sulfur and uses air to supply oxygen, the following procedure may be used instead of determining the volumetric flow rate and production rate:

(i) The integrated technique of Method 3 is used to determine the O_2 concentration and, if required, CO_2 concentration.

(ii) The acid mist emission rate is calculated as described in **Condition N.12.** substituting the acid mist concentration for C as appropriate.

[40 CFR 60.85(a),(b),(c); Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)12., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56211, PSD-FL-082]

N.8. <u>Visible Emissions</u>. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31).

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)12., F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(b)., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.85(b)(4); Construction Permit No. AC24-56211, PSD-FL-082]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

N.9. Sulfur Dioxide. A continuous monitoring system for the measurement of sulfur dioxide shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated. The pollutant gas used to prepare calibration gas mixtures under Performance Specification 2 and for calibration checks under 40 CFR 60.13(d), shall be sulfur dioxide (SO_2). Method 8 shall be used for conducting monitoring system performance evaluations under 40 CFR 60.13(c) except that only the sulfur dioxide portion of the Method 8 results shall be used. The span value shall be set at 1000 ppm of sulfur dioxide.
[40 CFR 60.84(a); Construction Permit No. AC24-56211, PSD-FL-082]

N.10. Conversion Factor. A conversion factor for the purpose of converting monitoring data into units of the applicable standard (kg/metric ton, lb/ton) shall be established. The conversion factor shall be determined, as a minimum, three times daily by measuring the concentration of sulfur dioxide entering the converter using suitable methods (e.g., the Reich test, National Air Pollution Control Administration Publication No. 999–AP–13) and calculating the appropriate conversion factor for each eight-hour period as follows:

$$CF = k[(1.000 - 0.015r)/(r - s)]$$

where:

CF = conversion factor (kg/metric ton per ppm, lb/ton per ppm).
k = constant derived from material balance. For determining CF in metric units, k=0.0653. For determining CF in English units, k=0.1306.
r = percentage of sulfur dioxide by volume entering the gas converter. Appropriate corrections must be made for air injection plants subject to the Administrator's approval.
s = percentage of sulfur dioxide by volume in the emissions to the atmosphere determined by the continuous monitoring system required under **Condition N.9.**

[40 CFR 60.84(b); Construction Permit No. AC24-56211, PSD-FL-082]

N.11. All conversion factors and values under **Condition N.10.** from which they were computed (i.e., CF, r, and s) shall be recorded.

[40 CFR 60.84(c)]

N.12. Sulfur Dioxide Alternative. Alternatively, a source that processes elemental sulfur or an ore that contains elemental sulfur and uses air to supply oxygen may use the following continuous emission monitoring approach and calculation procedures in determining SO_2 emission rates in terms of the standard. This procedure is not required, but is an alternative that would alleviate problems encountered in the measurement of gas velocities or production rate. Continuous emission monitoring systems for measuring SO_2, O_2, and CO_2 (if required) shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated by the owner or operator and subjected to the certification procedures in Performance Specifications 2 and 3. The calibration procedure and span value for the SO_2 monitor shall be as **specified in Condition N.9.** The span value for CO_2 (if required) shall be 10 percent and for O_2 shall be 20.9 percent (air). A conversion factor based on process rate data is not necessary. Calculate the SO_2 emission rate as follows:

N.12. Continued:

$Es = (CsS)/[0.265 - (0.0126\ \%O_2) - (A\ \%CO_2)]$

where:

Es = emission rate of SO_2, kg/metric ton (lb/ton) of 100 percent of H_2SO_4 produced.
Cs = concentration of SO_2, kg/dscm (lb/dscf).
S = acid production rate factor, 368 dscm/metric ton (11,800 dscf/ton) of 100 percent H_2SO_4 produced.
$\%O_2$ = oxygen concentration, percent dry basis.
A = auxiliary fuel factor,
= 0.00 for no fuel.
= 0.0226 for methane.
= 0.0217 for natural gas.
= 0.0196 for propane.
= 0.0172 for No 2 oil.
= 0.0161 for No 6 oil.
= 0.0148 for coal.
= 0.0126 for coke.
$\%CO_2$ = carbon dioxide concentration, percent dry basis.

NOTE: It is necessary in some cases to convert measured concentration units to other units for these calculations: Use the following table for such conversions:

From—	To—	Multiply by—
g/scm	kg/scm	10^{-3}
mg/scm	kg/scm	10^{-6}
ppm (SO_2)	kg/scm	2.660×10^{-6}
ppm (SO_2)	lb/scf	1.660×10^{-7}

[40 CFR 60.84(d)]

N.13. <u>Sulfur Dioxide Excess Emissions</u>. For the purpose of reports under 40 CFR 60.7(c), periods of excess emissions shall be all three-hour periods (or the arithmetic average of three consecutive one-hour periods) during which the integrated average sulfur dioxide emissions exceed the applicable standards under **Condition N.3.**

[40 CFR 60.84(e); Construction Permit No. AC24-56211, PSD-FL-082]

F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

N.14. <u>Common Testing Requirements</u>. 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.]

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Subsection O. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
067	"F" Sulfuric Acid Plant

"F" Sulfuric Acid Plant is a double absorption process that produces sulfuric acid and controls sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions. The emissions unit uses a Brinks mist eliminator to control sulfuric acid mist (SAM). CAM does not apply for sulfur dioxide for this emissions unit.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart H, Standards of Performance for Sulfuric Acid, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)12., F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C., General Preconstruction Review Requirements; Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); and Rule 296.402, F.A.C., Sulfuric Acid Plants.}

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

O.1. Permitted Capacity. The production rate shall not exceed 2500 TPD, expressed as 100 percent H_2SO_4 or 104.20 TPH.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56209, PSD-FL-082]

O.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

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

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

O.3. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 2 kg per metric ton of acid produced (4 lb per ton), the production being expressed as 100 percent H_2SO_4, 416.67 lbs/hr and 1,820.00 TPY.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)12., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.82(a); Construction Permit No. AC24-56209, PSD-FL-082]

O.4. Sulfuric Acid Mist (SAM). SAM emissions, expressed as H_2SO_4, shall not exceed 0.075 kg per metric ton of acid produced (0.15 lb per ton), the production being expressed as 100 percent H_2SO_4, 15.62 lbs/hr and 68.20 TPY.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)12., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.83(a)(1); Construction Permit No. AC24-56209, PSD-FL-082]

O.5. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 10% opacity.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)12., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.83(a)(2); Construction Permit No. AC24-56209, PSD-FL-082]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

O.6. Sulfur Dioxide. The following procedures and test methods shall be used to determine sulfur dioxide emissions. A compliance test shall be conducted once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31):

(a) The test methods in 40 CFR Appendix A or other methods and procedures as specified in this condition, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b).

(b) (1) The emission rate (E) of sulfur dioxide shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

E=(CQsd)/(PK)
where:
E = emission rate of SO_2 kg/metric ton (lb/ton) of 100 percent H_2SO_4 produced.
C = concentration of SO_2, g/dscm (lb/dscf).
Qsd = volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).
P = production rate of 100 percent H_2SO_4, metric ton/hr (ton/hr).
K = conversion factor, 1000 g/kg (1.0 lb/lb).

(2) Method 8 shall be used to determine the Sulfur Dioxide concentration (C) and the volumetric flow rate (Qsd) of the effluent gas. The moisture content may be considered to be zero. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 1.15 dscm (40.6 dscf).

(3) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the production rate (P) of 100 percent H_2SO_4 for each run. Material balance over the production system shall be used to confirm the production rate.

(4) N/A

(c) The following may be used as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in this condition:

(1) If a source processes elemental sulfur or an ore that contains elemental sulfur and uses air to supply oxygen, the following procedure may be used instead of determining the volumetric flow rate and production rate:

(i) The integrated technique of Method 3 is used to determine the O_2 concentration and, if required, CO_2 concentration.

O.6. continued:

(ii) The SO_2 emission rate is calculated as described in **Condition O.12.** substituting the acid mist concentration for Cs as appropriate.

[40 CFR 60.85(a),(b),(c); Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)12., F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(8)(a), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56209, PSD-FL-082]

O.7. Sulfuric Acid Mist. The following procedures and test methods shall be used to determine sulfuric acid mist. A compliance test shall be conducted once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31):

(a) The test methods in 40 CFR Appendix A or other methods and procedures as specified in this condition, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b).

(b) (1) The emission rate (E) of sulfuric acid mist shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

E=(CQsd)/(PK)

where:

E = emission rate of acid mist kg/metric ton (lb/ton) of 100 percent H_2SO_4 produced.
C = concentration of acid mist, g/dscm (lb/dscf).
Qsd = volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).
P = production rate of 100 percent H_2SO_4, metric ton/hr (ton/hr).
K = conversion factor, 1000 g/kg (1.0 lb/lb).

(2) Method 8 shall be used to determine the Sulfuric Acid Mist concentration (C) and the volumetric flow rate (Qsd) of the effluent gas. The moisture content may be considered to be zero. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 1.15 dscm (40.6 dscf).

(3) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the production rate (P) of 100 percent H_2SO_4 for each run. Material balance over the production system shall be used to confirm the production rate.

(4) N/A

(c) The following may be used as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in this condition:

(1) If a source processes elemental sulfur or an ore that contains elemental sulfur and uses air to supply oxygen, the following procedure may be used instead of determining the volumetric flow rate and production rate:

(i) The integrated technique of Method 3 is used to determine the O_2 concentration and, if required, CO_2 concentration.

O.7. continued:

(ii) The acid mist emission rate is calculated as described in **Condition O.12.** substituting the acid mist concentration for C as appropriate.

[40 CFR 60.85(a),(b),(c); Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)12., F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(8)(a), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56209, PSD-FL-082]

O.8. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed every calendar year (January 1 – December 31).

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)12., F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(b)., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.85(b)(4); and Rule 62-297.310(8)(a), F.A.C.]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

O.9. Sulfur Dioxide. A continuous monitoring system for the measurement of sulfur dioxide shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated. The pollutant gas used to prepare calibration gas mixtures under Performance Specification 2 and for calibration checks under 40 CFR 60.13(d), shall be sulfur dioxide (SO_2). Method 8 shall be used for conducting monitoring system performance evaluations under 40 CFR 60.13(c) except that only the sulfur dioxide portion of the Method 8 results shall be used. The span value shall be set at 1000 ppm of sulfur dioxide.

[40 CFR 60.84(a); Construction Permit No. AC24-56209, PSD-FL-082]

O.10. Conversion Factor. A conversion factor for the purpose of converting monitoring data into units of the applicable standard (kg/metric ton, lb/ton) shall be established. The conversion factor shall be determined, as a minimum, three times daily by measuring the concentration of sulfur dioxide entering the converter using suitable methods (e.g., the Reich test, National Air Pollution Control Administration Publication No. 999–AP–13) and calculating the appropriate conversion factor for each eight-hour period as follows:

$$CF = k[(1.000 - 0.015r)/(r - s)]$$

where:
CF = conversion factor (kg/metric ton per ppm, lb/ton per ppm).
k = constant derived from material balance. For determining CF in metric units, k=0.0653. For determining CF in English units, k=0.1306.
r = percentage of sulfur dioxide by volume entering the gas converter. Appropriate corrections must be made for air injection plants subject to the Administrator's approval.
s = percentage of sulfur dioxide by volume in the emissions to the atmosphere determined by the continuous monitoring system required under **Condition O.9.**

[40 CFR 60.84(b); Construction Permit No. AC24-56209, PSD-FL-082]

O.11. All conversion factors and values under **Condition O.10.,** from which they were computed (i.e., CF, r, and s) shall be recorded.

[40 CFR 60.84(c); Construction Permit No. AC24-56209, PSD-FL-082]

O.12. **Sulfur Dioxide Alternative**. Alternatively, a source that processes elemental sulfur or an ore that contains elemental sulfur and uses air to supply oxygen may use the following continuous emission monitoring approach and calculation procedures in determining SO_2 emission rates in terms of the standard. This procedure is not required, but is an alternative that would alleviate problems encountered in the measurement of gas velocities or production rate. Continuous emission monitoring systems for measuring SO_2, O_2, and CO_2 (if required) shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated by the owner or operator and subjected to the certification procedures in Performance Specifications 2 and 3. The calibration procedure and span value for the SO_2 monitor shall be as **specified in Condition O.9.** The span value for CO_2 (if required) shall be 10 percent and for O_2 shall be 20.9 percent (air). A conversion factor based on process rate data is not necessary. Calculate the SO_2 emission rate as follows:

$$Es=(CsS)/[0.265 - (0.0126\ \%O_2) - (A\ \%CO_2)]$$

where:

Es = emission rate of SO_2, kg/metric ton (lb/ton) of 100 percent of H_2SO_4 produced.
Cs = concentration of SO_2, kg/dscm (lb/dscf).
S = acid production rate factor, 368 dscm/metric ton (11,800 dscf/ton) of 100 percent H_2SO_4 produced.
$\%O_2$ = oxygen concentration, percent dry basis.
A = auxiliary fuel factor,
= 0.00 for no fuel.
= 0.0226 for methane.
= 0.0217 for natural gas.
= 0.0196 for propane.
= 0.0172 for No 2 oil.
= 0.0161 for No 6 oil.
= 0.0148 for coal.
= 0.0126 for coke.
$\%CO_2$ = carbon dioxide concentration, percent dry basis.

NOTE: It is necessary in some cases to convert measured concentration units to other units for these calculations: Use the following table for such conversions:

From—	To—	Multiply by—
g/scm	kg/scm	10^{-3}
mg/scm	kg/scm	10^{-6}
ppm (SO_2)	kg/scm	2.660×10^{-6}
ppm (SO_2)	lb/scf	1.660×10^{-7}

[40 CFR 60.84(d)]

O.13. Sulfur Dioxide Excess Emissions. For the purpose of reports under 40 CFR 60.7(c), periods of excess emissions shall be all three-hour periods (or the arithmetic average of three consecutive one-hour periods) during which the integrated average sulfur dioxide emissions exceed the applicable standards under **Condition O.3.**

[40 CFR 60.84(e); Construction Permit No. AC24-56209, PSD-FL-082]

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

O.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.]

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Subsection P. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
068	"E" Auxiliary Boiler

"E" Auxiliary Boiler has a design capacity of 125,000 pounds per hour of steam. The produced steam is used to augment steam produced from the sulfuric acid plants to provide operating flexibility in the phosphoric acid production and evaporation process. The boiler is permitted to fire natural gas with No. 6 fuel oil as a stand-by fuel. The maximum heat input rate is 156 MMBTU/hr. Pollutants emitted are particulate matter, sulfur dioxide and visible emissions. CAM does not apply for particulate matter and sulfur dioxide.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with less than 250 Million Btu per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units, Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C.; Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit No. PSD-FL-082; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., and Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination dated 11/7/82. This emission unit is subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, I/C/I Boilers and Process Heaters, and is considered an existing large fuel boiler.}

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

P.1. Permitted Capacity. The heat input rate shall not exceed 156 MMBTU/hr.

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

P.2. Methods of Operation. This emissions unit shall be fired with natural gas, No. 6 fuel oil, or on-spec used oil. The sulfur content in the No. 6 fuel oil and the On-spec used oil shall not exceed 1.00% by weight.
Better Grade Fuel Oil. When No. 6 fuel oil is specified in this permit, a better grade may be substituted. A better grade fuel oil is defined as a fuel oil with a higher ranking in the following list:
Better Grade (Top of list)

New, No. 2 fuel oil, or No. 2 on-specification used oil
New, No. 3 fuel oil, or No. 3 on-specification used oil
New, No. 4 fuel oil, or No. 4 on-specification used oil
New, No. 5 fuel oil, or No. 5 on-specification used oil
New, No. 6 fuel oil, or No. 6 on-specification used oil

The use of Better Grade Fuel oils does not constitute the use of these fuels beyond "as stand-by fuels" as specified under each EU's fuel usage limits below.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-082; Air Permit No. 0470002-073-AC]

P.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year) when firing natural gas. When firing No. 6 fuel oil or on-spec used oil, the hours of operation for this emissions unit shall not exceed 8518 hours/year. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-082]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

P.4. **Particulate Matter**. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 13.90 lbs/hr and 59.2 TPY.

[Rule 62-210.200(42), F.A.C., BACT Determination dated 11/7/82; Rule 62-296.406(2); Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-082]

P.5. **Sulfur Dioxide**. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 1.1 lb per MMBtu heat input, and 170.70 lb per hour and 727.00 TPY.

[Rule 62-210.200(42), F.A.C., BACT Determination dated 11/7/82; Rule 62-296.406(3); Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-082]

P.6. **Visible Emissions**. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity except 27% for one 6 min. period per hour.

[Rule 62-296.406(1); Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-082]

P.7. **Nitrogen Oxides**. Nitrogen oxides emissions shall not exceed 64.0 lb per hour.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-082]

P.8. **Carbon Monoxide**. Carbon Monoxide emissions shall not exceed 5.3 lb per hour.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-082]

P.9. **Volatile Organic Compounds**. VOC emissions shall not exceed 1.1 lb per hour.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-082]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

P.10. Particulate Matter. This emissions unit shall be assumed to be in compliance with the Particulate Matter emission limits stated in **Condition No. P.4**, if the unit complies with the Visible Emissions limitations stated in **Condition No. P.6.** and the fuel sulfur content restrictions stated in **Condition No. P.2.** The sulfur content shall be verified using the standards established in Rule 62-297.440(1), F.A.C., or maintain a record of acceptable, certified analyses of all fuel oil fired and report on an annual basis prior to March 1 of each year.

The permittee shall conduct a particulate matter compliance test using EPA Method 5 upon Department request.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-082, Amendment dated March 22, 1985]

P.11. Sulfur Dioxide. In lieu of an annual compliance stack test for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Permittee shall comply with the fuel sulfur content restrictions stated in **Condition No. P.2.** The sulfur content shall be verified using the standards established in Rule 62-297.440(1), F.A.C., or maintain a record of acceptable, certified analyses of all fuel oil fired and report on an annual basis prior to March 1 of each year.

The permittee shall conduct sulfur dioxide compliance test using EPA Method 6 upon Department request.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-082; Amendment dated February 22, 1984]

P.12. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31).

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(b)., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-082; and Rule 62-297.310(8)(a), F.A.C.]

P.13. Nitrogen Oxides. The test method for nitrogen oxides shall be EPA Method 7, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed upon Department request.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-082]

P.14. Carbon Monoxide. The test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed upon Department request.

[Construction Permit No. AC24-56210, PSD-FL-082]

P.15. Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

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

EXCESS EMISSIONS

P.16. **Excess Emissions– Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction**. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or 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 2 hours in any 24 hour period unless authorized by the Department for longer duration. Excess emissions that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.

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

P.17. **Excess Emissions – Existing Fossil Fuel Steam Generators**. Excess emissions from existing fossil fuel steam generators resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized. Excess emissions that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.

[Rule 62-210.700(2), F.A.C.]

P.18. **Excess Emissions – Existing Fossil Fuel Steam Generators – Soot Blowing and Load Change**. Visible emissions from existing fossil fuel steam generators resulting from boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change may be up to 60 percent opacity, based upon a six-minute average, for a period of up to 3 hours in any 24-hour period provided (1) best practices to minimize visible emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of elevated opacity is minimized. Particulate matter emissions from existing fossil fuel steam generators during periods of boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change may average up to 0.3 pounds per million BTU heat input for a period of up to 3 hours in any 24-hour period provided (1) best practices to minimize particulate matter emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of elevated particulate matter emissions is minimized. A load change, other than startup or shutdown, occurs when a fossil fuel steam generating unit is operating in the range of 10 percent to 100 percent of rated capacity, the change in operation exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity, and change in operation occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent or more per minute.

[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

P.19. **Excess Emissions**. Considering operational variations in types of industrial equipment operations affected by this rule, the Department may adjust maximum and minimum factors to provide reasonable and practical regulatory controls consistent with the public interest.

[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

P.20. **Excess Emissions**. In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department or the appropriate Local Program in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.

[Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C.]

P.21. **Excess Emissions– Malfunction**. After May 22, 2018, subsections 62-210.700(1) and (2), F.A.C., shall not apply to:

(a) Emission limits in Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., that have been or that become incorporated into the State Implementation Plan for the State of Florida, identified in 40 C.F.R. §52.520; and,

(b) Unit-specific emission limits that have been or that become incorporated into the State Implementation Plan for the State of Florida, identified in 40 C.F.R. §52.520.

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

ON-SPEC USED OIL/LEAD

P.16. The lead emissions cap for the facility is 9.4 TPY. The on-specification used oil fired in the 'C', 'D' & 'E' Auxiliary Boilers should not exceed 23,000,000 gallons per year which at 100 ppm yields 9.0 TPY of lead emissions. The on-specification used oil fired in the other emissions unit(s) listed above shall not exceed 0.4 TPY of lead emissions.

[Requested by the Applicant]

P.17. The on-spec used oil prior to blending shall comply with the limits listed below and shall be recorded:

ON-SPEC USED OIL SPECIFICATIONS	
Constituent/Property	**Allowable Level**
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1,000 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100°F minimum

[40 CFR 761]

P.18. On-specification used oil may be fired as follows:

1. At any time provided the maximum concentration of PCBs shall be less than 2 ppm and whether generated on or off-site. The analysis and recordkeeping requirements apply to each amount prior to blending even if to be blended with 90% virgin oil.

2. Only during normal operation temperature and not during startup or shutdown if the maximum concentration of PCBs is ≥ 2 but < 50 ppm.

[40 CFR 761]

P.19. A certified on-specification used oil analysis of each delivery prior to blending shall be retained (in lieu of testing) and reported as part of the AOR.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

P.20. A lead emissions report shall be submitted by each March 01 as part of the AOR in a table format showing all of data and results required to document that the LEAD CAP has not been exceeded for the previous calendar year.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

P.21. **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.]

40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

P.22. **NESHAP, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD Applicability**. Emissions Unit No. 068 is classified as an existing industrial boiler, and shall comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.
[40 CFR 63.7490(a)(1), 40 CFR 63.7490(d), 40 CFR 63.7575(def)]

P.23. **40 CFR 63, Subpart A-General Provision**. Table 10 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 63.15 are applicable.

[40 CFR 63.7565]

P.24. **Compliance Date.** The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD no later than January 31, 2017.

[40 CFR 63.7495(b), MACT Compliance Date Extension Letter dated October 26, 2015]

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

P.25. The applicable notification requirements in 40 CFR 63.7545 (**Specific Condition Nos. P.96. – P.98.**) according to the schedule in 40 CFR 63.7545 and in Subpart A of Part 63 shall be met.

[40 CFR 63.7495(d)].

P.26. **Subcategories of Boiler.** This unit is designed to burn gas 1 fuels, or burn liquid fuel, or heavy liquid fuel, or light liquid fuel.

[40 CFR 63.7499(l), (q), (t), and (u)]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS, WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS, AND OPERATING LIMITS

P.27. The Permittee must meet the requirements in this Specific Condition. The Permittee must meet these requirements at all times the affected unit is operating.

The Permittee must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 3, and 11 through 13 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater, for each boiler or process heater at your source. The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, in Tables 1 or 2 to this subpart are an alternative applicable only to boilers and process heaters that generate steam.

P.34. Continued:

Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for Existing Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in 40 CFR 63.7500, the Permittee must comply with the following applicable emission limits:

[Units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater]

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration
14. Units designed to burn liquid fuel	**a. HCl**	**1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input**	**1.4E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.6E-02 lb per MWh**	**For M26A, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.**
	b. Mercury	2.0E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.5E-06 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-05 lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B collect a minimum sample as specified in the method, for ASTM D6784b collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
15. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	6.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.0E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	7.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.6E-01 lb per MWh; or (2.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-03 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
16. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	7.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	9.6E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E-01 lb per MWh; or (7.5E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.6E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

P.34. Continued:

Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Work Practice Standards
As stated in 40 CFR 63.7500, the Permittee must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

If your unit is	The Permittee must meet the following
3. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually as specified in 40 CFR 63.7540. Units in either the Gas 1 or Metal Process Furnace subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for all regulated emissions under this subpart. Units in all other subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for dioxins/furans.
4. An existing boiler or process heater located at a major source facility, not including limited use units	Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operates under an energy management program compatible with ISO 50001 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in 40 CFR 63.7575:
	a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.
	b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints.
	c. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator.
	d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage.
	e. A review of the facility's energy management practices and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management practices, if identified.
	f. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control.
	g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified.
	h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.
5. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during startup	For startup of a boiler or process heater, the Permittee must use one or a combination of the following clean fuels: natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, fuel oil-soaked rags, kerosene, hydrogen, paper, cardboard, refinery gas, and liquefied petroleum gas.

P.34. Continued:

If your unit is	The Permittee must meet the following
	If the Permittee start firing coal/solid fossil fuel, biomass/bio-based solids, heavy liquid fuel, or gas 2 (other) gases, the Permittee must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices except limestone injection in fluidized bed combustion (FBC) boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR), and selective catalytic reduction (SCR). The Permittee must start your limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, SNCR, and SCR systems as expeditiously as possible. Startup ends when steam or heat is supplied for any purpose.
	The Permittee must comply with all applicable emission limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. The Permittee must collect monitoring data during periods of startup, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b). The Permittee must keep records during periods of startup. The Permittee must provide reports concerning activities and periods of startup, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7555.
6. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during shutdown	The Permittee must operate all CMS during shutdown. While firing coal/solid fossil fuel, biomass/bio-based solids, heavy liquid fuel, or gas 2 (other) gases during shutdown, the Permittee must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and operate all applicable control devices, except limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, SNCR, and SCR.
	The Permittee must comply with all applicable emissions limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. The Permittee must collect monitoring data during periods of shutdown, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b). The Permittee must keep records during periods of shutdown. The Permittee must provide reports concerning activities and periods of shutdown, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7555.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1)]

P.28. The Permittee must meet each operating limit in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD that applies to your boiler or process heater. If the Permittee use a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Table 4 to this subpart, or the Permittee wish to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit or an alternative monitoring parameter, the Permittee must apply to the EPA Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in 40 CFR 63.7500, the Permittee must comply with the applicable operating limits:

When complying with a Table 2, 11, 12, or 13 numerical emission limit using	The Permittee must meet these operating limits
7. Fuel analysis	Maintain the fuel type or fuel mixture such that the applicable emission rates calculated according to 40 CFR 63.7530(c)(1), (2) and/or (3) is less than the applicable emission limits.
8. Performance testing	For boilers that demonstrate compliance with a performance test, maintain the operating load of each unit such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the most recent performance test.

P.34. Continued:

When complying with a Table 2, 11, 12, or 13 numerical emission limit using	The Permittee must meet these operating limits
9. Oxygen analyzer system	For boilers subject to a CO emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an O2 analyzer system as specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a), maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test, as specified in Table 8. This requirement does not apply to units that install an oxygen trim system since these units will set the trim system to the level specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a).
10. SO2 CEMS	For boilers subject to an HCl emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an SO2 CEMS, maintain the 30-day rolling average SO2 emission rate at or below the highest hourly average SO2 concentration measured during the most recent HCl performance test, as specified in Table 8.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(2)]

P.29. At all times, the Permittee must operate and maintain any affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3)]

P.30. As provided in 40 CFR 63.6(g), EPA may approve use of an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

[40 CFR 63.7500(b)]

P.31. These standards apply at all times the affected unit is operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown during which time the Permittee must comply only with Table 3 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7500(f)]

Affirmative Defense for Violation of Emission Standards During Malfunction.

P.32. In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in 40 CFR 63.7500 the Permittee may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at 40 CFR 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed if the Permittee fail to meet your burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.
(a) *Assertion of affirmative defense.* To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, the Permittee must timely meet the reporting requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:
(1) The violation:

P.38. Continued:

(i) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner; and
(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design, or better operation and maintenance practices; and
(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and
(iv) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and
(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred; and P.39**. Continued:**

(3) The frequency, amount, and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and
(4) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and
(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment, and human health; and
(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and
(7) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and
(8) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and
(9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

[40 CFR 63.7501(a)(l) – (9)]

P.33. **Report**. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in 40 CFR 63.7500 of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.7501(b)]

GENERAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

P.34. The Permittee must be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits in this subpart. These limits apply to the Permittee at all times the affected unit is operating.

[40 CFR 63.7505(a)]

P.35. The Permittee must demonstrate compliance with all applicable emission limits using performance stack testing, fuel analysis, or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or particulate matter continuous parameter monitoring system (PM CPMS), where applicable. The Permittee may demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride (HCl), mercury, or total selected metals (TSM) using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to (40 CFR 63.7530(c)) **Specific Condition No. P.85.**, is less than the applicable emission limit. (For gaseous fuels, the Permittee may not use fuel analyses to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard.) Otherwise, the Permittee must demonstrate compliance for HCl, mercury, or TSM using performance testing, if subject to an applicable emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to 40 CFR Subpart, DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7505(c)]

P.36. If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits (including the use of CPMS), or with a CEMS, or COMS, the Permittee must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or CPMS. This requirement also applies to the Permittee if the Permittee petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

(1) For each CMS required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), the Permittee must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in 40 CFR 63.8(d) and the elements described in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iii) of this Specific Condition. The Permittee must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to the performance specifications under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.7525. Using the process described in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(4), the Permittee may request approval of alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph and, if approved, include the alternatives in your site-specific monitoring plan.
(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift).

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, the Permittee must also address paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d); and

P.42. Continued:

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(3) The Permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site specific monitoring plan.

(4) The Permittee must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)]

P.37. For each CMS required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), the Permittee must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in 40 CFR 63.8(d) and the elements described in paragraphs(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to the performance specifications under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of (40 CFR 63.7525) **Specific Condition No. P.84**. Using the process described in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(4), the Permittee may request approval of alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph and, if approved, include the alternatives in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);
(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift).

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)(1)(i) – (iii)]

P.38. In your site-specific monitoring plan, the Permittee must also address paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this Specific Condition.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to this subpart), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).
[40 CFR 63.7505(d)(2)(i) – (iii)]

P.39. The Permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)(3)]

P.40. The Permittee must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)(4)]

FUEL ANALYSES, FUEL SPECIFICATION, AND PROCEDURES

P.41. For each boiler or process heater that is required or that the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Tables 2 or 11 through 13 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD through performance testing, your initial compliance requirements include all the following:

(1) Conduct performance tests according to 40 CFR 63.7520 **Specific Condition No. P.65.**, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, Table 5.

(2) Conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to 40 CFR 63.7521 **Specific Condition No. P.70.,** and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, Table 6, except as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) When natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels, the Permittee are not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those fuels according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart. If gaseous fuels other than natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels and those gaseous fuels are subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, part 61, or part 65, the Permittee are not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those fuels according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart.

(ii) The Permittee are not required to conduct a chlorine fuel analysis for any gaseous fuels. The Permittee must conduct a fuel analysis for mercury on gaseous fuels unless the fuel is exempted in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this **Specific Condition**.

[40 CFR 63.7510(a)(1), and (2)(ii) and (iii)]

P.42. Establish operating limits according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart Row 4.

If the Permittee have an applicable emission limit for	**And your operating limits are based on**	**The Permittee must**	**Using**	**According to the following requirements**
4. Carbon monoxide	**a.** Oxygen	**i.** Establish a unit-specific limit for minimum oxygen level according to 40 CFR 63.7520	**(1)** Data from the oxygen analyzer system specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a)	**(a)** The Permittee must collect oxygen data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests.

P.48. Continued:

If the Permittee have an applicable emission limit for	And your operating limits are based on	The Permittee must	Using	According to the following requirements
				(b) Determine the hourly average oxygen concentration by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.
				(c) Determine the lowest hourly average established during the performance test as your minimum operating limit.

[40 CFR 63.7530, Table 7, Row 4]

P.43. Establish operating limits according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart Row 5.

If the Permittee have an applicable emission limit for	And your operating limits are based on	The Permittee must	Using	According to the following requirements
5. Any pollutant for which compliance is demonstrated by a performance test	**a.** Boiler or process heater operating load	**i.** Establish a unit specific limit for maximum operating load according to 40 CFR 63.7520(c)	**(1)** Data from the operating load monitors or from steam generation monitors	**(a)** The Permittee must collect operating load or steam generation data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance test.
				(b) Determine the average operating load by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.
				(c) Determine the average of the three test run averages during the performance test, and multiply this by 1.1 (110 percent) as your operating limit.

[40 CFR 63.7510(a)(3), and Table 7 Rows 4 and 5]

P.44. Conduct CMS performance evaluations according to 40 CFR 63.7525 **Specific Condition No. P.84.**

[40 CFR 63.7510(a)(4)]

P.45. For each boiler or process heater that the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart for HCl, mercury, or TSM through fuel analysis, your initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart and establish operating limits according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 8 to this subpart. The fuels described in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of **Specific Condition No. P.48,** are exempt from these fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. The fuels described in paragraph

(2)(i) of this **Specific Condition No. P.48,** are exempt from the chloride fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. Boilers and process heaters that use a CEMS for mercury or HCl are exempt from the performance testing and operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section for the HAP for which CEMS are used.

[40 CFR 63.7510(b)]

P.46. If your boiler or process heater is subject to a carbon monoxide (CO) limit, your initial compliance demonstration for CO is to conduct a performance test for CO according to Table 5 to this subpart or conduct a performance evaluation of your continuous CO monitor, if applicable, according to 40 CFR 63.7525.

Boilers and process heaters that use a CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 11 to 40 CFR 63, subpart DDDDD, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a), are exempt from the initial CO performance testing and oxygen concentration operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

[40 CFR 63.7510(c)]

P.47. If your boiler or process heater is subject to a PM limit, your initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance test in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7510(d)]

P.48. For existing affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), the Permittee must complete the initial compliance demonstration, as specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart, DDDDD, no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in (40 CFR 63.7495) **Specific Condition No. P.31**, and according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart. The Permittee must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) **Specific Condition No. P.94,** no later than the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495. The Permittee must complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to this subpart no later than the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495.

[40 CFR 63.7510(e)]

SUBSEQUENT PERFORMANCE TESTS, FUEL ANALYSES, OR TUNE-UPS

P.49. The Permittee must conduct all applicable performance tests according to (40 CFR 63.7520) **Specific Condition No. P.64,** on an annual basis, except as specified in paragraphs **Specific Condition No. P.57 – P.60, and P.62.** Annual performance tests must be completed no more than 13 months after the previous performance test, except as specified in paragraphs **Specific Condition No. P.57 – P.60, and P.63.**
[40 CFR 63.7515(a)]

P.50. If your performance tests for a given pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit (or, in limited instances as specified in Tables 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, at or below the emission limit) for the pollutant, and if there are no changes in the operation of the individual boiler or process heater or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, the Permittee may choose to conduct performance tests for the pollutant every third year. Each such performance test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test. If the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance using emission averaging under 40 CFR 63.7522, the Permittee must continue to conduct performance tests annually. The requirement to test at maximum chloride input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for HCl. The requirement to test at maximum mercury input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for mercury. The requirement to test at maximum TSM input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for TSM.

[40 CFR 63.7515(b)]

P.51. If a performance test shows emissions exceeded the emission limit or 75 percent of the emission limit (as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart) for a pollutant, the Permittee must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 2-year period meet the required level (at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart).

[40 CFR 63.7515(c)]

P.52. If the Permittee are required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, the Permittee must conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year performance tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12) **Specific Condition No. P.94**, respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each biennial tune-up specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(11) must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up. Each 5-year tune-up specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(12) must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), the first annual, biennial, or 5- year tune-up must be no later than 13 months, 25 months, or 61 months, respectively, after the initial startup of the new or reconstructed affected source.

[40 CFR 63.7515(d)]

P.53. If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with the mercury, HCl, or TSM based on fuel analysis, the Permittee must conduct a monthly fuel analysis according to 40 CFR 63.7521 for each type of fuel burned that is subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart. The Permittee may comply with this monthly requirement by completing the fuel analysis any time within the calendar month as long as the analysis is separated from the previous analysis by at least 14 calendar days. If the Permittee burn a new type of fuel, the Permittee must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel in your boiler or process heater. The Permittee must still meet all applicable continuous compliance requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540. If each of 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrates 75 percent or less of the compliance level, the Permittee may decrease the fuel analysis frequency to quarterly for that fuel. If any quarterly sample exceeds 75 percent of the compliance level or the Permittee begin burning a new type of fuel, the Permittee must return to monthly monitoring for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses are again less than 75 percent of the compliance level.

[40 CFR 63.7515(e)]

P.54. The Permittee must report the results of performance tests and the associated fuel analyses within 60 days after the completion of the performance tests. This report must also verify that the operating limits for each boiler or process heater have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests must include all applicable information required in
40 CFR 63.7550.

[40 CFR 63.7515(f)]

P.55. For affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490) that have not operated since the previous compliance demonstration and more than one year has passed since the previous compliance demonstration, the Permittee must complete the subsequent compliance demonstration, if subject to the
emission limits in Tables 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart. The Permittee must complete a subsequent tune-up by following the procedures described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) and the schedule described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(13) **Specific Condition No. P.94,** for units that are not operating at the time of their scheduled tune-up.

[40 CFR 63.7515(g)]

P.56. If the Permittee operate a CO CEMS that meets the Performance Specifications outlined in 40 CFR 63.7525(a)(3) **Specific Condition No. P.84,** of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD to demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 2, to 40 CFR Subpart, DDDDD, the Permittee are not required to conduct CO performance tests and are not subject to the oxygen concentration operating limit requirement specified in 40 CFR 63.7510(a) **Specific Condition No. P.49**.

[40 CFR 63.7515(i)]

STACK TESTS AND PROCEDURES

P.57. The Permittee must conduct all performance tests according to 40 CFR 63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). The Permittee must also develop a site-specific stack test plan according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(c). The Permittee shall conduct all performance tests under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the Permittee based on the representative performance of each boiler or process heater for the period being tested. Upon request, the Permittee shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests.

[40 CFR 63.7520(a)]

P.58. The Permittee must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7520(b)]

P.59. The Permittee must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD. The Permittee must conduct performance tests at representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that has the highest content of chlorine and mercury, and TSM if the Permittee are opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard and the Permittee must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these performance tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test. Following each performance test and until the next performance test, the Permittee must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7520(c)]

P.60. The Permittee must conduct a minimum of three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7(e)(3). Each test run must comply with the minimum applicable sampling times or volumes specified in Tables 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7520(d)]

P.61. To determine compliance with the emission limits, the Permittee must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter (PM) concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured mercury concentrations, and the measured TSM concentrations that result from the performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates.

[40 CFR 63.7520(e)]

P.62. Except for a 30-day rolling average based on CEMS (or sorbent trap monitoring system) data, if measurement results for any pollutant are reported as below the method detection level (e.g., laboratory analytical results for one or more sample components are below the method defined analytical detection level), the Permittee must use the method detection level as the measured emissions level for that pollutant in calculating compliance. The measured result for a multiple component analysis (e.g., analytical values for multiple Method 29 fractions both for individual HAP metals and for total HAP metals) may include a combination of method detection level data and analytical data reported above the method detection level.

[40 CFR 63.7520(f)]

FUEL ANALYSES, FUEL SPECIFICATION, AND PROCEDURES

P.63. For liquid fuels, the Permittee must conduct fuel analyses for chloride and mercury according to the procedures **Specific Condition Nos. P.71 – P.74**, and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable. For solid fuels and liquid fuels, the Permittee must also conduct fuel analyses for TSM if the Permittee are opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard. The Permittee are required to conduct fuel analyses only for fuels and units that are subject to emission limits for mercury, HCl, or TSM in Tables 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7521(a)]

P.64. The Permittee must develop a site-specific fuel monitoring plan according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this **Specific Condition**, if the Permittee are required to conduct fuel analyses as specified in 40 CFR 63.7510.

(1) If the Permittee intend to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, the Permittee must submit the fuel analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 60 days before the date that the Permittee intend to conduct the initial compliance demonstration described in (40 CFR 63.7510) **Specific Condition P.48.**

(2) The Permittee must include the information contained in paragraphs (2)(i) through (vi) of this **Specific Condition** in your fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all fuel types anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each anticipated fuel type, the notification of whether the Permittee or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel analysis.

(iii) For each anticipated fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the composite samples if your procedures are different from paragraph 40 CFR 63.7521(c) or (d) of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types.

(iv) For each anticipated fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of chlorine or mercury.

[40 CFR 63.7521(b)(1), (2)]

P.65. If the Permittee request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, the Permittee must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that the Permittee are proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.

[40 CFR 63.7521(b)(1), (2)(v)]

P.66. If the Permittee will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7521(b)(1), (2)(i) – (vi)]

P.67. The Permittee must determine the concentration of pollutants in the fuel (mercury and/or chlorine and/or TSM) in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD for use in Equations 7, 8, and 9 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

[63.7521(e)]

P.68. The Permittee must obtain a single fuel sample for each fuel type according to the sampling procedures listed in Table 6 for fuel specification of gaseous fuels.
[63.7521(h)]

EMISSIONS AVERAGING TO COMPLY WITH THIS SUBPART

P.69. As an alternative to meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 63.7500 for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury on a boiler or process heater-specific basis, if the Permittee have more than one existing boiler or process heater in any subcategories located at your facility, the Permittee may demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging, if your averaged emissions are not more than 90 percent of the applicable emission limit, according to the procedures in this section. The Permittee may not include new boilers or process heaters in an emissions average.

[63.7522(a)]

P.70. For a group of two or more existing boilers or process heaters in the same subcategory that each vent to a separate stack, the Permittee may average PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions among existing units to demonstrate compliance with the limits in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD as specified in (1) through (3) of this Specific Condition, if the Permittee satisfy the requirements in **Specific Condition No. P.79 – P.82**.

(1) The Permittee may average units using a CEMS or PM CPMS for demonstrating compliance.
(2) For mercury and HCl, averaging is allowed as follows:
(ii) The Permittee may average among units in any of the liquid fuel subcategories.
(iv) The Permittee may not average across the units designed to burn liquid, units designed to burn solid fuel, and units designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategories.

[63.7522(b)(1), (2)(ii), and (iv)]

P.71. For PM (or TSM), averaging is only allowed between units within each of the following subcategories and the Permittee may not average across subcategories:

(i) Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel.
(ii) Units designed to burn light liquid fuel.

[63.7522(b)(3)(ix), and (x)]

P.72. For each existing boiler or process heater in the averaging group, the emission rate achieved during the initial compliance test for the HAP being averaged must not exceed the emission level that was being achieved on January 31, 2013 or the control technology employed during the initial compliance test must not be less effective for the HAP being averaged than the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.

[63.7522(c)]

P.73. The averaged emissions rate from the existing boilers and process heaters participating in the emissions averaging option must not exceed 90 percent of the limits in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD at all times the affected units are operating following the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495.

[63.7522(d)]

P.74. The Permittee must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraph (1) or (2) of this **Specific Condition** using the maximum rated heat input capacity or maximum steam generation capacity of each unit and the results of the initial performance tests or fuel analysis.

(1) The Permittee must use Equation 1a or 1b or 1c of this **Specific Condition** to demonstrate that the PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions from all existing units participating in the emissions averaging option for that pollutant do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart. Use Equation 1a if the Permittee are complying with the emission limits on a heat input basis, use Equation 1b if the Permittee are complying with the emission limits on a steam generation (output) basis, and use Equation 1c if the Permittee are complying with the emission limits on a electric generation (output) basis.

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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

Where:

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

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in
40 CFR 63.7530(c). If the Permittee are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to 40 CFR 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to 40 CFR 63.7533 for that unit.

P.80. Continued:

So = Maximum steam output capacity of unit, i, in units of million Btu per hour, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575.

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Er \times Eo) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} Eo \qquad \text{(Eq.1c)}$$

Where:

Ave Weighted Emissions = Average weighted emissions for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per megawatt hour.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per megawatt hour. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in 40 CFR 63.7530(c). If the Permittee are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to 40 CFR 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to 40 CFR 63.7533 for that unit.

Eo = Maximum electric generating output capacity of unit, i, in units of megawatt hour, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575.

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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

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

Where:

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

P.80. Continued:

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in 40 CFR 63.7530(c).

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

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

[63.7522(e)(1) – (2)]

P.75. After the initial compliance demonstration described in paragraph (e) of this section, the Permittee must demonstrate compliance on a monthly basis determined at the end of every month (12 times per year) according to paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Specific Condition. The first monthly period begins on the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495. If the affected source elects to collect monthly data for up the 11 months preceding the first monthly period, these additional data points can be used to compute the 12-month rolling average in paragraph (3) of this Specific Condition.

(1) For each calendar month, the Permittee must use Equation 3a or 3b or 3c of this section to calculate the average weighted emission rate for that month. Use Equation 3a and the actual heat input for the month for each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option if the Permittee are complying with emission limits on a heat input basis. Use Equation 3b and the actual steam generation for the month if the Permittee are complying with the emission limits on a steam generation (output) basis.
Use Equation 3c and the actual steam generation for the month if the Permittee are complying with the emission limits on an electrical generation (output) basis.

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

P.81. Continued:

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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

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

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart. If the Permittee are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to 40 CFR 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to 40 CFR 63.7533 for that unit.

So = The steam output for that calendar month from unit, i, in units of million Btu, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575.

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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

Where:

Ave Weighted Emissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per megawatt hour, for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per megawatt hour. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart. If the Permittee are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to 40 CFR 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to 40 CFR 63.7533 for that unit.

Eo = The electric generating output for that calendar month from unit, i, in units of megawatt hour, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575.

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

P.81. Continued:

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

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

$$Eavg = \sum_{i=1}^{n} ERi \div 12 \quad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

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

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

[63.7522(f)(1), (2)]

P.76. The Permittee must develop, and submit upon request to the applicable Administrator for review and approval, an implementation plan for emission averaging according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must submit the implementation plan no later than 180 days before the date that the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the emission averaging option.

(2) The Permittee must include the information contained in paragraphs (2)(i) through (vii) of this section in your implementation plan for all emission sources included in an emissions average:

(i) The identification of all existing boilers and process heaters in the averaging group, including for each either the applicable HAP emission level or the control technology installed as of
January 31, 2013 and the date on which the Permittee are requesting emission averaging to commence;

(ii) The process parameter (heat input or steam generated) that will be monitored for each averaging group;

(iii) The specific control technology or pollution prevention measure to be used for each emission boiler or process heater in the averaging group and the date of its installation or application. If the pollution prevention measure reduces or eliminates emissions from multiple boilers or process heaters, the owner or operator must identify each boiler or process heater;

(iv) The test plan for the measurement of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7520;

(v) The operating parameters to be monitored for each control system or device consistent with
40 CFR 63.7500 and Table 4, and a description of how the operating limits will be determined;

(vi) If the Permittee request to monitor an alternative operating parameter pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7525, the Permittee must also include:

(A) A description of the parameter(s) to be monitored and an explanation of the criteria used to select the parameter(s); and

(B) A description of the methods and procedures that will be used to demonstrate that the parameter indicates proper operation of the control device; the frequency and content of monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements; and a demonstration, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, that the proposed monitoring frequency is sufficient to represent control device operating conditions; and

(vii) A demonstration that compliance with each of the applicable emission limit(s) will be achieved under representative operating load conditions. Following each compliance demonstration and until the next compliance demonstration, the Permittee must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

P.82. Continued:

(3) The Administrator shall review and approve or disapprove the plan according to the following criteria:

(i) Whether the content of the plan includes all of the information specified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section; and

(ii) Whether the plan presents sufficient information to determine that compliance will be achieved and maintained.

(4) The applicable Administrator shall not approve an emission averaging implementation plan containing any of the following provisions:

(i) Any averaging between emissions of differing pollutants or between differing sources; or

(ii) The inclusion of any emission source other than an existing unit in the same subcategories.

[63.7522(g)(1) – (4)(i), (ii)]

MONITORING, INSTALLATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

P.77. If your boiler or process heater is subject to a CO emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee must install, operate, and maintain an oxygen analyzer system, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, or install, certify, operate and maintain continuous emission monitoring systems for CO and oxygen according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (7) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Install the CO CEMS and oxygen analyzer by the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495. The CO and oxygen levels shall be monitored at the same location at the outlet of the boiler or process heater.

(2) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee must install, certify, operate, and maintain a CO CEMS and an oxygen analyzer according to the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7505(d) **Specific Condition No. P.43**, and the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of **Specific Condition No. P.94.** Any boiler or process heater that has a CO CEMS that is compliant with Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, a site specific monitoring plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7505(d), and the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of this section must use the CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(i) The Permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each CO CEMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(ii) During each relative accuracy test run of the CO CEMS, the Permittee must be collect emission data for CO concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the CO CEMS and by Method 10, 10A, or 10B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4. The relative accuracy testing must be at representative operating conditions.

P.83. Continued:

(iii) The Permittee must follow the quality assurance procedures (e.g., quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests) of Procedure 1 of appendix F to part 60. The measurement span value of the CO CEMS must be two times the applicable CO emission limit, expressed as a concentration.

(iv) Any CO CEMS that does not comply with 40 CFR 63.7525(a) cannot be used to meet any requirement in this subpart to demonstrate compliance with a CO emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(v) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(3) Complete a minimum of one cycle of CO and oxygen CEMS operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. Collect CO and oxygen data concurrently. Collect at least four CO and oxygen CEMS data values representing the four 15- minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CEMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(4) Reduce the CO CEMS data as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(g)(2).

(5) Calculate one-hour arithmetic averages, corrected to 3 percent oxygen from each hour of CO CEMS data in parts per million CO concentration. The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be used to calculate the 30-day or 10-day rolling average emissions. Use Equation 19-19 in section 12.4.1 of Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 for calculating the average CO concentration from the hourly values.

(6) For purposes of collecting CO data, operate the CO CEMS as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b) **Specific Condition No. P.93.** The Permittee must use all the data collected during all periods in calculating data averages and assessing compliance, except that the Permittee must exclude certain data as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(c) **Specific Condition No. P.93.** Periods when CO data are unavailable may constitute monitoring deviations as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(d) **Specific Condition No. P.93.**

(7) Operate an oxygen trim system with the oxygen level set no lower than the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test as the operating limit for oxygen according to Table 7 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7525(a)(1) – (7)

P.78. If the Permittee have an applicable opacity operating limit in this rule, and are not otherwise required or elect to install and operate a PM CPMS, PM CEMS, or a bag leak detection system, the Permittee must install, operate, certify and maintain each COMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section by the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

P.84.Continued:

(2) The Permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.
(3) As specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(g)(2).

(5) The Permittee must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) The Permittee must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(e). The Permittee must identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit. Any 6-minute period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(7) The Permittee must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and daily block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

[40 CFR 63.7525(c)(1) – (7)]

P.79. If the Permittee have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS other than a PM CPMS or COMS, the Permittee must install, operate, and maintain each CMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this **Specific Condition** by the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495 **Specific Condition No. P.31.**

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation every 15-minutes. The Permittee must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation, one representing each of the four 15-minute periods in an hour, to have a valid hour of data.

(2) The Permittee must operate the monitoring system as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b) **Specific Condition No. P.93.**, and comply with the data calculation requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(c) **Specific Condition No. P.93.**

(3) Any 15-minute period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.
Other situations that constitute a monitoring deviation are specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(d) **Specific Condition No. P.93.**

(4) The Permittee must determine the 30-day rolling average of all recorded readings, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.7535(c) **Specific Condition No. P.93.**

(5) The Permittee must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.
[40 CFR 63.7525(d)(1) – (5)]

P.80. If the Permittee are not required to use a PM CPMS and elect to use a fabric filter bag leak detection system to comply with the requirements of this subpart, the Permittee must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate the bag leak detection system as specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must install a bag leak detection sensor(s) in a position(s) that will be representative of the relative or absolute PM loadings for each exhaust stack, roof vent, or compartment (e.g., for a positive pressure fabric filter) of the fabric filter.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the bag leak detection system in accordance with your monitoring plan and consistent with the guidance provided in EPA-454/R-98-015 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14).

(3) Use a bag leak detection system certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter or less.

(4) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a device to record continuously the output signal from the sensor.

(5) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a system that will alert plant operating personnel when an increase in relative PM emissions over a preset level is detected. The alert must easily recognizable (e.g., heard or seen) by plant operating personnel.

(6) Where multiple bag leak detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alert may be shared among detectors.

[40 CFR 63.7525(j)(1) – (6)]

P.81. For each unit for which the Permittee decide to demonstrate compliance with the mercury or HCl emissions limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart by use of a CEMS for mercury or HCl, the Permittee must install, certify, maintain, and operate a CEMS measuring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraphs (1) through (8) of this **Specific Condition**. For HCl, this option for an affected unit takes effect on the date a final performance specification for a HCl CEMS is published in the Federal Register or the date of approval of a site-specific monitoring plan.

(1) Notify the Administrator one month before starting use of the CEMS, and notify the Administrator one month before stopping use of the CEMS.

(2) Each CEMS shall be installed, certified, operated, and maintained according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(14) for a mercury CEMS and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(15) for a HCl CEMS.

(3) For a new unit, the Permittee must complete the initial performance evaluation of the CEMS by the latest of the dates specified in paragraph (3)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) No later than July 30, 2013.

(ii) No later 180 days after the date of initial startup.

P.87. Continued:

(iii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(4) For an existing unit, the Permittee must complete the initial performance evaluation by the latter of the two dates specified in paragraph (4)(i) and (ii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) No later than July 29, 2016.

(ii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(5) Compliance with the applicable emissions limit shall be determined based on the 30-day rolling average of the hourly arithmetic average emissions rates using the continuous monitoring system outlet data. The 30-day rolling arithmetic average emission rate (lb/MMBtu) shall be calculated using the equations in EPA Reference Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7, but substituting the mercury or HCl concentration for the pollutant concentrations normally used in Method 19.

(6) Collect CEMS hourly averages for all operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis.
Collect at least four CMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(7) The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be expressed in lb/MMBtu and shall be used to calculate the boiler 30-day and 10-day rolling average emissions.

(8) The Permittee are allowed to substitute the use of the PM, mercury or HCl CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with the PM, mercury or HCl emissions limit, and if the Permittee are using an acid gas wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection control technology to comply with the HCl emission limit, the Permittee are allowed to substitute the use of a sulfur dioxide (SO2) CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with HCl emissions limit.

[40 CFR 63.7525(l)(1) – (8)]

INITIAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMISSION LIMITATIONS, FUEL SPECIFICATIONS AND WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS

P.82. The Permittee must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies to the Permittee by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to 40 CFR 63.7520, **Specific Condition No. P.64 and P.65**, and Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. The requirement to conduct a fuel analysis is not applicable for units that burn a single type of fuel, as specified by 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) **Specific Condition No. P.48.** If applicable, the Permittee must also install, operate, and maintain all applicable CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS) according to (40 CFR 63.7525) **Specific Condition No. P.84.**

[40 CFR 63.7530(a)]

P.83. If the Permittee demonstrate compliance through performance testing, the Permittee must establish each site specific operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to the Permittee according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7520 **Specific Condition No. P.65.**, Table 7 to this subpart, and paragraph (4) of this **Specific Condition**, as applicable. The Permittee must also conduct fuel analyses according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**, as applicable, and as specified in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2) **Specific Condition No. P.48.** (Note that 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2) exempts certain fuels from the fuel analysis requirements.) However, if the Permittee switch fuel(s) and cannot show that the new fuel(s) does (do) not increase the chlorine, mercury, or TSM input into the unit through the results of fuel analysis, then the Permittee must repeat the performance test to demonstrate compliance while burning the new fuel(s).

(1) The Permittee must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (Cl input) during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) The Permittee must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that the Permittee could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of chlorine.

(ii) During the fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride, the Permittee must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (Ci).

(iii) The Permittee must establish a maximum chlorine input level using Equation 7 of this section.

$$Clinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ci \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

Where:

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

Ci = Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

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

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

(2) The Permittee must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level (Mercury input) during the initial fuel analysis using the procedures in paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**.

(i) The Permittee must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that the Permittee could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of mercury.

P.89. Continued:

(ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, the Permittee must determine the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned (HG i).

(iii) The Permittee must establish a maximum mercury input level using Equation 8 of this section.

$$Mercuryinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (HGi \times Qi) \qquad \text{(Eq. 8)}$$

Where:

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

HG i = Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, i, analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

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

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

(3) If the Permittee opt to comply with the alternative TSM limit, the Permittee must establish the maximum TSM fuel input (TSM input) for solid or liquid fuels during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (3)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition**

(i) The Permittee must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that the Permittee could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of TSM.

(ii) During the fuel analysis for TSM, the Permittee must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM, and the average TSM concentration of each fuel type burned (TSMi).

(iii) The Permittee must establish a maximum TSM input level using Equation 9 of this **Specific Condition**.

$$TSMinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (TSMi \times Qi) \qquad \text{(Eq. 9)}$$

P.89. Continued:

Where:

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

TSM i = Arithmetic average concentration of TSM in fuel type, i, analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM. If the Permittee do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi.
n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

[40 CFR 63.7530(b)(1) – (3)]

P.84. If the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, the Permittee must conduct fuel analyses according to 40 C FR 63.7521 and follow the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) If the Permittee burn more than one fuel type, the Permittee must determine the fuel mixture the Permittee could burn in your boiler or process heater that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(2) The Permittee must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided t-statistic test described in Equation 15 of this section.

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

Where:

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

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

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

t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile (t0.1) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a t-Distribution Critical Value Table.

P.90. Continued:

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that the Permittee calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 16 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for HCl.

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

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

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

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

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

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate that the Permittee calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 17 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for mercury.

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

P.90. Continued:

(5) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for TSM for solid or liquid fuels, the TSM emission rate that the Permittee calculate for your boiler or process heater from solid fuels using Equation 18 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for TSM.

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 63.7530(c)(1) – (5)]

P.85. If the Permittee own or operate a unit subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee must meet the work practice standard according to Table 3 of this subpart. During startup and shutdown, the Permittee must only follow the work practice standards according to item 5 of Table 3 of this 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7530(h)]

MONITORING DATA

P.86. The Permittee must monitor and collect data according to this section and the site-specific monitoring plan required by 40 CFR 63.7505(d) **Specific Condition No. P.43.**

(b) The Permittee must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times that each boiler or process heater is operating and compliance is required, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (see 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7) of this part), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks, required zero and span adjustments, and scheduled CMS maintenance as defined in your site-specific monitoring plan. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data.

P.92. Continued:

Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. The Permittee are required to complete monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) The Permittee may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. The Permittee must record and make available upon request results of CMS performance audits and dates and duration of periods when the CMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan. The Permittee must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance and the operation of the control device and associated control system.

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

[40 CFR 63.7535(a), (b), (c), and (d)]

CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMISSION LIMITATIONS, FUEL SPECIFICATIONS AND WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS

P.87. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart, and the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to the Permittee according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart and paragraphs (1) through (19) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 63.7 and 63.7510 **Specific Condition No. P.48,** whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of this subpart except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

(2) As specified in 40 CFR 63.7550(c) **Specific Condition No. P.101,** the Permittee must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in either of the following:

P.93. Continued:

(i) Lower emissions of HCl, mercury, and TSM than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant, if the Permittee demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(ii) Lower fuel input of chlorine, mercury, and TSM than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test, if the Permittee demonstrate compliance through performance testing.

(3) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through fuel analysis for a solid or liquid fuel and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of solid or liquid fuel, the Permittee must recalculate the HCl emission rate using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530 according to paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section. The Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. P.47.** The Permittee may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the HCl emission rate.

(i) The Permittee must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7521(b) **Specific Condition No. P.71.**

(ii) The Permittee must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.

(4) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through performance testing and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, the Permittee must recalculate the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. P.90.**, are greater than the maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance test, then the Permittee must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7520 **Specific Condition No. P.65. and P.66.,** to demonstrate that the HCl emissions do not exceed the emission limit. The Permittee must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7530(b) **Specific Condition No. P.90.** In recalculating the maximum chlorine input and establishing the new operating limits, the Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for and include the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. P.48.**

(5) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of fuel, the Permittee must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (5)(i) through (iii) of this Specific Condition. The Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510 (2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. P.48.** The Permittee may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(i) The Permittee must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7521(b) **Specific Condition No. P.71.**

(ii) The Permittee must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.

P.93. Continued:

(iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(6) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through performance testing, and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, the Permittee must recalculate the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. P.90.** If the results of recalculating the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530 are higher than the maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance test, then the Permittee must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7520 **Specific Condition No. P.65,** to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit. The Permittee must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7530(b) **Specific Condition No. P.90.** The Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. P.48.** The Permittee may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(8) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee must meet the requirements in paragraphs (8)(i) through (iv) of this Specific Condition.

(i) Continuously monitor CO according to 40 CFR 63.7525(a) **Specific Condition No. P.84,** and 40 CFR 63.7535 **Specific Condition No. P.93.**

(ii) Maintain a CO emission level below or at your applicable alternative CO CEMS-based standard in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart at all times the affected unit is operating.

(iii) Keep records of CO levels according to 40 CFR 63.7555(b) **Specific Condition No. P.112.**

(iv) The Permittee must record and make available upon request results of CO CEMS performance audits, dates and duration of periods when the CO CEMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CO CEMS to operation consistent with your site specific monitoring plan.

(9) The owner or operator of a boiler or process heater using a PM CPMS or a PM CEMS to meet requirements of this subpart shall install, certify, operate, and maintain the PM CPMS or PM CEMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan as required in 40 CFR 63.7505(d) **Specific Condition No. P.43.**

(10) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, the Permittee must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (10)(i) through (vi) of this Specific Condition. This frequency does not apply to limited-use boilers and process heaters, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, or units with continuous oxygen trim systems that maintain an optimum air to fuel ratio.

P.93. Continued:

(i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (the Permittee may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;

(ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (the Permittee may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;

(iv) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NOX requirement to which the unit is subject;

(v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and

(vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, an annual report containing the information in paragraphs (a)(10)(vi)(A) through (C) of this Specific Condition,

(A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;

(B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and

(C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.

(13) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup.

(16) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through performance testing, and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, the Permittee must recalculate the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. P.90.** If the results of recalculating the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530 are higher than the maximum total selected input level established during the previous performance test, then the Permittee must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in 40

P.93. Continued:

CFR 63.7520 to demonstrate that the TSM emissions do not exceed the emission limit. The Permittee must also establish new operating limits based on this

performance test according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7530(b) **Specific Condition No. P.90.** The Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. P.48.** The Permittee may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(17) If the Permittee demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through fuel analysis for solid or liquid fuels, and the Permittee plan to burn a new type of fuel, the Permittee must recalculate the TSM emission rate using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (5)(i) through (iii) of this Specific Condition. The Permittee are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) **Specific Condition No. P.48.** The Permittee may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(i) The Permittee must determine the TSM concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7521(b) **Specific Condition No. P.71.**

(ii) The Permittee must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of TSM.

(iii) Recalculate the TSM emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530. The recalculated TSM emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

[40 CFR 63.7540(a)(1) – (6), (8) – (10), (13), (16), and (17)]

CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE UNDER THE EMISSIONS AVERAGING PROVISION

P.88. Following the compliance date, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with this subpart on a continuous basis by meeting the requirements of paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition.

(1) For each calendar month, demonstrate compliance with the average weighted emissions limit for the existing units participating in the emissions averaging option as determined in (40 CFR 63.7522(f)) **Specific Condition No. P.81, and** (40 CFR 63.7522(g)) **Specific Condition No. P.82.**

(4) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that has an approved alternative operating parameter, maintain the 30-day rolling average parameter values consistent with the approved monitoring plan.

(b) Any instance where the owner or operator fails to comply with the continuous monitoring requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition is a deviation.

[40 CFR 63.7541(a)(1) – (4)]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

NOTIFICATIONS

P.89. The Permittee must submit to the Administrator all of the notifications in 40 CFR 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (6), and 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to the Permittee by the dates specified.

[40 CFR 63.7545(a)]

P.90. If the Permittee are required to conduct a performance test the Permittee must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

40 CFR 63.7545(d)]

P.91. If the Permittee are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in 40 CFR 63.7530, the Permittee must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler or process heater, the Permittee must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for all boiler or process heaters at the facility according to 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (8), as applicable. If the Permittee are not required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in 40 CFR 63.7530(a) **Specific Condition No. P.89.,** the Notification of Compliance Status must only contain the information specified in (1) and (8) of this Specific Condition.

(1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by the Permittee or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under 40 CFR 241.3 of this chapter, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of 40 CFR 241.3 of this chapter, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests and fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits, and including:

(i) Identification of whether the Permittee are complying with the PM emission limit or the alternative TSM emission limit.

(ii) Identification of whether the Permittee are complying with the output-based emission limits or the heat input-based (i.e., lb/MMBtu or ppm) emission limits,

(3) A summary of the maximum CO emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that the Permittee have met any applicable emission standard in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, if the Permittee are not using a CO CEMS to demonstrate compliance.

(4) Identification of whether the Permittee plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing, a CEMS, or fuel analysis.

P.97. Continued:

(5) Identification of whether the Permittee plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging and identification of whether the Permittee plan to demonstrate compliance by using efficiency credits through energy conservation:

(i) If the Permittee plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, report the emission level that was being achieved or the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.

(ii) [Reserved]

(6) A signed certification that the Permittee have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) If the Permittee had a deviation from any emission limit, work practice standard, or operating limit, the Permittee must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

(8) In addition to the information required in 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) "This facility complies with the required initial tune-up according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) **Specific Condition No. P.94.**"

(ii) "This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to 40 CFR 63.7530(e)."

[40 CFR 63.7545(e)(1) – (8)]

REPORTS

P.92. The Permittee must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

[40 CFR 63.7550(a)]

P.93. Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under 40 CFR 63.10(a), the Permittee must submit each report, according to paragraph (h) of this section, by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12) **Specific Condition No. P.94.**, respectively, and not subject to emission limits or operating limits, the Permittee may submit only an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, as applicable, as specified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Specific Condition, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in 40 CFR 63.7495 **Specific Condition No. P.31.,** and ending on July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days (or 1, 2, or 5 years, as applicable, if submitting an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report) after the compliance date that is specified for your source in 40 CFR 63.7495.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for each

P.99. Continued:

boiler or process heater in 40 CFR 63.7495. The first annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must cover the applicable 1-, 2-, or 5-year periods from January 1 to December 31.

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

[40 CFR 63.7550(b)]

P.94. A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule.

(1) If the facility is subject to a the requirements of a tune up they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (5)(i) through (iv) and (xiv) of this Specific Condition.

(2) If a facility is complying with the fuel analysis they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (x), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this Specific Condition.

(3) If a facility is complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing they must submit a compliance report with the information in (5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (vii), (ix), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this Specific Condition.

(4) If a facility is complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (5)(i) through (vi), (xi), (xiii), (xv) through (xvii), and this Specific Condition.

(5)(i) Company and Facility name and address.

(ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.

(v) If the Permittee use a CMS, including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS, the Permittee must include the monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model numbers and the date of the last CMS certification or audit.

(vi) The total fuel use by each individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by the EPA or your basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

P.100. Continued:

(vii) If the Permittee are conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with 40 CFR 63.7515(b) **Specific Condition No. P.57.,** or (c) **Specific Condition No. P.58.,** the date of the last 2 performance tests and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions.

(viii) A statement indicating that the Permittee burned no new types of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit. Or, if the Permittee did burn a new type of fuel and are subject to a HCl emission limit, the Permittee must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. P.90.,** that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or the Permittee must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

If the Permittee burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, the Permittee must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. P.90.,** that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or the Permittee must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If the Permittee burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a TSM emission limit, the Permittee must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or the Permittee must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate, using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(ix) If the Permittee wish to burn a new type of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit and the Permittee cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530, or the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530 the Permittee must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

[40 CFR63.7550(c)(i) – (ix)]

P.95. A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7521 **Specific Condition No. P.70.,** and 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. P.89.,** for individual boilers or process heaters subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to 40 CFR 63.7521(f) and 40 CFR 63.7530(g).

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(x)]

P.96. If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.

P.102. Continued:

(b) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.

(c) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by the Permittee during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3) **Specific Condition No. P.36,** including actions taken to correct the malfunction.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(xi) – (xiii)]

P.97. Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10) **Specific Condition No. P.94.,** respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually, biennially, or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(xiv)]

P.98. If the Permittee plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent than the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(5)(i) **Specific Condition No. P.98.**

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(xv)]

P.99. For each reporting period, the compliance reports must include all of the calculated 30 day rolling average values based on the daily CEMS (CO and mercury) and CPMS (PM CPMS output, scrubber pH, scrubber liquid flow rate, scrubber pressure drop) data.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(xvi)]

P.100. Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)(xvii)]

P.101. For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart that occurs at an individual boiler or process heater where the Permittee are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Specific Condition.

(1) A description of the deviation and which emission limit or operating limit from which the Permittee deviated.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(3) If the deviation occurred during an annual performance test, provide the date the annual performance test was completed.
[40 CFR 63.7550(d)(1) – (3)]

P.102. For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in this subpart occurring at an individual boiler or process heater where the Permittee are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (1) through (9) of this Specific Condition. This includes any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in 40 CFR 63.7505(d) **Specific Condition No. P.43.**

(1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what the Permittee deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A characterization of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(9) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

[40 CFR 63.7550(e)(1) – (9)]

P.103. The Permittee must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Specific Condition.

(1) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (defined in 40 CFR 63.2) as required by this subpart the Permittee must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, required by this subpart and the compliance reports required in 40 CFR 63.7550(b) to the EPA's WebFIRE database by using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). Performance test data must be submitted in the file format generated through use of the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*). Only data collected using test methods on the ERT Web site are subject to this requirement for submitting reports electronically to WebFIRE. Owners or operators who claim that some of the information being submitted for performance tests is confidential business information (CBI) must

P.109. Continued:

submit a complete ERT file including information claimed to be CBI on a compact disk or other commonly used electronic storage media (including, but not limited to, flash drives) to the EPA.

The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: WebFIRE Administrator, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. At the discretion of the Administrator, the Permittee must also submit these reports, including the confidential business information, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator. For any performance test conducted using test methods that are not listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance test in paper submissions to the Administrator.

(2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation test (defined in 63.2) the Permittee must submit the relative accuracy test audit (RATA) data to the EPA's Central Data Exchange by using CEDRI as mentioned in paragraph (h)(1) of this section. Only RATA pollutants that can be documented with the ERT (as listed on the ERT Web site) are subject to this requirement. For any performance evaluations with no corresponding RATA pollutants listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance evaluation in paper submissions to the Administrator.

(3) The Permittee must submit all reports required by Table 9 of this subpart electronically using CEDRI that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due the report the Permittee must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13. At the discretion of the Administrator, the Permittee must also submit these reports, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator.

[40 CFR 63.7550(h)(1) – (3)]

RECORDS

P.104. The Permittee must keep records according to paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Specific Condition.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that the Permittee submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that the Permittee submitted, according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(viii).

[40 CFR 63.7555(a)(1), (2)]

P.105. For each CEMS, COMS, and continuous monitoring system the Permittee must keep records according to paragraphs (1) through (5) of this Specific Condition.

(1) Records described in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(vii) through (xi).

(2) Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in 40 CFR 63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).

P.111. Continued:
(3) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in 40 CFR 63.8(d)(3).

(4) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(6)(i).

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

[40 CFR 63.7555(b)(1) - (5)]

P.106. The Permittee must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits, such as opacity, pressure drop, pH, and operating load, to show continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit that applies to you.

[40 CFR 63.7555(c)]

P.107. For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the Permittee must also keep the applicable records in paragraphs (1) through (11) of this Specific Condition.

(1) The Permittee must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. P.90.**, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. The Permittee can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, the Permittee must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

(5) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. P.90.,** that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. The Permittee can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, the Permittee must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(6) If, consistent with 40 CFR 63.7515(b) **Specific Condition No. P.57,** the Permittee choose to stack test less frequently than annually, the Permittee must keep a record that documents that your emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit (or, in specific instances noted in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, less than the applicable emission limit), and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.

P.113. Continued:

(7) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler or process heater, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(8) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3) **Specific Condition No. P.36,** including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler or process heater, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(9) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530 **Specific Condition No. P.90,** that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. The Permittee can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, the Permittee must calculate TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(10) The Permittee must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.

(11) The Permittee must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7555(d)(1), (4) – (11)]

P.108. If the Permittee elect to average emissions consistent with 40 CFR 63.7522 **Specific Condition No. P.76**, the Permittee must additionally keep a copy of the emission averaging implementation plan required in 40 CFR 63.7522(g) **Specific Condition No. P.83**, all calculations required under 40 CFR 63.7522, including monthly records of heat input or steam generation, as applicable, and monitoring records consistent with 40 CFR 63.7541 **Specific Condition No. P.95**.

[40 CFR 63.7555(e)]

P.109. If the Permittee elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specification for mercury for the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, the Permittee must maintain monthly records (or at the frequency required by 40 CFR 63.7540(c)) of the calculations and results of the fuel specification for mercury in Table 6.

[40 CFR 63.7555(g)]

P.110. If the Permittee operate a unit in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory that is subject to this subpart, and the Permittee use an alternative fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, gaseous fuel subject to another subpart under this part, other gas 1 fuel, or gaseous fuel subject to another subpart of this part or part 60, 61, or 65, the Permittee must keep records of the total hours per calendar year that alternative fuel is burned and the total hours per calendar year that the unit operated during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies.
[40 CFR 63.7555(h)]

P.111. The Permittee must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.
[40 CFR 63.7555(i)]

P.112. The Permittee must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7555(j)]

RECORDS RETENTION
tion.
P.113. Records Retention:

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), the Permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) The Permittee must keep each record on site, or they must be accessible from on site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). The Permittee can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

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

GENERAL PROVISIONS

P.114. Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 40 CFR 63.15 apply to you.

[40 CFR 63.7565]

P.115. **Compliance Date.** The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD no later than January 31, 2017.

[40 CFR 63.7495(b), MACT Compliance Date Extension Letter dated October 26, 2015]

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Subsection Q. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
069	"D" Phosphoric Acid Plant

"D" Phosphoric Acid Plant emits fluoride, and the emissions are controlled by a wet scrubber. CAM does not apply for fluorides for this emissions unit.

{Permitting note: This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions; NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart T, Standards of Performance (NSPS) for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet-Process Phosphoric Acid Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)28., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) From Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing Plants. **The Part 40 CFR 63 Subparts A and AA take precedence, however these units are subject to all applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) rules if these units are out of compliance with the NESHAP**}.

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

Q.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed the Maximum Daily 1-Hour Average Rate = 110 tons 100% P_2O_5 input. The operation rate shall not exceed 800,000 tons during any 12 consecutive months of 100% P_2O_5 input.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0470002-034-AC, and PSD-FL-297]

Q.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C. and PSD-FL-297]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

Q.3. Total Fluorides.

Pollutant	Standard	Equivalent		Rule
		Lb/hr	TPY	
Total Fluoride	0.012 lb/ton equivalent P_2O_5 feed	1.32	4.8	PSD-FL-297
	0.020 lb/ton equivalent P_2O_5 feed	---	---	40 CFR 60.202(a) 40 CFR 63.602(a)

Q.3. Continued:

{Permitting Note - the limits established in PSD-FL-297 are more stringent than the NSPS and MACT standard.}

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)28., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.202(a); and PSD-FL-297]

Q.4. **Visible Emissions**. Visible Emissions shall not be equal to or greater than 20% opacity.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Q.5. Phosphorus-bearing feed material.

(1) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (CMS) according to your site-specific monitoring plan specified in 40 CFR 63.608(c) **Specific Condition No. Q.28**. The CMS must have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range and must determine and permanently record the mass flow of phosphorus-bearing material fed to the process.

(2) Maintain a daily record of equivalent P_2O_5 feed. Calculate the equivalent P_2O_5 feed by determining the total mass rate, in metric ton/hour of phosphorus bearing feed, using the monitoring system specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and the procedures specified in 40 CFR 63.606(f)(3) **Specific Condition No. Q.15**.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.203(a); and 40 CFR 63.605(a)(1), (2)]

Q.6. **P_2O_5 Feed.** The Permittee shall maintain a daily record of equivalent P_2O_5 feed by first determining the total mass rate in Mg/hr of phosphorus bearing feed using a monitoring device for measuring mass flowrate which meets the requirements of **Specific Condition No. Q.5** and then by proceeding according to 40 CFR 60.204(b)(3) **Specific Condition No. Q.10**

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.203(b)]

Q.7. **Scrubber Pressure Drop**. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring system which continuously measures and permanently records the pressure drop across each scrubber in the process scrubbing system in 15-minute block averages. The monitoring system shall be certified by the manufacturer to have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.203(c)]

Q.8. Any facility under 40 CFR 60.200(a) that commences construction, modification or reconstruction after November 7, 2014 is subject to the requirements of this **Specific Condition** instead of the requirements in **Specific Condition Q.7**. If an absorber is used to comply with 40 CFR 60.202, then the owner or operator shall continuously monitor pressure drop through the absorber and meet the requirements specified in (1) through (4) below.

Q.8. Continued:

(1) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (CMS) that continuously measures and permanently records the pressure at the gas stream inlet and outlet of the absorber. The pressure at the gas stream inlet of the absorber may be measured using amperage on the blower if a correlation between pressure and amperage is established. Alternatively, comply with the terms of an approved AMP.

(2) The CMS must have an accuracy of ±5 percent over the normal range measured or 0.12 kilopascals (0.5 inches of water column), whichever is greater.

(3) The owner or operator shall establish an allowable range for the pressure drop through the absorber. The allowable range is ±20 percent of the arithmetic average of the three test runs conducted during the performance test required in 40 CFR 60.8. The Administrator retains the right to reduce the ±20 percent adjustment to the baseline average values of operating ranges in those instances where performance test results indicate that a source's level of emissions is near the value of an applicable emissions standard. However, the adjustment must not be reduced to less than ±10 percent under any instance.

(4) The owner or operator shall demonstrate continuous compliance by maintaining the daily average pressure drop through the absorber to within the allowable range established in (3) of this **Specific Condition**. The daily average pressure drop through the absorber for each operating day shall be calculated using the data recorded by the monitoring system. If the emissions unit operation is continuous, the operating day is a 24-hour period. If the emissions unit operation is not continuous, the operating day is the total number of hours of control device operation per 24-hour period. Valid data points must be available for 75 percent of the operating hours in an operating day to compute the daily average.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.203(d)(1) – (4)]

Q.9. The Permittee must install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) and comply with the requirements specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must monitor the operating parameter(s) applicable to the control device that the Permittee use as specified in Table 3 to this subpart and establish the applicable limit or range for the operating parameter limit as specified in (1)(i) and (ii) of this **Specific Condition**, as applicable.

(i) Except as specified in (1)(ii) of this **Specific Condition**, determine the value(s) as the arithmetic average of operating parameter measurements recorded during the three test runs conducted for the most recent performance test.

(ii) If the Permittee use an absorber or a wet electrostatic precipitator to comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 2 to this subpart and the Permittee monitor pressure drop across the absorber or secondary voltage for a wet electrostatic precipitator, the Permittee must establish allowable ranges using the methodology specified in (1)(ii)(A) and (B) of this **Specific Condition**.

Q.9. Continued:

(A) The allowable range for the daily averages of the pressure drop across an absorber, or secondary voltage for a wet electrostatic precipitator, is ±20 percent of the baseline average value determined in (1)(i) of this **Specific Condition**. The Administrator retains the right to reduce the ±20 percent adjustment to the baseline average values of operating ranges in those instances where performance test results indicate that a source's level of emissions is near the value of an applicable emissions standard. However, the adjustment must not be reduced to less than ±10 percent under any instance.

(B) As an alternative to (1)(ii)(A) of this **Specific Condition**, the Permittee may establish allowable ranges for the daily averages of the pressure drop across an absorber, or secondary voltage for an electrostatic precipitator, for the purpose of assuring compliance with this subpart using the procedures described in this paragraph. The Permittee must establish the allowable ranges based on the baseline average values recorded during previous performance tests, or the results of performance tests conducted specifically for the purposes of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA. The Permittee must conduct all performance tests using the methods specified in 40 CFR 63.606 **Specific Condition No. Q.15**. The Permittee must certify that the control devices and processes have not been modified since the date of the performance test from which the Permittee obtained the data used to establish the allowable ranges. When a source using the methodology of this **Specific Condition** is retested, the Permittee must determine new allowable ranges of baseline average values unless the retest indicates no change in the operating parameters outside the previously established ranges. Alternatively, the Permittee may comply with the terms of an approved AMP.

(2) The Permittee must monitor, record, and demonstrate continuous compliance using the minimum frequencies specified in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

(3) The Permittee must comply with the calibration and quality control requirements that are applicable to the operating parameter(s) the Permittee monitor as specified in Table 5 to this 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.605(d)(1) – (3)]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

Q.10. <u>Total Fluorides</u>. The Permittee shall use the following procedures:

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the total fluorides standard in 40 CFR 60.202 as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of total fluorides shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

Q.10. Continued:

$$E = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{si} Q_{sdi} \right) / (PK)$$

where:

E=emission rate of total fluorides, g/Mg (lb/ton) of equivalent P_2O_5 feed.
Csi=concentration of total fluorides from emission point "i," mg/dscm (gr/dscf).
Qsdi=volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from emission point "i," dscm/hr (dscf/hr).
N=number of emission points associated with the affected facility.
P=equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr).
K=conversion factor, 1000 mg/g (7,000 gr/lb).

(2) Method 13A or 13B shall be used to determine the total fluorides concentration (Csi) and volumetric flow rate (Qsdi) of the effluent gas from each of the emission points. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf).
(3) The equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate (P) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

P=Mp Rp

where:

Mp=total mass flow rate of phosphorus-bearing feed, Mg/hr (ton/hr).
Rp= P_2O_5 content, decimal fraction.

(i) The accountability system of 40 CFR 60.203(a) shall be used to determine the mass flow rate (Mp) of the phosphorus-bearing feed.
(ii) The Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC) Method 9 (incorporated by reference -- see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine the P_2O_5 content (Rp) of the feed.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.204(a) and (b)]

PERFORMANCE TESTS AND COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS.

Q.11. The Permittee must conduct a performance test once per calendar year.

[40 CFR 63.606(b)]

Q.12. For affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.600) that have not operated since the previous annual performance test was conducted and more than 1 year has passed since the previous performance test, the Permittee must conduct a performance test no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2).

[40 CFR 63.606(c)]

Q.13. Performance Tests.

(1) The Permittee must conduct the performance tests specified in this section at representative (normal) conditions for the process. Representative (normal) conditions means those conditions that:

(i) Represent the range of combined process and control measure conditions under which the facility expects to operate (regardless of the frequency of the conditions); and

(ii) Are likely to most challenge the emissions control measures of the facility with regard to meeting the applicable emission standards, but without creating an unsafe condition. Operations during startup, shutdown, and malfunction do not constitute representative (normal) operating conditions for purposes of conducting a performance test.

(2) The Permittee must record the process information that is necessary to document the operating conditions during the test and include in such record an explanation to support that such conditions represent representative (normal) conditions. Upon request, the Permittee must make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

[40 CFR 63.606(d)(1), and (2)]

Q.14. In conducting all performance tests, the Permittee must use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.7(f).

[40 CFR 63.606(e)]

Q.15. Total Fluorides. The Permittee must determine compliance with the applicable total fluorides standards specified in Tables 1 and 2 to this subpart as specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Compute the emission rate (E) of total fluorides for each run using Equation AA-1:

$$E = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_i Q_i \right) / (PK) \qquad \text{(Eq. AA-1)}$$

Where:

E = Emission rate of total fluorides, gram/metric ton (pound/ton) of equivalent P_2O_5 feed.

C_i = Concentration of total fluorides from emission point "i," milligram/dry standard cubic meter (milligram/dry standard cubic feet).

Q_i = Volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from emission point "i," dry standard cubic meter/hour (dry standard cubic feet/hour).

Q.15. Continued:

N = Number of emission points associated with the affected facility.

P = Equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

K = Conversion factor, 1000 milligram/gram (453,600 milligram/pound).

(2) The Permittee must use Method 13A or 13B (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) to determine the total fluorides concentration (C_i) and the volumetric flow rate (Q_i) of the effluent gas at each emission point. The sampling time for each run at each emission point must be at least 60 minutes. The sampling volume for each run at each emission point must be at least 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). If Method 13B is used, the fusion of the filtered material described in Section 7.3.1.2 and the distillation of suitable aliquots of containers 1 and 2, described in section 7.3.3 and 7.3.4 in Method 13 A, may be omitted.

(3) Compute the equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate (P) using Equation AA-2:

$$P = M_p R_p \qquad \text{(Eq. AA-2)}$$

Where:

P = P_2O_5 feed rate, metric ton/hr (ton/hour).

M_p = Total mass flow rate of phosphorus-bearing feed, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

R_p = P_2O_5 content, decimal fraction.

(i) Determine the mass flow rate (M_p) of the phosphorus-bearing feed using the measurement system described in 40 CFR 63.605(a).

(ii) Determine the P_2O_5 content (R_p) of the feed using, as appropriate, the following methods specified in Methods Used and Adopted By The Association of Florida Phosphate Chemists (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14) where applicable:

(A) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 1 Preparation of Sample.

(B) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method A—Volumetric Method.

(C) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method B—Gravimetric Quimociac Method.

(D) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method C—Spectrophotometric Method.

Q.15. Continued:

(E) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method A—Volumetric Method.

(F) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method B—Gravimetric Quimociac Method.

(G) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method C—Spectrophotometric Method.

[40 CFR 63.606(f)(1) – (3)]

Q.16. In conducting all performance tests, the Permittee must use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.7(f).

[40 CFR 63.606(e)]

Q.17. **Visible Emissions**. When a Visible Emissions test is required, the method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(8)(c), F.A.C.]

NOTIFICATION, RECORDKEEPING, REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Q.18. The Permittee must comply with the notification requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.9. During the most recent performance test, if the Permittee demonstrate compliance with the emission limit while operating your control device outside the previously established operating limit, the Permittee must establish a new operating limit based on that most recent performance test and notify the Administrator that the operating limit changed based on data collected during the most recent performance test. When a source is retested and the performance test results are submitted to the Administrator pursuant to **(1) of Specific Condition No. Q.19**, 40 CFR 63.7(g)(1), or 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2), the Permittee must indicate whether the operating limit is based on the new performance test or the previously established limit. Upon establishment of a new operating limit, the Permittee must thereafter operate under the new operating limit. If the Administrator determines that the Permittee did not conduct the compliance test in accordance with the applicable requirements or that the operating limit established during the performance test does not correspond to representative (normal) conditions, the Permittee must conduct a new performance test and establish a new operating limit.

[40 CFR 63.607(a)]

Q.19. The Permittee must comply with the reporting and recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.10 as specified in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must comply with the general recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

(2) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d), the Permittee must report the results of the initial and subsequent performance tests as part of the notification of compliance status required in 40 CFR 63.9(h). The Permittee must verify in the performance test

Q.19. Continued:

reports that the operating limits for each process have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to 40 CFR 63.605 **Specific Condition No. Q.5**, as applicable. In the notification of compliance status, the Permittee must also:

(i) Submit the gypsum dewatering stack and cooling pond management plan specified in 40 CFR 63.602(e) **Specific Condition No. Y.2**.

(ii) If the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance by following the procedures in 40 CFR 63.605(d)(1)(ii)(B) **Specific Condition No. Q.9**, certify to the Administrator annually that the control devices and processes have not been modified since the date of the performance test from which the Permittee obtained the data used to establish the allowable ranges.

(3) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3), the Permittee must submit an excess emissions report for any exceedance of an emission limit, work practice standard, or operating parameter limit if the total duration of the exceedances for the reporting period is 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period or greater. The report must contain the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10 and (4) of this **Specific Condition**. When exceedances of an emission limit or operating parameter have not occurred, the Permittee must include such information in the report. The Permittee must submit the report semiannually and the report must be delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the calendar half. If the Permittee report exceedances, the Permittee must submit the excess emissions report quarterly until a request to reduce reporting frequency is approved as described in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(ii).

(4) In the event that an affected unit fails to meet an applicable standard, record and report the following information for each failure:

(i) The date, time and duration of the failure.

(ii) A list of the affected sources or equipment for which a failure occurred.

(iii) An estimate of the volume of each regulated pollutant emitted over any emission limit.

(iv) A description of the method used to estimate the emissions.

(v) A record of actions taken to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.608(b) **Specific Condition No. Q.27**, and any corrective actions taken to return the affected unit to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(5) The Permittee must submit a summary report containing the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(vi). The Permittee must submit the summary report semiannually and the report must be delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the calendar half.

[40 CFR 63.607(b)(1) – (5)]

Q.20. Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. The Permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. The Permittee must keep each record on site, or accessible from a central location by computer or other means that instantly provides access at the site, for

at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The Permittee may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years. [40 CFR 63.607(c)]

Q.21. In computing averages to determine compliance with this subpart, the Permittee must exclude the monitoring data specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Periods of non-operation of the process unit;

(2) Periods of no flow to a control device; and any monitoring data recorded during CEMS or continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) breakdowns, out-of-control periods, repairs, maintenance periods, instrument adjustments or checks to maintain precision and accuracy, calibration checks, and zero (low-level), mid-level (if applicable), and high-level adjustments.

[40 CFR 63.607(d)]

Q.22. Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2) required by this subpart, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, following the procedure specified in either paragraph (1) or (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site (*http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*), the Permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*http://cdx.epa.gov/epa_home.asp*). Performance test data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, the Permittee may submit performance test data in an electronic file format consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site once the XML schema is available. If the Permittee claim that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI), the Permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this **Specific Condition**.

(2) For data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13.

[40 CFR 63.607(e)]

Q.23. Within 60 days after the date of completing each continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluation (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2), the Permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedure specified in either paragraph (1) or (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

Q.23. Continued:

(1) For performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring relative accuracy test audit (RATA) pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) Performance evaluation data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT.

Alternatively, the Permittee may submit performance evaluation data in an electronic file format consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site once the XML schema is available. If the Permittee claim that some of the performance evaluation information being transmitted is CBI, the Permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic storage media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(2) For any performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40CFR 63.13.

[40 CFR 63.607(f)]

Q.24. This emissions unit is subject to specific requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart AA, Appendix A to Subpart AA – Applicability to General Provisions to Subpart AA, and alternative MACT monitoring plan (Administrative Order No. 15-T-AP dated April 30, 2015). The owner or operator is responsible for remaining in compliance with any updates made to Subpart A or AA. This EU is subject to **Facility Wide Condition No. FW9.**

[40 CFR 63-Subpart A; 40 CFR 63-Subpart AA; and Administrative Order No. 15-T-AP, Alternate MACT Monitoring Plan]

Q.25. **Recordkeeping.** Any facility under 40 CFR 60.200(a) that commences construction, modification or reconstruction after November 7, 2014 is subject to the requirements of this section. The Permittee must maintain the records identified as specified in 40 CFR 60.7(f) and in (a) and (b) of this **Specific Condition**. All records required by this subpart must be maintained on site for at least 5 years.

(a) *Records of the daily average pressure.* Records of the daily average pressure drop through the absorber.

(b) *Records of deviations.* A deviation is determined to have occurred when the monitoring data or lack of monitoring data result in any one of the criteria specified in (b)(1) and (2) of this **Specific Condition** being met.

(1) A deviation occurs when the daily average value of a monitored operating parameter is less than the minimum pressure drop, or greater than the maximum pressure drop established in 40 CFR 60.203(d)(3).

(2) A deviation occurs when the monitoring data are not available for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in a day.[40 CFR 60.205(a), and (b)]

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

Q.26. 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.]

COMMON CONDITIONS – GENERAL PROVISIONS OF 40 CFR 63

Q.27. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A.

[40 CFR 63.608(a)]

Q.28. At all times, the Permittee 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 the Permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination by the Administrator of whether a source is operating in compliance with operation and maintenance requirements will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.608(b)]

Q.29. For each CMS (including CEMS or CPMS) used to demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit or work practice, the Permittee must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must submit the site-specific monitoring plan, if requested by the Administrator, at least 60 days before the initial performance evaluation of the CMS. The requirements of this paragraph also apply if a petition is made to the Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

(1) The Permittee must include the information specified in (1)(i) through (vi) of this **Specific Condition**. in the site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Location of the CMS sampling probe or other interface. The Permittee must include a justification demonstrating that the sampling probe or other interface is at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (*e.g.*, on or downstream of the last control device).

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems.

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (*e.g.*, calibrations).

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), (c)(4)(ii), and Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

(v) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d)(1) and (2) and Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

Q.29. Continued:

(vi) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(2) The Permittee must include a schedule for conducting initial and subsequent performance evaluations in the site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The Permittee must keep the site-specific monitoring plan on site for the life of the affected source or until the affected source is no longer subject to the provisions of this part, to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator. If the Permittee revise the site-specific monitoring plan, the Permittee must keep previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the plan on site to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator, for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan. The Permittee must include the program of corrective action required under 40 CFR 63.8(d)(2) in the plan.

[40 CFR 63.608(c)(1) – (3)]

EXEMPTION FROM NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

Q.30. This emissions unit is exempted from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart T. To be exempt, a source must have a current operating permit pursuant to Title V of the Clean Air Act and the source must be in compliance with all requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA. For each affected source, this exemption is effective upon the date that the owner or operator demonstrates to the Administrator that the requirements of **Conditions Q.5., Q.6, Q.11– Q.15,** have been met.

{Permitting Note: Department made a determination that the requirements for exemption have been met by the facility as of 8/16/06. However, 40 CFR 63, Subpart BB was revised on Aug. 19, 2015. **In accordance with this regulation, the source is not in compliance with all requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA, the exemption from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart T is no longer valid.**}

[40 CFR 63.610]

Q.31. This EU is also subject to conditions in Subsection Y for the Gypsum Dewatering Stack System, and Cooling Ponds.

Q.32. Beginning on August 19, 2016, during periods of startup and shutdown (as defined in 40 CFR 63.601), the Permittee must comply with the work practice specified in this **Specific Condition** in lieu of the emission limits specified in **Specific Condition No. Q.3**. During periods of startup and shutdown, the Permittee must operate any control device(s) being used at the affected source, monitor the operating parameters specified in Table 3 of this subpart, and comply with the operating limits specified in Table 4 of this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.602(f)]

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Subsection R. this section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
070	"C" & "D" Superphosphoric Acid (SPA) Plants (Vacuum Evaporation Process)

"C" & "D" Superphosphoric Acid (SPA) Plants and east & west phosphoric acid storage tanks emit fluoride, and are controlled by a scrubber. CAM does not apply for fluoride for this emissions unit.

{Permitting note(s): These emissions units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart U, Standards of Performance for Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)29., F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C., General Preconstruction Review Requirements; Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions; 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) From Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing Plants. **The Part 40 CFR 63 Subparts A and AA take precedence, however these units are subject to all applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) rules if these units are out of compliance with the NESHAP**}.

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

R.1. Permitted Capacity. The combined operation rate shall not exceed the Maximum Daily 1-Hour Average Rate = 110 tons of 100% P_2O_5 input. The operation rate shall not exceed 876,000 tons during any 12 consecutive months of 100% P_2O_5 input.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0470002-034-AC, and PSD-FL-297]

R.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for this emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., and PSD-FL-297]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

R.3. Total Fluorides. Total Fluoride emissions at the sample ports shall not exceed 0.0087 lb/ton of equivalent P_2O_5 feed for each processing line, "C and D". The emissions limits for "C and D" combined shall not exceed 0.96 lbs/hr and 3.8 TPY.

The Permittee must include oxidation reactors in superphosphoric acid process lines when determining compliance with the total fluorides limit.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)29, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.212(a); 40 CFR 63.602(a)(1), and PSD-FL-297]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

R.4. Phosphorus-bearing feed material.

(a) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (CMS) according to your site-specific monitoring plan specified in 40 CFR 63.608(c) **Specific Condition No. R.28**, which can be used to determine and permanently record the mass flow of phosphorus-bearing feed material to the process. The continuous monitoring system (CMS) must have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range.

(b) Maintain a daily record of equivalent P_2O_5 feed. Calculate the equivalent P_2O_5 feed by determining the total mass rate, in metric ton/hour of phosphorus bearing feed, using the monitoring system specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and the procedures specified in 40 CFR 63.606(f)(3) **Specific Condition No. R.16**.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.213(a); and 40 CFR 63.605(a)(1), (2)]

R.5. P_2O_5 Feed. The Permittee shall maintain a daily record of equivalent P_2O_5 feed by first determining the total mass rate in Mg/hr of phosphorus-bearing feed using a flow monitoring device meeting the requirements of **Specific Condition No. R.5,** and then by proceeding according to 40 CFR 60.214(b)(3) **Specific Condition No. R.9**.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.213(b)]

R.6. Scrubber Pressure Drop. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring system which continuously measures and permanently records the pressure drop across each scrubber in the process scrubbing system in 15-minute block averages. The monitoring system shall be certified by the manufacturer to have an accuracy of ±5 percent over its operating range.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.213(c)]

R.7. Operating Parameter Allowable Range Methodology. If the Permittee use a control device(s) to comply with the emission limits specified in Table 1 or 2 of this subpart, the Permittee must install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) and comply with the requirements specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must monitor the operating parameter(s) applicable to the control device that the Permittee use as specified in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA and establish the applicable limit or range for the operating parameter limit as specified in (1)(i) and (ii) of this **Specific Condition**, as applicable.

(i) Except as specified in (1)(ii) of this **Specific Condition**, determine the value(s) as the arithmetic average of operating parameter measurements recorded during the three test runs conducted for the most recent performance test.

(ii) If the Permittee use an absorber or a wet electrostatic precipitator to comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 2 to this 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA and the Permittee monitor pressure drop across the absorber or secondary voltage for a wet electrostatic precipitator, the Permittee must establish allowable ranges using the methodology specified in (1)(ii)(A) and (B) of this **Specific Condition**.

R.7. Continued:

(A) The allowable range for the daily averages of the pressure drop across an absorber, or secondary voltage for a wet electrostatic precipitator, is ±20 percent of the baseline average value determined in (1)(i) of this **Specific Condition**. The Administrator retains the right to reduce the ±20 percent adjustment to the baseline average values of operating ranges in those instances where performance test results indicate that a source's level of emissions is near the value of an applicable emissions standard. However, the adjustment must not be reduced to less than ±10 percent under any instance.

(B) As an alternative to (1)(ii)(A) of this **Specific Condition**, the Permittee may establish allowable ranges for the daily averages of the pressure drop across an absorber, or secondary voltage for an electrostatic precipitator, for the purpose of assuring compliance with this 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA using the procedures described in this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must establish the allowable ranges based on the baseline average values recorded during previous performance tests, or the results of performance tests conducted specifically for the purposes of this paragraph. The Permittee must conduct all performance tests using the methods specified in 40 CFR 63.606 **Specific Condition R.10. – R.16**. The Permittee must certify that the control devices and processes have not been modified since the date of the performance test from which the Permittee obtained the data used to establish the allowable ranges. When a source using the methodology of this **Specific Condition** is retested, the Permittee must determine new allowable ranges of baseline average values unless the retest indicates no change in the operating parameters outside the previously established ranges. Alternatively, the Permittee may comply with the terms of an approved AMP.

(2) The Permittee must monitor, record, and demonstrate continuous compliance using the minimum frequencies specified in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

(3) The Permittee must comply with the calibration and quality control requirements that are applicable to the operating parameter(s) the Permittee monitor as specified in Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.605(d)(1), (2), (3)]

TEST METHODS COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES

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

R.8. <u>Total Fluorides</u>. The Permittee shall use the following procedures:

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the total fluorides standard in 40 CFR 60.212 as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of total fluorides shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{si} Q_{sdi} \right) / (PK)$$

R.8. Continued:

where:

E=emission rate of total fluorides, g/Mg (lb/ton) of equivalent P_2O_5 feed.

Csi=concentration of total fluorides from emission point "i," mg/dscm (gr/dscf).
Qsdi=volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from emission point "i," dscm/hr (dscf/hr).
N=number of emission points associated with the affected facility.
P=equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr).
K=conversion factor, 1000 mg/g (7,000 gr/lb).

(2) Method 13A or 13B shall be used to determine the total fluorides concentration (Csi) and volumetric flow rate (Qsdi) of the effluent gas from each of the emission points. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf).
(3) The equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate (P) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:
P=Mp Rp

where:

Mp=total mass flow rate of phosphorus-bearing feed, Mg/hr (ton/hr).
Rp= P_2O_5 content, decimal fraction.
(i) The accountability system of 40 CFR 60.213(a) shall be used to determine the mass flow rate (Mp) of the phosphorus-bearing feed.
(ii) The Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC) Method 9 (incorporated by reference -- see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine the P_2O_5 content (Rp) of the feed.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.214(a), (b)]

R.9. The Permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits specified in Tables 1 and 2 to this subpart, within 180 days of the applicable compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.602 **Specific Condition No. R.3**.

[40 CFR 63.606(a)]

R.10. After the Permittee conduct the initial performance test specified in **Specific Condition No. R.9**, the Permittee must conduct a performance test once per calendar year.

[40 CFR 63.606(b)]

R.11. For affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.600) that have not operated since the previous annual performance test was conducted and more than 1 year has passed since the previous performance test, the Permittee must conduct a performance test no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2).

[40 CFR 63.606(c)]

R.12. Testing. (1) The Permittee must conduct the performance tests specified in this section at representative (normal) conditions for the process. Representative (normal) conditions means those conditions that:

(i) Represent the range of combined process and control measure conditions under which the facility expects to operate (regardless of the frequency of the conditions); and

(ii) Are likely to most challenge the emissions control measures of the facility with regard to meeting the applicable emission standards, but without creating an unsafe condition. Operations during startup, shutdown, and malfunction do not constitute representative (normal) operating conditions for purposes of conducting a performance test.

(2) The Permittee must record the process information that is necessary to document the operating conditions during the test and include in such record an explanation to support that such conditions represent representative (normal) conditions. Upon request, the Permittee must make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

[40 CFR 63.606(d)(1) – (2)]

R.13. Total Fluorides. The Permittee shall meet the 40 CFR 63 Subpart AA performance testing requirements stated in **Specific Conditions R.8 – R.12, and R.16**.

[Permit 0470002-033-AV, Rule 62-204.800(7)(8)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.214, Subpart U; and Applicant's request dated Thursday, October 29, 2015]

{Permitting Note: The facility requested yearly testing in lieu of the every five years due to compliance related issues.}

R.14. In conducting performance tests, each owner or operator of an affected source shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.7(f).

[40 CFR 63.606(e)]

R.15. Total Fluorides. The Permittee must determine compliance with the applicable total fluorides standards specified in Tables 1 and 2 to this subpart as specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Compute the emission rate (E) of total fluorides for each run using Equation AA-1:

$$E = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_i Q_i \right) / (PK) \qquad \text{(Eq. AA-1)}$$

Where:

E = Emission rate of total fluorides, gram/metric ton (pound/ton) of equivalent P_2O_5 feed.

C_i = Concentration of total fluorides from emission point "i," milligram/dry standard cubic meter (milligram/dry standard cubic feet).

R.15. Continued:

Q_i = Volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from emission point "i," dry standard cubic meter/hour (dry standard cubic feet/hour).

N = Number of emission points associated with the affected facility.

P = Equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

K = Conversion factor, 1000 milligram/gram (453,600 milligram/pound).

(2) The Permittee must use Method 13A or 13B (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) to determine the total fluorides concentration (C_i) and the volumetric flow rate (Q_i) of the effluent gas at each emission point. The sampling time for each run at each emission point must be at least 60 minutes. The sampling volume for each run at each emission point must be at least 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). If Method 13B is used, the fusion of the filtered material described in Section 7.3.1.2 and the distillation of suitable aliquots of containers 1 and 2, described in section 7.3.3 and 7.3.4 in Method 13 A, may be omitted.

(3) Compute the equivalent P_2O_5 feed rate (P) using Equation AA-2:

$$P = M_p R_p \qquad \text{(Eq. AA-2)}$$

Where:

P = P_2O_5 feed rate, metric ton/hr (ton/hour).

M_p = Total mass flow rate of phosphorus-bearing feed, metric ton/hour (ton/hour).

R_p = P_2O_5 content, decimal fraction.

(i) Determine the mass flow rate (M_p) of the phosphorus-bearing feed using the measurement system described in 40 CFR 63.605(a).

(ii) Determine the P_2O_5 content (R_p) of the feed using, as appropriate, the following methods specified in Methods Used and Adopted By The Association of Florida Phosphate Chemists (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) where applicable:

(A) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 1 Preparation of Sample.

(B) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method A—Volumetric Method.

(C) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method B—Gravimetric Quimociac Method.

(D) Section IX, Methods of Analysis for Phosphate Rock, No. 3 Phosphorus-P_2O_5 or $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, Method C—Spectrophotometric Method.

R.15. Continued:

(E) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method A—Volumetric Method.

(F) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method B—Gravimetric Quimociac Method.

(G) Section XI, Methods of Analysis for Phosphoric Acid, Superphosphate, Triple Superphosphate, and Ammonium Phosphates, No. 3 Total Phosphorus-P_2O_5, Method C—Spectrophotometric Method.

[40 CFR 63.606(f)(1) – (3)]

NOTIFICATION, RECORDKEEPING, REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

R.16. The Permittee shall meet the 40 CFR 63 Subpart AA notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements stated in **Specific Conditions R.18 – R.23.**

R.17. **Notification**. Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the notification requirements in 40 CFR 63.9. During the most recent performance test, if the Permittee demonstrate compliance with the emission limit while operating your control device outside the previously established operating limit, the Permittee must establish a new operating limit based on that most recent performance test and notify the Administrator that the operating limit changed based on data collected during the most recent performance test. When a source is retested and the performance test results are submitted to the Administrator pursuant to **Specific Condition No. R.19,** 40 CFR 63.7(g)(1), or 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2), the Permittee must indicate whether the operating limit is based on the new performance test or the previously established limit.

Upon establishment of a new operating limit, the Permittee must thereafter operate under the new operating limit. If the Administrator determines that the Permittee did not conduct the compliance test in accordance with the applicable requirements or that the operating limit established during the performance test does not correspond to representative (normal) conditions, the Permittee must conduct a new performance test and establish a new operating limit.

[40 CFR 63.607(a)]

R.18. **Recordkeeping Requirements**. Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.10 as specified in (1) through (5) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) The Permittee must comply with the general recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

(2) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d), the Permittee must report the results of the initial and subsequent performance tests as part of the notification of compliance status required in 40 CFR 63.9(h). The Permittee must verify in the performance test reports that the operating limits for each process have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to 40 CFR 63.605 **Specific Condition No. R.8**, as applicable. In the notification of compliance status, the Permittee must also:

R.18. Continued:

(3) Submit the gypsum dewatering stack and cooling pond management plan specified in 40 CFR 63.602(e) **Specific Condition No. Y.2**.

(4) If the Permittee elect to demonstrate compliance by following the procedures in 40 CFR 63.605(d)(1)(ii)(B) **Specific Condition No. R.8**, certify to the Administrator annually that the control devices and processes have not been modified since the date of the performance test from which the Permittee obtained the data used to establish the allowable ranges.

(5) Each time a gypsum dewatering stack is closed, certify to the Administrator within 90 days of closure, that the final cover of the closed gypsum dewatering stack is a drought resistant vegetative cover that includes a barrier soil layer that will sustain vegetation.

(6) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3), the Permittee must submit an excess emissions report for any exceedance of an emission limit, work practice standard, or operating parameter limit if the total duration of the exceedances for the reporting period is 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period or greater. The report must contain the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10 and paragraph (b)(4) of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions. When exceedances of an emission limit or operating parameter have not occurred, the Permittee must include such information in the report. The Permittee must submit the report semiannually and the report must be delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the calendar half. If the Permittee report exceedances, the Permittee must submit the excess emissions report quarterly until a request to reduce reporting frequency is approved as described in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(ii).

(7) In the event that an affected unit fails to meet an applicable standard, record and report the following information for each failure:

(i) The date, time and duration of the failure.

(ii) A list of the affected sources or equipment for which a failure occurred.

(iii) An estimate of the volume of each regulated pollutant emitted over any emission limit.

(iv) A description of the method used to estimate the emissions.

(v) A record of actions taken to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.608(b) **Specific Condition No. R.28** and any corrective actions taken to return the affected unit to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(7) The Permittee must submit a summary report containing the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(vi). The Permittee must submit the summary report semiannually and the report must be delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the calendar half.

[40 CFR 63.607(b)(1) – (5)]

R.19. **Records**. Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. The Permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. The Permittee must keep each record on site, or accessible from a central location by computer or other means that instantly provides access at the site, for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The Permittee may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

[40 CFR 63.607(c)]

R.20. In computing averages to determine compliance with this subpart, the Permittee must exclude the monitoring data specified in (1) and (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Periods of non-operation of the process unit;

(2) Periods of no flow to a control device; and any monitoring data recorded during CEMS or continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) breakdowns, out-of-control periods, repairs, maintenance periods, instrument adjustments or checks to maintain precision and accuracy, calibration checks, and zero (low-level), mid-level (if applicable), and high-level adjustments.

[40 CFR 63.607(d)]

R.21. Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2) required by this 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, following the procedure specified in either (1) or (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site (http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html), the Permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (http://cdx.epa.gov/epa_home.asp). Performance test data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT.

Alternatively, the Permittee may submit performance test data in an electronic file format consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site once the XML schema is available. If the Permittee claim that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI), the Permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(2) For data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13. [40 CFR 63.607(e)(1), (2)]

R.22. Within 60 days after the date of completing each continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluation (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2), the Permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedure specified in either (1) or (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) For performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring relative accuracy test audit (RATA) pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) Performance evaluation data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, the Permittee may submit performance evaluation data in an electronic file format consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site once the XML schema is available. If the Permittee claim that some of the performance evaluation information being transmitted is CBI, the Permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic storage media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(2) For any performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, the Permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13.

[40 CFR 63.607(f)(1), (2)]

R.23. **Recordkeeping.** The Permittee must maintain the records identified as specified in 40 CFR 60.7(f) and in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. All records required by this subpart must be maintained on site for at least 5 years.

(a) *Records of the daily average pressure.* Records of the daily average pressure drop through the absorber.

(b) *Records of deviations.* A deviation is determined to have occurred when the monitoring data or lack of monitoring data result in any one of the criteria specified in (b)(1) and (2) of this section being met.

(1) A deviation occurs when the daily average value of a monitored operating parameter is less than the minimum pressure drop, or greater than the maximum pressure drop established in 40 CFR 60.213(d)(3).

(2) A deviation occurs when the monitoring data are not available for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in a day.

[40 CFR 60.215(a), (b)(1), and (2)]

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THIS PART

R.24. This emissions unit is subject to specific requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart AA, Appendix A to Subpart AA – Applicability to General Provisions to Subpart AA, and alternative MACT monitoring plan (Administrative Order No15-T-AP dated April 30, 2015). The owner or operator is responsible for remaining in compliance with any updates made to Subpart A or AA. This EU is subject to **Facility Wide Condition No. FW10.**

R.24. Continued:

[40 CFR 63-Subpart A; 40 CFR 63-Subpart AA; and Administrative Order No. 15-T-AP, Alternate MACT Monitoring Plan]

R.25. The Permittee must comply with the general provisions in subpart A of this part as specified in appendix A to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.608(a)]

R.26. At all times, the Permittee 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 the Permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination by the Administrator of whether a source is operating in compliance with operation and maintenance requirements will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.608(b)]

R.27. **Site-specific Monitoring Plan**. For each CMS (including CEMS or CPMS) used to demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit or work practice, the Permittee must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must submit the site-specific monitoring plan, if requested by the Administrator, at least 60 days before the initial performance evaluation of the CMS. The requirements of this paragraph also apply if a petition is made to the Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

(1) The Permittee must include the information specified in (1)(i) through (vi) of this **Specific Condition** in the site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Location of the CMS sampling probe or other interface. The Permittee must include a justification demonstrating that the sampling probe or other interface is at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (*e.g.*, on or downstream of the last control device).

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems.

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (*e.g.*, calibrations).

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), (c)(4)(ii), and Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA.

R.27. Continued:

(v) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d)(1) and (2) and Table 5 to this subpart.

(vi) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(2) The Permittee must include a schedule for conducting initial and subsequent performance evaluations in the site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The Permittee must keep the site-specific monitoring plan on site for the life of the affected source or until the affected source is no longer subject to the provisions of this part, to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator. If the Permittee revise the site-specific monitoring plan, the Permittee must keep previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the plan on site to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator, for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan. The Permittee must include the program of corrective action required under 40 CFR 63.8(d)(2) in the plan.

[40 CFR 63.608(c)(1), (2), (3)]

EXEMPTION FROM NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

R.28. <u>Exemption</u>. Any affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart is exempted from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR part 60, subpart T, subpart U, or subpart NN. To be exempt, a source must have a current operating permit pursuant to title V of the Clean Air Act and the source must be in compliance with all requirements of this subpart. For each affected source, this exemption is upon the date that the Permittee demonstrate to the Administrator that the requirements of 40 CFR 63.605 and 40 CFR 63.606 (**Conditions R.5., R.7, R.8 , R.9 – R.16),** have been met.

{Permitting Note: Department made a determined that the requirements for exemption have been met by the facility as of 8/16/06. However, 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA was revised on Aug. 19, 2015. In accordance with this regulation, **the source is not in compliance with all requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA, the exemption from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart U is no longer valid.**}

[40 CFR 63.610]

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

R.29. <u>Common Testing Requirements</u>. 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.]

COMMON CONDITIONS – GENERAL PROVISIONS OF 40 CFR 63

R.30. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A.

R.31. **Compliance Timeline**. 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA was revised on Aug. 19, 2015. The compliance date is one year from the revision date (August 19, 2016).

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Subsection S. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
071	Acid Clarification Plant

Acid Clarification Plant utilizes a series of 5 rotary drum filters and a belt filter to filter 48% P_2O_5 phosphoric acid prior to evaporation to superphosphoric acid. Fluoride emissions are controlled by a packed, counter-current, wet scrubber. Since the Synspar Plant has no air emissions, the limerock (LR) bin associated with this emission unit is included here for recordkeeping purposes. The particulate matter emissions from this bin are controlled by a bag collector. CAM does not apply for fluoride for this emissions unit.

{Permitting note: This emissions unit is regulated under Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated February 28, 1978}

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

S.1. **Permitted Capacity**. The rate shall not exceed Maximum Daily 1-Hour Average Rate = 110 tons 100% P_2O_5 input. The operating rate shall not exceed 876,000 tons during any 12 consecutive months of 100% P_2O_5 input.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; permit 0470002-034-AC, and PSD-FL-297]

S.2. **Hours of Operation**. The hours of operation for this emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., and PSD-FL-297]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

S.3. Fluoride emissions shall not exceed (0.03 lb FL/ton P_2O_5 input) [1]; 3.3 lbs/hr and 13.1 TPY.

[Rule 62-210.200(42), F.A.C.; (BACT from AC24-2722 issued 02-28-78), and [1]PSD-FL-297]

From vent (LR):

S.4. **Visible Emissions**. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity.

[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

S.5. Fluoride emissions stack test method shall be EPA Method 13A or 13B incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31).

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

From vent (LR):

S.6. **Visible Emissions**. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and be performed once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31).

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

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

S.7. **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.]

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Subsection T. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
072	Molten Sulfur System for "E" & "F" Sulfuric Acid Plants

The Molten Sulfur System for "E" & "F" Sulfuric Acid Plants consists of a rail & truck unloading system with the following emission points: 1) RP - receiving pit, 2) FP - feed pit, 3) S1 - storage tanks vents (1-7), and 4) S2 - storage tanks vents (1-7). CAM does not apply.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards.}

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

T.1. Permitted Capacity. The rate shall not exceed the Maximum 12-MRA Hourly Rate = 68.75 tons of throughput or Maximum Daily 1-Hour Average Rate = 76 tons throughput.

12-MRA (MRA - Monthly Rolling Average) Hourly Rate Maximum shall not be exceeded by the 12-MRA hourly rate calculated by averaging each monthly hourly average with the previous 11 monthly hourly averages.

Throughput rate corresponds to the sulfur feed rate to the sulfuric acid plants.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; permit 0470002-034-AC and 0470005-009-AO]

T.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for this emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously 8760 hours/year (8784 in any Leap Year).

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

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U. This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

ID No.	Emission Unit Description
075	Relocatable Concrete Batch Plant

The entire concrete batch plant and auxiliary equipment will be trailer mounted for ease of movement. Aggregate and cement will be received in bags and/or by truck. Raw materials will be stored in bins, transferred via screw conveyor to a dry blender, and then fed with water to the mixing truck(s). The trucks will deliver the concrete to a staging area where it will be pumped to the desired location. The storage bin and dry blender will be equipped with a cartridge filter for particulate matter control. Auxiliary equipment includes a diesel engine generator, diesel engine power screen, and a diesel engine air compressor. The diesel engines will fire ultra-low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm.

[Application No. 0470002-074-AC]

PERFORMANCE RESTRICTIONS

U.1. **Capacities**. The plant has a capacity of producing 120 cubic yards of concrete per hour. The plant will be restricted to a maximum production of concrete, while at this facility, to 120,000 cubic yards per year. The cement and cement additive silo(s) shall be equipped with high efficiency dust collections devices (baghouses). The baghouses shall be operated at all times that the silo(s) are in operation.

[Permit No. 0470002-074-AC]

U.2. **Hours of Operation**. The hours of operation shall not be limited (i.e., 8760 hours per year (8784 in any Leap Year).

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

EMISSION LIMITING STANDARDS

U.3. **Visible Emissions.** Emissions from silos, weigh hoppers (batchers), and other enclosed storage and conveying equipment shall be controlled to the extent necessary to limit visible emissions to 5 percent opacity.

[Rule 62-296.414(1), F.A.C.]

U.4. The owner or operator shall take reasonable precautions to control unconfined emissions from hoppers, storage and conveying equipment, conveyor drop points, truck loading and unloading, and unpaved roads. The following shall constitute reasonable precautions:

a. Management of unpaved roads which shall include the following:

(i) Wetting of unpaved roads used in this project will be required twice daily unless rainfall or previous wetting has eliminated visible fugitive road dust emissions.

U.4. Continued:

(ii) Reduce truck speeds as necessary to minimize visible dust from truck traffic.

b. Use of spray bar, chute, or partial enclosure to mitigate emissions at the material drop point into the truck.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), Rule 62-296.414(2), F.A.C.]

SPECIFIC TESTING REQUIREMENTS

U.5. **Visible Emissions**. Visible Emissions test method shall be EPA Method 9 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Testing shall be conducted at the dust control emission point (EP), including but limited to the storage silo(s) and the blender. Testing at each EP shall be performed while loading a tanker truck into the silo and loading material into the blender respectively.

[Rules 62-4.070, 62-213.420(1)(a)3., 62-297.310 F.A.C.]

U.6. Visible emissions tests of silo dust collector exhaust points shall be conducted while loading the silo at a rate that is representative of the normal silo loading rate. The minimum loading rate shall be 25 tons per hour unless such rate is unachievable in practice. If emissions from the weigh hopper (batcher) operation are also controlled by the silo dust collector, the batching operation shall be in operation during the visible emissions test. The batching rate during the emissions test shall be representative of the normal batching rate and duration. Each test report shall state the actual silo loading rate during emissions testing and, if applicable, whether or not batching occurred during emissions testing.

[Rule 62-296.414(3)(c), F.A.C.]

U.7. If emissions from the weigh hopper (batcher) operation are controlled by a dust collector which is separate from the silo dust collector, visible emissions tests of the weigh hopper (batcher) dust collector exhaust point shall be conducted while batching at a rate that is representative of the normal batching rate and duration. Each test report shall state the actual batching rate during emissions testing.

[Rule 62-296.414(3)(d), F.A.C.]

RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

U.8. The permittee shall maintain daily records of the amount of wetting of the haul road including number of applications, approximate quantity of water applied, and reason if less than two applications of water were applied daily. These records shall be made available to the Department upon request.

[Rule 62-212.300, Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

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Subsection V. Emergency Engines

Because this facility operates stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines, it is subject to regulation under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, - National Emissions Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.

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

ID No.	Emission Unit Description
076	13 Emergency Engines

Engine No.(s) 1-4, 6-8, 10, and 14 are subject to regulation under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.

Engine No.(s) 15 and 16 are subject to regulation under Subpart JJJJ—Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

Engine No.(s) 17 and 18 are subject to regulation under Subpart IIII— Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. Manufacturer placed a label on the units to certify that the engines meet the applicable federal emissions requirements.

Engine No. 1: Mobile diesel generator Aux set (#3 D/L), manufactured by Allis Chamers, Model # 2900 MK1, Serial # D2-117976.

Engine No. 2: Mobile diesel generator Aux set (#2 D/L), manufactured by John Deere, Model #6329DF-01, Serial #337375T.

Engine No. 3: Mobile diesel generator Aux set (#4 D/L), manufactured by Allis Chamers, Model #2900MK1, Serial # D275931.

Engine No. 4: Diesel ELEC (#54 D/L), manufactured by Allis Chamers, Model #8900MK1, Serial # 1-7451-2D759110.

Engine No. 6: Diesel Engine STA 150 KW, manufactured by CAT, Model #3208, Serial # 30A03399.

Engine No. 7: Diesel Murphy/lima 75-13846, manufactured by Perkins, Model #LJ-33478, Serial # U428363U.

Engine No. 8: Diesel Katolight D500FRV4, manufactured by VOLVO, Model #TAD1631G, Serial # 2160034028.

Engine No. 9: Removed from Site.

Engine No. 10: Diesel ENGINE 600KW, manufactured by CAT, Model #3456, Serial # 7WG00960.

Engine No. 14: 330 HP emergency use diesel MOBILE ENGINE, FIRE PUMP, built in 2004, manufactured by CAT, Model #3126, Serial # CKK00307.

Engine No. 15: LPG Auxiliary power for radio equipment, manufactured by GM3.0L, Model #9CEXS03.0 2PA, Serial # H090023423.

Engine No. 16: LPG Auxiliary power for radio equipment SCM, manufactured by GM3.0L, Model #9CEXS03.0 2PA, Serial # H090023424.

Engine No. 17: Emergency Use Diesel mobile engine, year build/manufactured in 2014, manufactured by GENERAC. The Engine Model No. is D3400T, and the Generator's Model No. is RD020234KDSE, Serial No. 8701320.

Engine No. 18: Emergency Use Diesel engine, year build/manufactured in 2015, manufactured by GENERAC. The Engine Model No. is A2300, and the Generator's Model No. RD02023ADAE, Serial No.9473339.

The following table provides important details for Engine Nos. 1- 4, 6- 8, 10, 14- 18:

Engine	Equip #	Group Code 2	Plant	Displacement (L/cyl)	HP	Year Built/Manufactured	Use
1	000005	M04 Light Plant G	SCM	301 CID	100	1974	Limited
2	000009	M04 Light Plant G	SCM	380 CID	100	1974	Limited
3	000012	M04 Light Plant G	SCM	301 CID	100	1975	Limited
4	000014	M04 Light Plant G	SCM	301 CID	100	1975	Limited
6	000533	M04 Light Plant G	SRC	636 CID	250	1988	Limited
7	001026	M04 Light Plant G	SCC	3.9 L	100	1998	Emergency
8	001106	M04 Light Plant G	SRC	16.1 L	200	1999	Limited
10	001593	M04 Light Plant G	SRC	15.8 L	535	2001	Emergency

Engine	Equip #	Group Code 2	Plant	Displacement (L/cyl)	HP	Year Built/Manufactured	Use
14	001715	997 Other, mobile	SCM	7.2 L	330	2004	Emergency
15	002245	M04 Light Plant G	SCR	3.0 L	64	2009	Emergency
16	002246	M04 Light Plant G	SCM	3.0 L	64	2009	Emergency
17	Asset #2608		SRC	3.4 L	67	2014	Emergency
18	Asset #2607		SCC	3.4 L	27	2015	Emergency

V.1. <u>Existing Stationary RICE (Engines 1-4, 6-8, 10, and 14)</u>. 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(ii) Existing stationary RICE at major source, constructed before June 12, 2006.

An existing stationary CI RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions, the Permittee must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than **May 3, 2013**.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ENGINE NO.(s) 1-4, 6-8, 10, and 14.

V.2. (a) The Permittee must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart that apply to the Permittee at all times.

(b) At all times the Permittee 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 the Permittee 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]

V.3. Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions[1]:

a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]
b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;
c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]

During periods of startup the Permittee must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[3]

[1]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 Table 2c of this subpart, 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.
[2]Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in 40 CFR 63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.
[3]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

V.4. No testing is required as per Tables 3-5. In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(2), the facility must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop 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(f), the facility must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. 40 CFR 63.6625(h), the facility 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(i), the facility has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c.

V.5. In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6635, the facility must:

(a) If the Permittee must comply with emission and operating limitations, the Permittee must monitor and collect data according to this section.
(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities, the Permittee must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably
preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.
(c) The Permittee may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. The Permittee must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

No notification is required as per 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5); 40 CFR 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h).

Engine No.(s) 15 & 16 are subject to regulation under Subpart JJJJ—Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

ENGINE NO.(s) 15 & 16

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ENGINE NO. (s) 15 & 16

Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence construction on or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP).

EMISSION STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

V.6. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after the applicable date in January 1, 2009 that are rich burn engines that use LPG must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4231(c) for their stationary SI ICE (Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90).

40 CFR 90.103 (Table 3—Phase 2 Class II) Engine Exhaust Emission Standards by Model Year

[Grams per kilowatt-hour]

Model Year						
Engine Class	**Emission requirement**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005 and later**
II	HC +NO_X	18.0	16.6	15.0	13.6	12.1
	NMHC+NO_X	16.7	15.3	14.0	12.7	11.3
	CO	610	610	610	610	610

[40 CFR 60.4231(c); 40 CFR 60.4233(c) and 40 CFR 90.103]

V.7. Any of the engines may be replaced by a like-kind units, as needed. The permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements under 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJ and ZZZZ and include the information on the units in the subsequent revision or renewal application (whichever comes first), but no later than 180 days after the emissions unit commences operation or commences operation as modified.

[Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)3. F.A.C.]

Engine No.(s) 17 and 18 are subject to regulation under Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines; and Subpart IIII—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. Manufacturer placed a label on the units to certify that the engines meet the applicable federal emissions requirements.

V.8. **Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60**. An affected source that meets any of the criteria in (c)(1) through (7) of 40 CFR 63.6590 must meet the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part. **[**40 CFR 63.6590(c)]

V.9. **New Engines Nos. 17 and 18 (Models Years After 2007).** 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE.

[40 CFR 60.4205(b)]

V.10. The facility must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in (a)(1) through (2) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) **Engine No. 18:** For engines with a maximum engine power less than 37 KW (50 HP):

(i) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants for model year 2007 engines, and

(ii) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, 40 CFR 1039.115, and table 2 to this subpart, for 2008 model year and later engines.

(2) **Engine No. 17:** For engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants beginning in model year 2007.

[40 CFR 60.4202(a)]

V.11. The facility must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in 40 CFR 60.4204 and 40 CFR 60.4205 over the entire life of the engine.

[40 CFR 60.4206]

FUEL REQUIREMENTS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

V.12. Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a).

[40 CFR 60.4207(a)]

V.13. Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted.

[40 CFR 60.4207(b)]

V.14. After December 31, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 19 KW (25 HP) (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year engines.

[40 CFR 60.4208(a)]

V.15. In addition to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4202, it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements after the dates specified in (b) of **Specific Condition V.14**.

[40 CFR 60.4208(h)]

V.16. An emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

[40 CFR 60.4209]

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

V.17. Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions;

(2) Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and

(3) Meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you.

[40 CFR 60.4211(a)(1) – (3)]

V.18. The facility must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4205(b) **Specific Condition No. V.9.**, as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in **Specific Condition No. V.20**.

[40 CFR 60.4211(c)]

V.19. The facility must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition.** In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under this 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in (2)(i) through (iii) of this **Specific Condition** for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by (3) of this **Specific Condition** counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by (2).

(i) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance

V.19. Continued:

company associated with the engine. 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 ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii) Emergency stationary ICE 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 §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.

(iii) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency 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 (2) of this **Specific Condition**. Except as provided in (3)(i) of this **Specific Condition**, the 50 hours per calendar year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(i) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator;

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

[40 CFR 60.4211(f)(1) – (3)(i)(A) – (E)]

V.20. 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 demonstrate compliance as follows:

(1) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with maximum engine power less than 100 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance 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, if you do not install and configure the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change the emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of such action.

(2) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, 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.

(3) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, 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)]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTS, AND RECORDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

V.21. If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner 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)]

V.22. If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the owner or operator must keep records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the owner or operator that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

[40 CFR 60.4214(c)]

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ENGINE NO.(s) 17 and 18.

V.23. Table 8 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart IIII shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 60.1 through 40 CFR 60.19 apply to you.

[40 CFR 60.4218]

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Subsection W. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
077	Emergency Rental Boiler

Rental steam generating boiler with a design capacity of up to 155 MMBtu per hour maximum.

{Permitting note: This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with less than 250 Million Btu per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units; Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination dated 02/01/2013.

The permittee is authorized to have onsite this rental, steam generating unit for emergency use during the unplanned loss in steam production from any of the existing C, D or E Auxiliary Boilers.

W.1. The rental steam generating unit shall be limited to a maximum heat input rate of 155 MMBtu per hour.

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-082-AC]

FEDERAL REGULATION APPLICABILITY

W.2. **NSPS, 40 CFR 60 Subpart Db Applicability**. The affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984, and that has a heat input capacity from fuels combusted in the steam generating unit of greater than 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)).

The steam generating unit is not subject to this subpart as the unit is authorized to only to operate onsite as a temporary boiler.

Temporary boiler means any gaseous or liquid fuel-fired steam generating unit that is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another by means of, for example, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dollies, trailers, or platforms. A steam generating unit is not a temporary boiler if any one of the following conditions exists:

(1) The equipment is attached to a foundation.

(2) The steam generating unit or a replacement **remains at a location for more than 180 consecutive days**. Any temporary boiler that replaces a temporary boiler at a location and performs the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

(3) The equipment is located at a seasonal facility and operates during the full annual operating period of the seasonal facility, remains at the facility for at least 2 years, and operates at that facility for at least 3 months each year.

(4) The equipment is moved from one location to another in an attempt to circumvent the residence time requirements of this definition.

[40 CFR 60.40b(a), 40 CFR 60.40b(m), 40 CFR 60.41b]

W.3. <u>NSPS, 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc Applicability</u>. The affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after June 9, 1989 and that has a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/h)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/h).

The steam generating unit is not subject to this subpart as the unit is authorized to only to operate onsite as a temporary boiler.

Temporary boiler means a steam generating unit that combusts natural gas or distillate oil with a potential SO_2 emissions rate no greater than 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu), and the unit is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another by means of, for example, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dollies, trailers, or platforms. A steam generating unit is not a temporary boiler if any one of the following conditions exists:

(1) The equipment is attached to a foundation.

(2) The steam generating unit or a replacement remains at a location for more than 180 consecutive days. Any temporary boiler that replaces a temporary boiler at a location and performs the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

(3) The equipment is located at a seasonal facility and operates during the full annual operating period of the seasonal facility, remains at the facility for at least 2 years, and operates at that facility for at least 3 months each year.

(4) The equipment is moved from one location to another in an attempt to circumvent the residence time requirements of this definition.

[40 CFR 40.40c(a), 40 CFR 60.40c(i), 40 CFR 60.41c]

W.4. <u>NESHAP, 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD Applicability</u>. The affected facility to which this subpart applies is each industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575 that is located at, or is part of, a major source of HAP, except as specified in 40 CFR 63.7491. For purposes of this subpart, a major source of HAP is as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, except that for oil and natural gas production facilities, a major source of HAP is as defined in 40 CFR 63.761 (subpart HH of this part, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities). The steam generating unit is not subject to this subpart as the unit is authorized to only to operate onsite as a temporary boiler.

Temporary boiler means any gaseous or liquid fuel boiler that is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another by means of, for example, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dollies, trailers, or platforms. A boiler is not a temporary boiler if any one of the following conditions exists:

(1) The equipment is attached to a foundation.

(2) The boiler or a replacement remains at a location for more than 12 consecutive months. Any temporary boiler that replaces a temporary boiler at a location and performs the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

Specific Condition No. W.4. Continued:

(3) The equipment is located at a seasonal facility and operates during the full annual operating period of the seasonal facility, remains at the facility for at least 2 years, and operates at that facility for at least 3 months each year.

(4) The equipment is moved from one location to another in an attempt to circumvent the residence time requirements of this definition.

[40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – 3/21/11 Amendments, 40 CFR 63.7485, 40 CFR 63.7491(j), 40 CFR 63.7575]

W.5. **Authorized Fuel**. The steam generating unit shall fire either natural gas or low sulfur distillate (No. 2) fuel oil. The maximum sulfur content of the low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil shall not exceed 0.05 percent by weight.

[BACT Determination dated 01/11/2013, Permit No. 0470002-082-AC, Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

W.6. **Fuel Flow Meters**. The permittee shall operate and maintain equipment to continuously monitor and record the flow rates of both natural gas and low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil (e.g. flow meters with integrators) for the steam generating unit and replacement(s).

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., and Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-082-AC]

W.7. **Fuel Usage Limitations**. For purposes of PSD avoidance, the steam generating unit or replacement is subject to the following fuel usage limitations:

a. No more than 414,600,000 CF of natural gas shall be fired in the steam generating unit during any consecutive 12- month period, rolling total.

b. No more than 3,040,000 gallons of low sulfur, No. 2 fuel oil shall be fired in the steam generating unit during any consecutive 12-month period, rolling total.

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-082-AC, Rule 62-212.400 (PSD), F.A.C.]

W.8. **Operation**. The rented steam generating unit or replacement is authorized to operate only as a temporary boiler as defined in 40 CFR 60 Subpart Db and Dc, and 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD (**Specific Condition Nos. W.2, W.3, and W.4.).** The steam generating unit or a replacement shall remain onsite and used for no more than 180 consecutive days in a given year.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Permit No. 0470002-082-AC]

EMISSIONS STANDARDS

*Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for **Specific Condition W.9.** is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.*

W.9. **Visible Emissions Limit- Low Sulfur No. 2 Fuel Oil & Natural Gas**. When burning natural gas or low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil, visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity except for one six-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent.

[Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.]

W.10. Particulate Matter. The steam generating unit is subject to a Best Available Control Technology Determination for particulate matter emissions. The owner or operator shall comply with the following:

W.11. Low sulfur No. 2 Fuel Oil. The maximum sulfur content of low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil is limited to 0.05 %, by weight.

W.12. Natural Gas. Particulate matter emissions shall be limited by the firing of natural gas.

[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; BACT Determination dated 01/11/2013, and Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-082-AC

W.13. Sulfur Dioxide. The steam generating unit is subject to a Best Available Control Technology Determination for SO_2 emissions. The owner or operator shall comply with the following:

W.14. Low sulfur No. 2 Fuel Oil. The maximum sulfur content of low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil is limited to 0.05 %, by weight.

W.15. Natural Gas. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall be limited by the firing of natural gas.

[Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.; BACT Determination dated 01/11/2013; Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-082-AC]

STATE EXCESS EMISSIONS

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

W.16. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized, but in no case exceed two hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. Excess emissions that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.

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

W.17. Excess Emissions Prohibited. In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department or the appropriate Local Program in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department. [Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C]

COMPLIANCE AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

W.18. Compliance Determination -Visible Emissions Performance Test. The owner or operator shall conduct a visible emissions performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit in **Specific Condition No. W.9.** using EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Initial Testing:

a. The test shall be conducted in accordance with the attached applicable requirements specified in Appendix TR (Facility-Wide Testing Requirements) of this permit.

b. The test shall be conducted by an observer certified in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.320, F.A.C. – Standards for Persons Engaged in Visible Emissions Observations.

W.18.Continued:

c. The required minimum period of observation for each visible emissions performance test shall be sixty (60) minutes. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur.

d. A visible emissions test shall be conducted within 30 days of initial startup of each steam generating unit and/or replacement unit.

Subsequent Testing:

e. **Annual/Each Federal Fiscal Year Testing**. In addition to complying with requirements **a. through c. of this Specific Condition**, the owner or operator shall conduct a visible emissions test that demonstrates compliance with the emission limit in **Specific Condition No. W.9.,** once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31). By permit, this annual visible emissions test shall not be required should the unit fire natural gas; or, low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil for a total of less than 400 hours during the year.

f. **Operation Permit Renewal Testing**. In addition to complying with requirements a. through c. of this Specific Condition, the owner or operator shall conduct a visible emissions test that demonstrates compliance with the emission limit in **Specific Condition No. W.9.,** prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit, i.e. once per each five-year period, coinciding with the term of its air operation permit.

{Permitting Note: Tests which are only required once during the term of a permit prior to obtaining a renewed permit should be performed roughly five years from the previous test.}

[Rules 62-4.070, F.A.C., 62-297.310(5)(b)., F.A.C., 62-297.320, F.A.C., Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)5.e., F.A.C., and Rule 62-297.310(8)(b)1., F.A.C.]

W.19. Compliance Determination -Particulate Matter. It shall be assumed that the steam generating unit is in compliance with the Best Available Control Technology Determination for particulate matter emissions stated in **Condition Nos. W.10.,** if the unit combust natural gas and low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil.

[Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-082-AC; Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.]

W.20. Compliance Demonstration – Sulfur Dioxide and Fuel Sulfur Content. It shall be assumed that the steam generating unit is in compliance with the Best Available Control Technology Determination for sulfur dioxide emissions stated in **Condition Nos. W.13.,** if the unit combust natural gas and low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil. The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the sulfur content limitations for No.2 low sulfur fuel oil based on fuel supplier certification.

The fuel certification provided by the supplier shall include the sulfur content or maximum sulfur content of the delivered No.2 fuel oil. The sulfur content shall have been determined by a certified ASTM method adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62- 297.440(1), F.A.C. or another EPA approved method.

[Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-082-AC; Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Rule 62-297.440, F.A.C.]

W.21. Compliance Demonstration – Fuel Sulfur Content Alternative. As an alternative to demonstrating compliance with the sulfur content limitations for No. 2 low sulfur fuel oil by fuel supplier certification, the owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance by shipment fuel sampling.
The initial performance test shall consist of sampling and analyzing the oil in the initial tank of oil to be fired in the steam generating unit to demonstrate that the oil contains 0.05 weight percent sulfur or less. The sample shall be analyzed before any oil is combusted.

Thereafter, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall sample the oil in the fuel tank immediately after each new shipment of oil is received.

If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis of the fuel in the tank would be required upon filling. The sample shall be analyzed before any oil is combusted.

The sulfur content shall have been determined by a certified ASTM method adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62- 297.440(1), F.A.C. or another EPA approved method.

[Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-082-AC Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Rule 62-297.440, F.A.C]

NOTIFICATION RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

W.22. Notification. The Permittee shall provide a written notification to the Department of the following:

a. ***Onsite Date***. The date each steam generating unit and/or replacement unit is brought onsite. The notification shall be submitted no later than 15 days after such date, and shall include:

   1. The design heat input capacity and identification of the fuels to be combusted;
   2. The Manufacturer, Model, and Serial Number of the unit.

b. ***Initial Startup Date***. The actual date of initial startup of the emissions unit. The notification shall be submitted within 15 days after such date.

c. ***Removal Date***. The actual date each steam generating unit and/or replacement unit is removed from the site/facility location. The notification shall be submitted no later than 15 days after such date, and shall include:

   1. Total number of days each steam generating unit and/or replacement unit was located onsite.

   2. Total hours of operation of each steam generating unit and/or replacement unit.

[Rule 62-4.070. F.A.C.; and Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-082-AC]

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

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

W.24. <u>Excess Emissions</u>. After May 22, 2018, subsections 62-210.700(1) and (2), F.A.C., shall not apply to:
(a) Emission limits in Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., that have been or that become incorporated into the State Implementation Plan for the State of Florida, identified in 40 C.F.R. §52.520; and,
(b) Unit-specific emission limits that have been or that become incorporated into the State Implementation Plan for the State of Florida, identified in 40 C.F.R. §52.520.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

W.25. <u>Records</u>. The owner or operator shall record and maintain the following records on site for at least five years from the date of such record:

a. As determined from the fuel flow meters required by **Specific Condition No**. **W.6.,** the quantity of fuel combusted during each day of operation of the steam generating unit, by type (in gallons and cubic feet, as appropriate).

b. As determined from the fuel flow meters required by **Specific Condition No. W.6.,** *the quantity of fuel combusted for each month and consecutive 12-month period, by type (in gallons and cubic feet, as appropriate).*

c. Purchase receipts of low sulfur No.2 fuel oil and natural gas purchased for use by the steam generating unit.

d. Fuel supplier certification for each shipment of low sulfur No.2 fuel oil. The fuel supplier certification shall at least include information such as the name of the oil supplier, the sulfur content of the fuel oil, and the approved ASTM or EPA method used to determine the sulfur content.

e. *For any fuel sampling and analysis conducted, the results of the fuel analysis.*

f. Records of Visible Emission performance testing results

g. Date each steam generating unit and/or replacement unit is brought onsite

h. Date of initial startup of each steam generating unit and/or replacement unit

i. Date each steam generating unit and/or replacement unit is removed from the facility location.

j. Total number of consecutive days each rental steam generating unit and/or replacement unit is onsite.

k. The combined total number of consecutive days all rental steam generating units (including replacements) are onsite.

l. Manufacturer, Model, and Serial Number of each steam generating unit and/or replacement unit.

m. Estimate of the quantity of the following pollutants generated for each steam generating unit and/or replacement unit while located at the site:

i. Carbon Monoxide

ii. Oxides of Nitrogen

iii. Sulfur dioxide

iv. Volatile Organic Compounds

v. Particulate Matter (PM), PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$

W.25. Continued:

Provide calculations for each pollutant estimate including supporting documentation for any emission factors used.

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Rule 62-212.400(PSD), F.A.C.]

W.26. **Reporting**. The permittee shall submit to the Permitting Authority the records maintained in **Specific Condition No. W.25.a. though e. and g. through m.** The records shall be submitted within 15 days of removing each steam generating unit and/or replacement unit. The records shall also be included in the Annual Operating Report that shall be submitted on or before April 1st of the year following the calendar year in which the data was recorded.

[Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C., Air Construction Permit No. 0470002-082-AC]

W.27. **Other Reporting Requirements**. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

W.28. If the facility changes operation or exceeds the operational restrictions in **Specific Conditions W.2, W.3., W.7**. **or W.8**., the facility must immediately report (within 15 days) the changes to the Northeast District's Compliance Assurance Section as a part of the reporting requirements in **Specific Condition No. W.26**.

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Subsection X. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

EU	Description
080	Two - 4.25 MMBtu/hr Boilers: 100 HP York-Shipley, 4.25 MMBtu/hr heat input, and 100 HP FB-S 100 Fulton, 4.25 MMBtu/hr heat input. *Fuel:* Natural Gas fired only.

The boilers are permitted to fire natural gas only. The maximum heat input rate for each boiler is 4.25 MMBTU/hr.

{Permitting note(s): These emissions units are regulated under 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters.}

X.1. **NESHAP, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD Applicability**. These Boilers are classified as an existing industrial boilers, and shall comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7490(a)(1), 40 CFR 63.7490(d), 40 CFR 63.7575(def)]

X.2. **40 CFR 63, Subpart A-General Provision**. Table 10 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 63.15 are applicable.

[40 CFR 63.7565]

X.3. **Compliance Date.** The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD no later than January 31, 2016.

[40 CFR 63.7495(b)]

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

X.4. The applicable notification requirements in 40 CFR 63.7545 (**Specific Condition Nos. X.19 – X.21**.) according to the schedule in 40 CFR 63.7545 (**Specific Condition No. X.21**.) and in Subpart A of Part 63 shall be met.

[40 CFR 63.7495(d)].

X.5. **Subcategories of Boiler.** These units are designed to burn gas 1 fuels.

[40 CFR 63.7499(l)]

X.6. The Permittee must meet the requirements in (1), and (2) of this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must meet these requirements at all times the affected unit is operating.

(1) The Permittee must meet each work practice standard in Tables 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD that applies to your boiler or process heater, for each boiler or process heater at your source.

(2) At all times, the Permittee must operate and maintain any affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

X.6. Continued:

Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1), (3)]

X.7. As provided in 40 CFR 63.6(g), EPA may approve use of an alternative to the work practice standards in 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7500(b)]

WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS, AND OPERATING LIMITS

X.8. **Units Designed to Burn Gas 1 fuels Subcategory**. Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory with a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour must complete a tune-up every 5 years as specified in 40 CFR 63.7540 **Specific Condition X.18**.

[40 CFR 63.7500(e)]

X.9. These standards apply at all times the affected unit is operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown during which time the Permittee must comply only with Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7500(f)]

Affirmative Defense for Violation of Emission Standards During Malfunction.

X.10. In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in 40 CFR 63.7500 the Permittee may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at 40 CFR 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed if the Permittee fail to meet your burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.
(a) *Assertion of affirmative defense.* To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, the Permittee must timely meet the reporting requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:
(1) The violation:
(i) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner; and
(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design, or better operation and maintenance practices; and
(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and
(iv) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and
(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred; and
(3) The frequency, amount, and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and

X.10. Continued:

(4) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and
(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment, and human health; and
(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and
(7) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and
(8) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and
(9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.
(b) *Report.* The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in 40 CFR 63.7500 of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.7501(a) – (b)]

GENERAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

X.11. The Permittee must be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits in 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD. These limits apply to the Permittee at all times the affected unit is operating.

[40 CFR 63.7505(a)]

TUNE-UPS

X.12. **Work Practice Standards**. The Permittee must conduct a 5-year performance tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(12). Each 5-year tune-up specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(12) must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up.

[40 CFR 63.7515(d)]

INITIAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMISSION LIMITATIONS, FUEL SPECIFICATIONS AND WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS

X.13. The Permittee must submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that the Permittee conducted a tune-up of the unit.

[40 CFR 63.7530(d)]

X.14. The Permittee must include with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed certification that the energy assessment was completed according to Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD and is an accurate depiction of your facility at the time of the assessment.

[40 CFR 63.7530(e)]

X.15. The Permittee must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7545(e) **Specific Condition No. X.21**.

[40 CFR 63.7530(f)]

DEMONSTRATE CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE WITH THE FUEL SPECIFICATIONS AND WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS

X.16. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice standards in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, and this **Specific Condition**.

The Permittee must conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance. The Permittee may delay the burner inspection specified in paragraph (a)(10)(i) of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown, but the Permittee must inspect each burner at least once every 72 months.

[40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) – (iv), (12)]

X.17. <u>REPORTS</u>.

For startup and shutdown, the Permittee must meet the work practice standards according to item 5 of Table 3 of this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7540(d)]

NOTIFICATIONS

X.18. The Permittee must submit to the Administrator all of the notifications in 40 CFR 63.7(b) and (c), 40 CFR 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (6), and 40 CFR 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to the Permittee by the dates specified.

[40 CFR 63.7545(a)]

X.19. The Permittee must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler the Permittee must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all initial compliance demonstrations for all boilers at the facility according to 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (8), as applicable.

(1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by the

X.19. Continued:

Permittee or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under 40 CFR 241.3 of this chapter, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of 40

CFR 241.3 of this chapter, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests and fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits, and including:

(i) Identification of whether the Permittee are complying with the PM emission limit or the alternative TSM emission limit.

(ii) Identification of whether the Permittee are complying with the output-based emission limits or the heat input-based (i.e., lb/MMBtu or ppm) emission limits.

(3) A signed certification that the Permittee have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(4) If the Permittee had a deviation from any emission limit, work practice standard, or operating limit, the Permittee must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

(5) In addition to the information required in 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) "This facility complies with the required initial tune-up according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi)."

(ii) "This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to 40 CFR 63.7530(e)."

[40 CFR 63.7545(e)(1), (2), (6) – (8)]

REPORTS

X.20. <u>Reports</u>.

(a) The Permittee must submit each report in Table 9 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD that applies to you.

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under 40 CFR 63.10(a), the Permittee must submit each report, according to this **Specific Condition**, by the date in Table 9 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD and according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee may submit only an 5-year compliance report, as specified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this **Specific Condition**, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler in 40 CFR 63.7495 and ending on July 31 after the compliance date that is specified for your source in 40 CFR 63.7495 **(Specific Condition No. X.3.**

X.20. Continued:

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31. The first 5-year compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. 5-year compliance reports must cover the 5-year periods from January 1 to December 31.

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. 5-year compliance reports must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(c) A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule.

(1) the facility must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iv) and (xiv) of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

(5)(i) Company and Facility name and address.

(ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.

(xiv) Include the date of the most recent tune-up. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.

(xvii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

[40 CFR 63.7550(a)(b), (c), (10)]

X.21. The Permittee must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in this Specific Condition.

(3) The Permittee must submit all reports required by Table 9 of this subpart electronically using CEDRI that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due the report the Permittee must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13. At the discretion of the Administrator, the Permittee must also submit these reports, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator.

[40 CFR 63.7550(h)(3)]

RECORDS

X.22. The Permittee must keep records according to paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Specific Condition.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that the Permittee submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that the Permittee submitted, according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(viii).

[40 CFR 63.7555(a)(2)]

RECORDKEEPING FORM

X.23. Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

[40 CFR 63.7560(a)]

X.24. As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), the Permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

[40 CFR 63.7560(b)]

X.25. The Permittee must keep each record on site, or they must be accessible from on site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). The Permittee can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

[40 CFR 63.7560(c)]

GENERAL PROVISIONS

X.26. Table 10 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 40 CFR 63.15 apply to you.

[40 CFR 63.7565]

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Subsection Y. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

EU	Description
081	Gypsum Dewatering Stack.
082	Cooling Ponds

{Permitting Note(s): These emissions units are regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions; 40 CFR 63, Subpart AA - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) From Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing Plants. **The Part 40 CFR 63 Subparts A and AA take precedence, however these units are subject to all applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) rules if these units are out of compliance with the NESHAP**}.

STANDARDS AND COMPLIANCE DATES

Y.1. For each gypsum dewatering stack system, the Permittee must prepare, and operate in accordance with, a gypsum dewatering stack and cooling pond management plan that contains the information specified in **Specific Condition No. Y.2,** beginning on August 19, 2016.

[40 CFR 63.602(d)]

Y.2. The gypsum dewatering stack and cooling pond management plan must include the information specified in (1) through (3) of this **Specific Condition**. The Permittee must submit the gypsum dewatering stack and cooling pond management plan for approval to the Administrator as specified in (4) of this **Specific Condition**.

(1) Location (including latitude and longitude of centroid in decimal degrees to four decimal places) of each gypsum dewatering stack and each cooling pond in the gypsum dewatering stack system.

(2) Permitted maximum footprint acreage of each gypsum dewatering stack and each cooling pond in the gypsum dewatering stack system.

(3) Control measures that the Permittee use to minimize fugitive hydrogen fluoride emissions from the gypsum dewatering stack system. If the Permittee operate one or more active gypsum dewatering stacks or cooling ponds that are considered new sources as defined in 40 CFR 63.601, then the Permittee must use, and include in the management plan, at least two of the control measures listed in paragraphs (3)(i) through (vii) of this **Specific Condition** for your gypsum dewatering stack system. If the Permittee only operate active gypsum dewatering stacks and cooling ponds that are considered existing sources as defined in 40 CFR 63.601, then the Permittee must use, and include in the management plan, at least one of the control measures listed in paragraphs (3)(i) through (vii) of this **Specific Condition** for your gypsum dewatering stack system.

(i) For at least one cooling pond that is considered part of your gypsum dewatering stack system, the Permittee may choose to submerge the discharge pipe to a level below the surface of the cooling pond.

(ii) For at least one cooling pond that is considered part of your gypsum dewatering stack system, the Permittee may choose to use lime (or any other caustic substance) to raise the pH of the liquid (*e.g.*, the condensed vapors from the flash cooler and evaporators, and scrubbing liquid) discharged into the cooling pond. If the Permittee choose this control measure, then the Permittee must include in the plan the method used to raise the pH of the liquid discharged into the cooling pond, the target pH value (of the liquid discharged into the cooling pond) expected to be achieved by using the method, and the analyses used to determine and support the raise in pH.

Y.2. Continued:

(iii) For all cooling ponds that are considered part of your gypsum dewatering stack system, the Permittee may choose to reduce the total cooling pond surface area based on a facility specific evaluation plan. If the Permittee choose this control measure, then the Permittee must include in the facility specific evaluation plan certified by an independent licensed professional engineer or similarly qualified individual. The Permittee must also include in the plan the method used to reduce total cooling pond footprint, the analyses used to determine and support the reduction in the total cooling pond surface area, and the amount of total cooling pond surface area that was reduced due to the facility specific evaluation plan.

(iv) For at least one gypsum dewatering stack that is considered part of your gypsum dewatering stack system, the Permittee may choose to minimize the surface area of the gypsum pond associated with the active gypsum dewatering stack by using a rim ditch (cell) building technique or other building technique.

(v) For at least one gypsum dewatering stack that is considered part of your gypsum dewatering stack system, the Permittee may choose to apply slaked lime to the active gypsum dewatering stack surfaces. If the Permittee choose this control measure, then the Permittee must include in the plan the method used to determine the specific locations slaked lime is applied. The plan must also include the methods used to determine the quantity of, and when to apply, slaked lime (*e.g.*, slaked lime may be applied to achieve a state ambient air standard for fluorides, measured as hydrogen fluoride).

(vi) For at least one gypsum dewatering stack that is considered part of your gypsum dewatering stack system, the Permittee may choose to apply soil caps and vegetation, or a synthetic cover, to a portion of side slopes of the active gypsum dewatering stack. If the Permittee choose this control measure, then the Permittee must include in the plan the method used to determine the specific locations of soil caps and vegetation, or synthetic cover; and specify the acreage and locations where soil caps and vegetation, or synthetic cover, is applied. The plan must also include a schedule describing when soil caps and vegetation, or synthetic cover, is to be applied.

(vii) For all gypsum dewatering stacks that are considered part of your gypsum dewatering stack system, the Permittee may choose to establish closure requirements that at a minimum, contain requirements for the specified items in (3)(vii)(A) and (B) of this **Specific Condition**.

(A) A specific trigger mechanism for when the Permittee must begin the closure process on the gypsum dewatering stack; and

(B) A requirement to install a final cover. For purposes of this paragraph, final cover means the materials used to cover the top and sides of a gypsum dewatering stack upon closure.

(4) The Permittee must submit your plan for approval to the Administrator at least 6 months prior to the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.602(d), or with the permit application for modification, construction, or reconstruction. The plan must include details on how the Permittee will implement and show compliance with the control technique(s) that the Permittee have selected to use. The Administrator will approve or disapprove your plan within 90 days after receipt of the plan. To change any of the information submitted in the plan, the Permittee must submit a revised plan 60 days before the planned change is to be implemented in order to allow time for review and approval by the Administrator before the change is implemented.

[40 CFR 63.602(e)]

NOTIFICATION, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Y.3. Submit the gypsum dewatering stack and cooling pond management plan specified in 40 CFR 63.602(e) **Specific Condition No. Y.2**.

[40 CFR 63.607(b)(2)(iii)]

Y.4. Each time a gypsum dewatering stack is closed, certify to the Administrator within 90 days of closure, that the final cover of the closed gypsum dewatering stack is a drought resistant vegetative cover that includes a barrier soil layer that will sustain vegetation.

[40 CFR 63.607(b)(2)(v)]

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The Following Appendices Are Enforceable Parts of This Permit:

Appendix A, Glossary.
Appendix Boiler MACT Extension Letter-signed
Appendix BOP, Best Operational Practices
Appendix CP-4, Compliance Plan.
Appendix CP-6, Compliance Plan.
Appendix CP-7, Compliance Plan.
Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.
Appendix U, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart A – General Provisions.
Appendix NESHAP, Subparts AA, BB, ZZZZ.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD
Appendix NSPS, Subpart A – General Provisions.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart Db, Dc, H, T, U, V, IIII and JJJJ.
Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements.
Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.
Appendix TV, Title V General Conditions.
Appendix 40 CFR 90.103
Appendix 15-T-AP Alternate Monitoring Parameters 40 CFR AA and BB.....

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REFERENCED ATTACHMENTS.

The Following Attachments Are Included for Applicant Convenience:

Figure 1, Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance (40 CFR 60, July, 1996).
Table H, Permit History.
Table 1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms.
Table 2, Compliance Requirements.