Tampa Electric Company
Big Bend Station

Facility ID No. 0570039
Hillsborough County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

Permit No. 0570039-101-AV

(5th Revision of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0570039-072-AV)

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Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

Permit No. 0570039-101-AV

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Changes to the permit made as part of this revision are highlighted in yellow in ~~strike through~~ format for deletions and in <u>double underline</u> format for additions. The revisions shown below are the only portions of the permit that are open for public comment or challenge. Comments received related to the remainder of the permit will not be addressed during this permitting action.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Bob Martinez Center
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Rick Scott
Governor

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Secretary

PERMITTEE:
Tampa Electric Company
13031 Wyandotte Road
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Permit No. 0570039-101-AV
Big Bend Station
Facility ID No. 0570039
Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

The purpose of this permit is to revise the Title V air operation permit for the above referenced facility. The existing Big Bend Station is in Hillsborough County at 13031 Wyandotte Road, Gibsonton. UTM Coordinates are: Zone 17, 363.15 kilometers (km) East and 3074.91 km North. Latitude is: 27°47'36" North; and, Longitude is: 82°24'11" 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, 62-213 and 62-214. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

Revision Effective Date: July 24, 2017
Renewal Application Due Date: September 1, 2019
Expiration Date: April 13, 2020

David Lyle Read, P.E.

David Lyle Read, P.E.
2017.07.24 12:12:24 -04'00'

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

SA/dlr/sh

Subsection A. Facility Description.

The Big Bend Station is a nominal 1,892 megawatt (MW) electric generation facility. This facility consists of four fossil fuel fired electric generating units (Units 1 – 4); four steam turbines; a simple cycle combustion turbine (SCCT)-generator peaking unit set; solid fuels, fly ash, limestone, gypsum, slag, and bottom ash storage and handling facilities; and, fuel oil storage tanks. Units 1 through 4 each has a nominal maximum heat input of 4,037, 3,996, 4,115 and 4,330 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hour), respectively. Units 1 – 4 are fired with coal and with petroleum coke in a mixture with coal up to 20% petroleum coke and/or 80% coal (by weight), or a coal blended with coal residual generated from the Polk Power Station, or a coal/petroleum coke blend further blended with coal residual generated from the Polk Power Station. The combustion turbine is fired with pipeline-quality natural gas and ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD) fuel.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

EU No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Units	
001	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 1
002	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 2
003	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 3
004	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 4
Simple-Cycle Combustion Turbines	
041	SCCT 4A with a common electric generator that it shares with SCCT 4B
042	SCCT 4B with a common electric generator that it shares with SCCT 4A
Solid Fuel Yard	
010	Solid Fuel Yard Fugitive Emissions
029	Fuel Blending Bin Cyclone Collectors
030	Fuel Mill Cyclone Collectors
046	Transloading and Off-site Transfer of Solid Fuels and Slag
047	Railcar Unloading and Conveying System
048	Supplemental Material Handling J3 Conveyor System
Coal Bunkers with Roto-Clones	
015	Unit No. 1 Coal Bunker with Roto-Clone
016	Unit No. 2 Coal Bunker with Roto-Clone
017	Unit No. 3 Coal Bunker with Roto-Clone
039	Unit No. 4 Coal Bunker with Roto-Clone
Limestone Handling and Storage	
012	Limestone Silo A and Baghouses (2)
013	Limestone Silo B and Baghouses (2)
023	Limestone Conveyor LB/LC and Baghouse
050	Limestone Conveyor LD/LE and Baghouse
Limestone Handling for FGD System for Units 1 & 2	

EU No.	Brief Description
020	Limestone Conveyors LE/LF/LG/Silo C Belt Feeder Baghouse
021	Silo C and Baghouse
Wastewater Treatment Plant	
022	Lime Silo for Wastewater Treatment Plant and Baghouse
Flyash Handling and Storage - Silo Nos. 1 - 3	
008	Fly Ash Silo No. 1 and Baghouse
009	Fly Ash Silo No. 2 and Baghouse
014	Fly Ash Silo No. 3 and Baghouse
Coal Residual Storage and Transfer from the Polk Power Station	
037	Coal Residual and Supplemental Additives Storage Facility
038	Coal Residual and Supplemental Additives Transfer System
Surface Coating Operations	
032	Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts
Compression Ignition (CI) Internal Combustion Engines (ICE)	
043	SCCT Black-Start Emergency Diesel Engine (1,495 HP)
044	Units 3 & 4 Emergency Diesel Generator (~~1,194~~ 1,046 HP)
053	Units 1 & 2 Emergency Diesel Generator (197 HP)
Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities	
036	Slag and Bottom Ash Sources BH-001 through BH-004
	Gypsum Handling and Storage Sources GH-001 through GH-017
	No. 2 Fuel Oil Storage Tanks > 550 gallons
	Vehicle Refueling Operations
045	FGD Area Emergency Diesel Generator (550 HP) and Fire Pump Diesel Engine (596 HP)

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 renewal application received May 15, 2014, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). The existing facility is a prevention of significant deterioration (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.

Regulation	EU Nos.
Federal Rule Citations	
40 CFR 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions	004, 010, 020, 021, 029, 030, 041 – 044, 046 – 048, 052, 053
40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, NSPS Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants	010, 029, 030, 046 - 048

Regulation	EU Nos.
40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, NSPS Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units	004
40 CFR 60, Subpart KKKK, NSPS Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines	041, 042
40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, NSPS Standards of Performance for Stationary CI ICE	043, 044, 053
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions	001 – 004, 020, 021
40 CFR 63, Subpart OOO, NESHAP Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	020, 021
40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU, NESHAP Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units with an effective date of April 16, 2015	001 - 004
40 CFR 75, Acid Rain Monitoring Provisions	001 – 004, 041, 042
~~40 CFR 96, Clean Air Interstate Rule~~	~~001 – 004~~
~~40 CFR 97, Transport Rule~~	
State Rule Citations	
Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required	008, 009, 037, 038
Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration	004, 008, 009, 010, 012-014, 020, 021, 023, 029, 030, 050
Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators, More than 250 MMBtu/Hour Heat Input	001 - 004
Rule 62-296.500, F.A.C., RACT - VOC and NO_X Emitting Facilities	032
Rule 62-296.513, F.A.C., Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products	
Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C., RACT PM (O&M Plan)	001 - 004
Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing & Grinding Operations	008, 009, 012-017, 020-023, 029, 030, 039, 048, 050

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

{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. Emissions from the following types of activities in Hillsborough County are further subject to a general 5% opacity standard: loading or unloading of materials to or from containers such as rail cars, trucks, ships, storage structures and stockpiles; permanent conveyor systems; storage of materials in structures such as silos or enclosed bins, which have a storage capacity of fifty cubic yards or more; crushing, grinding, sizing and screening operations; and, static drop transfer points. These regulations do not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rules 62-296.320(4)(b)1, F.A.C. and Rule 1-3.52, Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County (EPCHC)]

FW5. Unconfined Particulate Matter. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter (PM) 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 PM at this facility include:

a. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined PM at this facility include:
   (1) Chemical or water application to: unpaved roads and unpaved yard areas;
   (2) Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas and yards;
   (3) Landscaping or planting of vegetation;
   (4) Confining abrasive blasting where possible; and
   (5) Trucks used to transport solid fuels shall utilize tarps at all times except when loading/unloading.
   (6) Other techniques, as necessary.

b. The following reasonable precaution shall be taken to control unconfined PM emissions associated with the fly ash silo/truck operations. Reasonable precautions shall include, but not limited to:
   (1) Fly ash transported by dump truck shall be adequately wetted and processed through the pugmill;
   (2) Dump trucks used to transport fly ash shall utilize tarps at all times except when loading/unloading;
   (3) Fly ash transported in a dry state shall be accomplished utilizing an enclosed tanker truck;
   (4) Fly ash spilled and/or leaked on plant grounds shall be adequately wetted and disposed of daily;
   (5) Fly ash collected from spills and/or leaks must be adequately wetted at all times;
   (6) Ensure the proper seating of the unloader chute onto the tanker inlet prior to loading;
   (7) Keep the dust extractor operational during loading;

(8) Close the tanker's inlet as soon as practical after the loading process;
(9) Extend the tubing from the silo into the closed tanker type trucks during loadout; and,
(10) Periodic watering of plant roads.

c. The following reasonable precautions shall be taken to control unconfined PM emissions associated with abrasive blasting operations. Reasonable precautions shall include, but not limited to:
(1) Maintain curtains on open ends of abrasive blasting building and keep curtains fully closed when performing abrasive blasting activities.
(2) Maintain screens or filters on louvered vents, as necessary, to prevent fugitive emissions from the building ventilation openings.
(3) Water yard areas surrounding abrasive blasting building, as necessary.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.; and, proposed by applicant in Title V air operation permit renewal application received May 15, 2014.]

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 (CO) and greenhouse gases, for which an allowable numeric emission-limiting standard is specified in the source's most recent construction permit or operation permit. Upon completing the required EAOR entries, the EAOR Title V Fee Invoice can be printed by the source showing which of the reported emissions are subject to the fee and the total Title V Annual Emissions Fee that is due. The submission of the annual Title V emissions fee payment is also due (postmarked) by April 1st of each year. A copy of the system-generated EAOR Title V Annual Emissions Fee Invoice and the indicated total fee shall be submitted to: **Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee, P.O. Box 3070, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070.** Additional information is available by accessing the Title V Annual Emissions Fee On-line Information Center at the following Internet web site: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/tvfee.htm. [Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-210.900 & 62-213.205, F.A.C.; and, §403.0872(11), Florida Statutes (2013)]

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

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

FW7. Annual Statement of Compliance. The permittee shall submit an annual statement of compliance to the compliance authority at the address shown on the cover of this permit 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 (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://www.epa.gov/osweroe1/content/rmp/index.htm. The RMP Reporting Center can be contacted at: RMP Reporting Center, Post Office Box 10162, Fairfax, VA 22038, Telephone: (703) 227-7650.
b. Submit to the permitting authority Title V certification forms or a compliance schedule in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 68]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
001	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 1
002	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 2
003	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 3

The fuel fired in fossil fuel fired steam generating Units 1 through 3 consists of coal, or a coal/petroleum coke blend containing a maximum of 20% petroleum coke by weight, or coal blended with coal residual generated from the Polk Power Station, or a coal/petroleum coke blend further blended with coal residual generated from the Polk Power Station.

Unit 1 is a fossil fuel fired steam electrical generating unit with a design capacity rating of 4,037 MMBtu/hour and a design electrical generating capacity of 445 MW. It is a wet bottom utility boiler manufactured by Riley Stoker Corporation. Nitrogen oxides (NO_X) emissions are controlled by low NO_X burners (LNB) and selective catalytic reduction (SCR) system. The SCR system was installed on April 19, 2010. Particulate matter (PM) emissions are controlled by a dry electrostatic precipitator (ESP) manufactured by Western Precipitator Division, Joy Manufacturing Corporation. The PM control efficiency is 99.7%. PM emissions are continuously monitored by a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), manufactured by SICK MAIHAK (Germany), model number FWE200. Unit 1 began commercial operation in 1970.

Unit 2 is a fossil fuel fired steam electrical generating unit with a design capacity rating of 3,996 MMBtu/hour and a design electrical generating capacity of 445 MW. It is a wet bottom utility boiler manufactured by Riley Stoker Corporation. NO_X emissions are controlled by LNB and SCR system, which was installed on April 30, 2009. PM emissions are controlled by a dry ESP manufactured by Western Precipitator Division, Joy Manufacturing Corporation. The PM control efficiency is 99.7%. PM emissions are continuously monitored by a CEMS. Unit 2 began commercial operation in 1973.

Units 1 and 2 share a common stack (identified as CS-0W1). Immediately prior to the common stack, sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions from Units 1 and 2 are controlled by wet flue gas desulfurization (FGD) equipment installed in 1999 and manufactured by Wheelabrator. The emissions from Units 1 and 2 have no ability to bypass any of the installed control devices prior to exiting through the common stack. The CS-0W1 common stack parameters are: height, 490 feet; diameter, 29 feet; exit temperature, 132 degrees Fahrenheit (°F); and, actual stack gas flow rate of 2,306,709 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm). The CS-0W1 stack is equipped with a NO_X CEMS and an SO_2 CEMS to continuously monitor emissions of NO_X and SO_2.

Unit 3 is a fossil fuel fired steam electrical generating unit with a design capacity rating of 4,115 MMBtu/hour and a design electrical generating capacity of 445 MW. It is a wet bottom utility boiler manufactured by Riley Stoker Corporation. SO_2 emissions are controlled by wet FGD equipment installed in 1995 and manufactured by Research Cottrell. NO_X emissions are controlled by LNB and its own SCR system. The SCR system was installed on July 1, 2008. PM emissions are controlled by a dry ESP manufactured by Research-Cottrell, Inc. The ESP control efficiency is 99.7%. The stack (BB-003) parameters are: height, 490 feet: diameter, 24 feet; exit temperature, 127°F; and, actual stack gas flow rate, 1,389,740 acfm. The BB-03 stack is equipped with a NO_X CEMS and an SO_2 CEMS to continuously monitor emissions of NO_X and SO_2. PM emissions are continuously monitored by a CEMS. Unit 3 began commercial operation in 1976.

{Permitting Note: Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generating Units 1 - 3 are regulated under the federal Acid Rain Program for Phase II SO_2 and NO_X; Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 MMBtu/Hour Heat Input; Rule 62-296.700(6), F.A.C., Reasonable Available Control Technology (RACT) PM – Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan; ~~and, Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., CAIR.~~}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Design Capacity. The maximum allowable heat input rate is as follows:

Unit No.	MMBtu/hour Heat Input
001	4,037
002	3,996
003	4,115

These design heat input rates are based on the original design of each unit for firing coal with a certain lower heating value (LHV) that was used to design each boiler. At any given time, the actual heat input rate is a function of the actual demand load, the coal mass firing rate, and the fuel properties of the coal being fired at that time. Although the above design capacities are not intended as operational restrictions, the permittee shall obtain the appropriate air construction permits before making any physical or operational changes that would increase the actual heat input rate capabilities of a unit. [Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(Definitions – Modification, PTE), 62.210.300, 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1), F.A.C.; and, Permit Nos. 0570039-014-AC and 0570039-022-AC.]

{Permitting Note: For purposes of the Acid Rain program, the actual heat input rate of each of these units is reported based on the measured exhaust gas flow rate. According to the applicant, the Acid Rain CEMS at this site have historically predicted higher heat input rates than methods based on the mass flow and fuel properties of coal.}

A.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation during Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at or above 90% of the design capacity specified in this permit. The values above represent design values which, in some cases, may be exceeded as the unit is operated at full load for stack testing. The heat input values are to be measured during stack testing to within +/- 10% of its true value using the methods/procedures contained in Specific Condition **A.32**. If it is impracticable to test at this rate, an emissions unit may be tested at less than 90% of the design capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110% of the test rate until a new test is conducted. Once the unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the design capacity. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements. [Rules 62-297.310(3) and 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

A.4. Methods of Operation.

a. *Fuels – Normal Operation.* The fuels that are allowed to be burned in these units are:
   (1) Coal,
   (2) Coal/petroleum coke blend,
   (3) Coal blended with raw coal residual,
   (4) Coal/petroleum coke blend further blended with raw coal residual.
   (5) In any case, the petroleum coke content of any fuel blend shall not exceed 20% by weight.

b. *Fuels – Startup, Shutdown, Flame Stabilization.*
   (1) No. 2 fuel oil.
   (2) No. 2 fuel oil may also be fired during the start of an additional solid fuel mill on an already operating unit.

c. *Other Operation.*
   (1) Raw Coal Residual. The total amount of raw coal residual fired at Big Bend Station (Units 1 – 4, combined) shall be limited to 200 tons/day. The raw coal residual is a by-product of the gasification of coal at the Polk Power Station. The permittee shall only fire raw coal residual in the event of a gasification process malfunction at the Polk Power Station that results in raw coal residual that has some remaining fuel value. The permittee shall document all gasification process malfunctions and

record the amount of raw coal residual, if any, fired at Big Bend Station. These records should be kept on site at Big Bend and made readily available to the Department and the EPCHC upon request.

(2) Supplemental Material Injection. The following materials may be injected as needed for boiler conditioning and energy recovery purposes:

(a) Magnesium Oxide, Limestone and Fluxing Agents may be injected as needed for boiler conditioning.

(b) Flyash. Reinjection of on-site generated flyash for energy recovery.

d. *Daily Log*. The permittee shall maintain a daily log of the amounts and types of fuels used and copies of fuel analyses containing information on sulfur content, ash content and heating values.

e. *Control Devices*. All air pollution control devices shall be in operation according to manufacturer's recommendations whenever the boilers are in operation. Note: under current permitted ductwork configuration, none of the air pollution control devices can be physically bypassed. In the event of a control device malfunction resulting in excess emissions beyond the allowable periods established for these units, the associated boiler shall be removed from service until such time that the control device resumes normal operation.

{Permitting Note: "Flame stabilization" is defined as the use of new No. 2 fuel oil to stabilize a flame during times of unexpected poor coal quality or equipment failure such as coal piping pluggage. Flame stabilization due to poor coal quality occurs when coal is wet or does not provide the necessary heat to maintain a stable flame. In this situation, new No. 2 fuel oil is combusted to provide the additional required heat input to maintain a stable flame. Flame stabilization due to equipment failure occurs when coal piping is plugged, or equipment is otherwise damaged, that results in an inconsistent amount of coal reaching the burners. Under certain conditions, this may result in the burners intermittently seeing large amounts of fuel at one time, causing a potentially explosive flame "puff". In this situation, new No. 2 fuel oil must be used for stabilization to prevent flame "puffing" and ensure safe operation. Combustion of No. 2 fuel oil is also necessary during periods of load change to initialize and stabilize the flame until coal flow to the burners reaches steady state. As defined in 62-210.700(3), F.A.C., load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10% to 100% capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10% of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5% per minute or more.}
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-066-AC.]

{Permitting Note: In the unlikely event that a malfunction occurs on both the FD and ID fans serving the common FGD system on Units 1 and 2, the FGD system can be briefly bypassed and vented as required pursuant to NFPA 85 code requirements in order to safely shut down the units, as recognized in Letter of Authorization project No. 0570039-094-AC, issued August 12, 2016.}

A.5. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year).
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Control Technology

A.6. Low NO_X Burners. Units 1 - 3 shall be operated using the LNB and in accordance with the operational procedures that have been developed to minimize NO_X emissions. [Permit No. 0570039-014-AC.]

A.7. Selective Catalytic Reduction System.

a. The permittee shall operate and maintain the SCR systems for NO_X control on Units 1 - 3.

b. Each partial SCR system maintenance bypass duct shall be normally closed except during maintenance periods.

c. The permittee shall operate and maintain each SCR system in accordance with the SCR system supplier's recommendations or in accordance with methods established by the owner/operator through site-specific testing, including operating the SCR between minimum and maximum operating temperatures, which have been demonstrated by the applicant to assure compliance with the applicable emissions limits.

[Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.; and, Permit Nos. 0570039-022-AC, 0570039-024-AC and 0570039-053-AC]

A.8. Circumvention. The owner or operator shall not circumvent or operate the air pollution control equipment in such a manner which would violate allowable emission rates established for these units. [Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.; and, Permit No 0570039-066-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **A.9 – A.14** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

A.9. NO_X Emissions.

a. As determined by CEMS, NO_X emissions from each electrical generating unit shall not exceed 0.12 pounds per million British thermal unit (lb/MMBtu) of heat input based on a heat input weighted 30-day rolling average when combusting solid fuels. *{Permitting Note: For informational purposes, the NO_X limit equates to: 484.4 lb/hour and 2,121.9 tons/year for Unit 1; 479.5 lb/hour and 2,100.3 tons/year for Unit 2; and 494 lb/hour and 2,163.7 tons/year for Unit 3.}*

b. As determined by CEMS, NO_X emissions from Unit 3 shall not exceed 0.70 lb/MMBtu based on a 30-day rolling average. *{Permitting Note: Compliance with this emission limit will be demonstrated by complying with the 0.12 lb/MMBtu NO_X limit.}*

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(d)4, and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-060-AC]

A.10. SO_2 Emissions.

a. As determined by CEMS, SO_2 emissions not exceed 0.20 lb/MMBtu or 1.5 pound per megawatt hour (lb/MWh) from each unit based on a 30-day rolling average; or, hydrogen chloride (HCl) emissions of 0.002 lb/MMBtu or 0.02 lb/MWh from each unit based on a 30-day rolling average. If the permittee complies with the SO_2 emissions limit of 0.20 lb/MMBtu or 1.5 lb/MWh limit, compliance with this emission limit will demonstrate compliance with the following emission standards:
   (1) Each unit shall not exceed 0.25 lb/MMBtu based on a 30-day rolling average.
   (2) Each unit shall not exceed 6.5 lb/MMBtu based on a 2-hour average.
   (3) Units 1 – 3, combined, shall not exceed 31.5 tons/hour based on a 3-hour average.
   (4) Units 1 – 3, combined, shall not exceed 25 tons/hour based on a 24-hour block average.
   (5) Units 1 and 2, combined, shall not exceed 16.5 tons/hour based on a 24-hour block average.
   (6) Unit 3 shall not exceed 8.5 tons/hour based on a 24-hour block average.
   {Permitting Note: For informational purposes, the SO_2 limit of 0.20 lb/MMBtu equates to: 807.4 lb/hour for Unit 1; 799.2 lb/hour for Unit 2; and 823 lb/hour for Unit 3. Based on EPA Guidance, these emission standards were converted to an equivalent 30-day rolling average to determine the most stringent emission limits based on different averaging periods.}

b. As determined by CEMS, SO_2 emissions shall not exceed 0.25 lb/MMBtu from each unit based on a 30-day rolling average. Compliance with this emission limit will demonstrate compliance with the following emission standards:
   (1) Each unit shall not exceed 6.5 lb/MMBtu based on a 2-hour average.
   (2) Units 1 – 3, combined, shall not exceed 31.5 tons/hour based on a 3-hour average.
   (3) Units 1 – 3, combined, shall not exceed 25 tons/hour based on a 24-hour block average.
   (4) Units 1 and 2, combined, shall not exceed 16.5 tons/hour based on a 24-hour block average.
   (5) Unit 3 shall not exceed 8.5 tons/hour based on a 24-hour block average.
   {Permitting Note: For informational purposes, the SO_2 limit of 0.25 lb/MMBtu equates to: 1,009 lb/hour for Unit 1; 999 lb/hour for Unit 2; and 1,029 lb/hour for Unit 3. Based on EPA Guidance, these emission standards were converted to an equivalent 30-day rolling average to determine the most stringent emission limits based on different averaging periods.}

c. As determined by fuel specifications or fuel sampling, SO_2 emissions from each steam generating unit shall not exceed 2.75 lb/MMBtu when burning liquid fuel.
d. As determined by fuel specifications or fuel sampling, the No. 2 fuel oil sulfur content fired in each steam generating unit shall not exceed 0.5%, by weight. *{Permitting Note: Compliance with the 0.5% fuel oil sulfur content limit will demonstrate compliance with the 2.75 lb/MMBtu SO_2 emission limit when firing liquid fuel.}*
e. As determined by CEMS, SO_2 emissions from all four fossil fuel fired steam generating units (EU 001 – EU 004, combined) shall not exceed 3,162 lb/hour based on a 30-boiler operating day rolling average. The SO_2 emissions cap applies at all times when these units are operating including periods of startup and shutdown.

[Rules 62.204.800(1)(b)20, 62-204.240(1), 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1), F.A.C.; NESHAP Subpart UUUUU of 40 CFR 63; and, Permit Nos. 0570039-071-AC (PSD-FL-040B) and 0570039-096-AC.]

A.11. PM Emissions.
a. *Normal Operation.*
(1) As determined by CEMS, PM emissions shall not exceed 0.03 lb/MMBtu on a heat weighted 30-day rolling average from each electrical generating unit.
b. *Soot Blowing and Load Change*. As determined by CEMS, PM emissions shall not exceed 0.3 lb/MMBtu based on a 3-hour average during any 24-hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change.
c. PM Emissions shall not exceed 0.03 lb/MMBtu or 0.3 lb/MWh from each unit based on a 30-day rolling average.

[Rules 62-210.700(3), 62-213.440; NESHAP Subpart UUUUU of 40 CFR 63; and, Permit Nos. 0570039-060-AC and 0570039-082-AC.]

A.12. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions (VE) from each unit shall not exceed 20% opacity.
[Rules 62-210.700(3) and 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.; and Permit No. 0570039-082-AC and Alternate Sampling Procedure for Opacity No. 15-KK-AP]

A.13. Ammonia Slip. As determined by stack test, Ammonia slip shall not exceed 10 parts per million by volume (ppmv) measured at the stack downstream of all emissions control systems. Annual testing of ammonia slip shall be conducted and corrective measures taken if measured values exceed 5 ppmv.
[Permit Nos. 0570039-022-AC and 0570039-024-AC.]

A.14. HCl or SO_2 Emissions. HCl emissions shall not exceed 0.002 lb/MMBtu or 0.02 lb/MWh from each unit based on a 30-day rolling average; or, SO_2 emissions of 0.20 lb/MMBtu or 1.5 lb/MWh from each unit based on a 30-day rolling average. [NESHAP Subpart UUUUU of 40 CFR 63]

A.15. Mercury (Hg) Emissions.
a. *Low Emitting Electric Steam Generating Unit (EGU) (LEE) Status*. Hg emissions shall not exceed potential Hg mass emissions of 29.0 lb/year (58.0 lb/year CS-0W1) or exceed 1.2 lb/Trillion Btu (TBtu) or 0.013 lb/Gigawatt-hour (GWh) during 30-boiler operating day performance test for each individual EGU; or
b. *Combined EGUs*. Hg emissions shall not exceed 1.0 lb/TBtu or 0.011 lb/GWh combined based on a 90-day rolling average; or
c. *Individual EGUs*. Hg emissions shall not exceed 1.2 lb/TBtu or 0.013 lb/GWh from each unit based on a 30-day rolling average.

[NESHAP Subpart UUUUU of 40 CFR 63]

Excess Emissions

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

A.16. Excess Emissions Allowed - Malfunctions. Excess emissions resulting from malfunction shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

A.17. Excess Emissions Allowed - Startup and Shutdown. Excess emissions resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices (BOP) to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized. The permittee shall follow the best operational practices to minimize excess emissions during startup and shutdown as described in Appendix BOP. [Rules 62-210.700(2) and 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]

A.18. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

A.19. Operation and Maintenance Plan. An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan required under RACT for PM is attached and a part of this permit. All activities shall be performed as scheduled and recorded data made available to the Department upon request. Records shall be maintained on file for a minimum of 5-years. [Rule 62-296.700(6), F.A.C.]

A.20. Monitoring of Petroleum Coke Usage. The permittee shall operate and maintain equipment to record and calculate the weight percentage of petroleum coke fired in each emissions unit, to verify compliance with the percentage limitation on petroleum coke usage of this permit. [Permit No. 0570039-066-AC]

Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements

{Permitting Note: The following continuous monitors are installed on these units: PM, NO_X, SO_2, carbon dioxide (CO_2), and stack gas flow.}

A.21. Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems.

a. *PM CEMS*. The permittee shall operate, calibrate, and maintain a continuous monitoring system for continuously monitoring PM in accordance with 40 CFR 60 in a manner sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits of this permit.
   (1) To determine PM emissions, the owner or operator shall operate, calibrate and maintain a PM CEMS and a flow monitoring system with an automated data acquisition and handling system for measuring and recording PM emissions (in lb/MMBtu), heat input (in MMBtu/hr), and PM mass emissions (in lb/hour) discharged to the atmosphere.
   (2) The annual relative response audit (RRA) and the relative correlation audit conducted each year for the PM CEMS may be used in lieu of the annual PM stack test requirement, as long as all of the requirements of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C., are met (i.e., prior test notification, proper test result submittal, etc.).

b. *NO_X CEMS*. The permittee shall operate, calibrate, and maintain a continuous monitoring system for continuously monitoring NO_X (expressed as nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) in accordance with 40 CFR 75 in a manner sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits of this permit.
   (1) *Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction, or Abnormal Events.* NO_X emissions from Units 1 - 3 shall be continuously monitored to confirm compliance, using the emission units existing CEMS. Compliance is determined by calculating the heat input weighted average of all hourly emission rates for NO_X for the 30 successive boiler operating days, except for data obtained during startup,

shutdown, malfunction, or abnormal events. "Abnormal events" are defined as an unanticipated interruption, malfunction, or failure of the pipeline or associated equipment utilized to supply ammonia to the Big Bend Station for use in the operation of the SCR control system. Excess emissions occurring from operation of the boilers during an abnormal event are authorized provided that best operational practices are employed to minimize the amount and duration of the emissions during an abnormal event. Emissions data collected during "abnormal events" may be excluded from the 30-day rolling compliance averages in accordance with this condition. For the purpose of calculating a 30-day rolling average, a boiler operating day is defined as a 24-hour period (between 12:01 a.m. and 12:00 midnight) during which fossil fuel is combusted in a steam operating unit for the entire 24-hours.

(2) The owner or operator shall calculate hourly, quarterly, and annual NO_X emission rates (in lb/MMBtu) by combining the NO_X concentration (in ppm), diluent concentration (in percent oxygen (O_2) or CO_2), and percent moisture (if applicable) measurements according with 40 CFR 75, Appendix F.

c. *SO_2 CEMS*. The permittee shall operate, calibrate, and maintain a continuous monitoring system for continuously monitoring SO_2 in accordance with 40 CFR 75 in a manner sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits of this permit.

(1) To determine SO_2 emissions, the owner or operator shall operate, calibrate and maintain a SO_2 CEMS and a flow monitoring system with an automated data acquisition and handling system for measuring and recording SO_2 concentration (in ppm), volumetric gas flow (in standard cubic feet/hour (scfh)), and SO_2 mass emissions (in lb/hour) discharged to the atmosphere.

(2) The annual calibration relative accuracy test audit (RATA) associated with the SO_2 CEMS may be used in lieu of the required annual EPA Method 6, as long as all of the requirements of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C., are met (i.e., prior test notification, proper test result submittal, etc.).

d. *CO_2 CEMS and Flow Monitor System*. The owner or operator shall operate, calibrate and maintain a CO_2 CEMS and a flow monitoring system in accordance with 40 CFR 75. The CO_2 continuous monitoring system shall be operated for Units 1 - 3. Measurements of O_2 or CO_2 in the flue gas shall be utilized to convert NO_X and SO_2 CEMS data to units of lb/MMBtu heat input for proof of compliance.

e. *Units 1 and 2 Common Stack*. When an affected unit utilizes a common stack with one or more affected units, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 75.16 for SO_2 emissions and 40 CFR 75.17 for NO_X emissions.

f. *Heat Input Rate.* The owner or operator shall determine and record the heat input rate, in units of MMBtu/hour, to each affected unit for every hour or part of an hour any fuel is combusted following the procedures in 40 CFR 75, Appendix F.

g. *Performance Requirements.*

(1) The owner or operator shall ensure that the NO_X and SO_2 CEMS meets the equipment, installation, and performance specifications in 40 CFR 75, Appendix A and is maintained according to the quality assurance and quality control procedures in 40 CFR 75, Appendix B. In addition, the owner or operator shall record NO_X emissions in the appropriate units of measurement (lb/MMBtu).

(2) The owner or operator shall ensure that the PM CEMS meets the equipment, installation, and performance specification 11 in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B and is maintained according to the quality assurance and quality control procedures in 40 CFR 60, Appendix F.

h. *Recording and Recordkeeping Requirements.* The owner or operator shall record and report the hourly, daily, quarterly, and annual information collected under the requirements of this part as specified in 40 CFR 75 Subparts F and G.

i. *Excess Emissions.* Excess emissions pursuant to Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., shall be determined using the 40 CFR 75 CEMS.

[Rules 62-213.440(1)(Monitoring), 62-296.405(1), and 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 75; and, Permit Nos. 0570039-022-AC and 0570039-024-AC.]

A.22. PM CEMS and Annual PM Testing Requirements. Performance Specification 11 and Procedure 2 shall be used to certify each PM CEMS. The annual certification of the PM CEMS shall use the EPA Reference Methods 5, 5B, 5I, or 5F to demonstrate compliance with the annual PM testing requirements. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. Also, the annual certification must consider testing conducted with the emissions unit operating at rates specified in Specific Condition **A.2.** [Rules 62-296.405(1)(e)2. F.A.C.; 40 CFR. Part 63, Subpart UUUUU as adopted in Rule 62-204.800(11)(b)102, F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

A.23. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Methods	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5, 5B, 5F or 17	Methods for Determining PM Emissions
6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Methods for Determining SO_2 Emissions
7, 7A, 7C, 7D or 7E	Methods for Determining NO_X Emissions from Stationary Sources
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions
CTM-027 or 320	Conditional EPA Test Method 027, Measurement of Ammonia Slip (or equivalent method)
30B	Determination of Total Vapor Phase Hg Emissions from Coal-Fired Combustion Sources Using Carbon Sorbent Traps

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-204-800, F.A.C.]

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

A.25. Annual Compliance Tests Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st) Units 1 – 3 shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and standards for ammonia slip. The total mass emissions or heat input-weighted contribution from Units 1 and 2 common stack (CS-0W1) shall be used to demonstrate compliance with the individual emission standards for these units. The certified CEMS and annual RATA test data shall satisfy annual testing requirements for NO_x, SO_2, and PM. The annual compliance tests will be used in lieu of the compliance test prior to renewal. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

A.26. Visible Emissions. Compliance with the 20% opacity standard shall be demonstrated by using a certified PM CEMS, the existing PM BACT limit of 0.03 lb/MMBtu on a 30-day rolling average, and approved best operation plan. Method 9 stack testing shall be conducted upon request by the Department. [Rules 62-213.440 & 62-296.405(1)(e)1, F.A.C. and Alternate Sampling Procedure for Opacity No. 15-KK-AP]

A.27. Ammonia Slip Compliance. Compliance with the ammonia slip limit shall be determined using EPA Conditional Test Method 027 (CTM-027), EPA Method 320, or other methods approved by the Department. [Permit Nos. 0570039-022-AC and 0570039-024-AC]

A.28. Hg Compliance.

a. *LEE Status EGU*. In order to qualify for LEE status for Hg emissions limits, a 30-day performance test using Method 30B must be conducted at least once every 12 calendar months to demonstrate continued LEE status. A performance test shall be conducted once every year for Hg. Should subsequent emissions testing results show the unit does not meet the LEE eligibility requirements, LEE status is lost. If this should occur, you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a Hg CEMS or a sorbent trap monitoring system, within 6 calendar months of losing LEE eligibility. The LEE option may be pursued provided that bypass emissions are accounted for in accordance with 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU.

b. *Non-LEE Status EGU*. Continuous compliance shall be demonstrated through use of a Hg CEMS or a sorbent trap monitoring system, in accordance with 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU.

[NESHAP Subpart UUUUU of 40 CFR 63]

A.29. NO_X, SO_2 and PM Emission Rate Calculation. A "30-day rolling average emission rate" for NO_X, SO_2 and PM shall be herein defined as the emission rate expressed as lb/MMBtu and calculated in accordance with the following procedure: first, sum the total pounds of the pollutant in question emitted from the Unit during an operating day and the previous 29 operating days; second, sum the total heat input to the Unit in MMBtu during the operating day and the previous 29 operating days; and third, divide the total number of pounds of the pollutant emitted during the 30 operating days by the total heat input during the 30 operating days. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate shall be calculated for each new operating day. The 30-day rolling average emission rate:

a. *Utility Electric Distribution System*. Shall include all emissions and heat input in MMBtu commencing from the time the Unit is synchronized with a utility electric distribution system through the time that the unit ceases to be synchronized with such utility electric distribution system;

b. *Cold Start-up*. May exclude emissions of NO_X and heat input in MMBtu occurring during the fifth and subsequent "Cold Start Up" periods that occur in any 30-day period if inclusion of such emissions would result in a violation of any applicable 30-day rolling average emission rate. A "Cold Start Up Period" occurs whenever there has been no fire in the boiler of a Unit (no combustion of any fossil fuel) for a period of 6-hours of more. The emissions to be excluded during the fifth and subsequent Cold Start Up Periods shall be the lesser of:

(1) Those NO_X emissions emitted during the 8-hour period commencing when the Unit is synchronized with a utility electric distribution system and concluding 8-hours later, or

(2) Those emitted prior to the time that the flue gas has achieved the SCR operational temperature as specified by the catalyst manufacturer; and

(3) May exclude NO_X emissions and heat input in MMBtu occurring during any period of malfunction (as defined at 40 CFR 60.2) of the SCR; and

(4) Shall use the methodologies and procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix F.

c. *SO_2 Emission Cap Calculation.* SO_2 emissions from all boilers combined (Units 1 - 4) shall be reported on a 30-boiler operating day rolling average in the units of lb/hour, updated after each new boiler operating day. Each 30-boiler operating day rolling average emission rate is the average of all of the valid hourly SO_2 emission rates in the 30-boiler operating day period. Boiler operating day means a 24-hour period that begins at midnight and ends the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the boiler, including startup, shutdown or malfunction periods. It is not necessary for the fuel to be combusted the entire 24-hour period.

[Permit Nos. 0570039-060-AC and 0570039-096-AC.]

A.30. Liquid Fuel - Sulfur Limit. The permittee may use the EPA test methods, referenced above, to demonstrate compliance; however, as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit, the permittee elected to demonstrate compliance by accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee upon each fuel delivery. [Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)3, F.A.C.]

A.31. Sulfur Content Sampling Methods. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, or both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the respective successor ASTM methods. [Rules 62-296.405(1)(e)3 and (1)(f)1.b, F.A.C.]

A.32. Determination of Heat Input. The heat input shall be calculated as the product of the gross heat rate (Btu/kWh) and gross power output (MW). The gross power output shall be measured on an arithmetic average during the compliance demonstration test. The gross unit heat rate will use a 3-month rolling "seasonal" average based on calculated monthly heat rates. These rates shall be determined by the tons of coal bunkered, composite coal analyses and gross power output for the month. The composite fuel samples shall be collected by on-site personnel in accordance with industry standard practices.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.33. Records of Operation.

a. For Units 1 - 3, gravimetric instrument data verifying that the 20% maximum petroleum coke content by weight has not been exceeded shall be maintained for 2-years and submitted to the EPCHC with each annual operating report (AOR). Also to be maintained and available for inspection shall be a record of operation showing the date, fuel used, and the duration of all startups, shutdowns, malfunctions and abnormal events.

b. The owner or operator shall make and maintain a daily record of operation of each emissions unit showing the date, fuels used, and the duration of all startups, shutdowns and malfunctions. Records of fuel bunkering and petroleum coke usage (weight percent of petroleum coke fired) shall also be made on at least a daily basis. Data that verifies compliance with the percentage limitation on petroleum coke usage shall be submitted with the AOR.

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

A.34. Reporting Schedule. The following reports and notifications shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline	Related Conditions
Quarterly Excess Emissions	Every 3 months (quarterly)	**A.36. & A.37.**
SO_2 Emissions	Every 3 months (quarterly) and semiannually	**A.38.**
Quarterly NO_X Emissions	Every 3 months (quarterly)	**A.39.**
Quarterly PM Emissions	Every 3 months (quarterly)	**A.40.**

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

A.35. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

A.36. Reporting of Excess Emissions Due to Malfunctions. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, the owner or operator shall notify EPCHC 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 or EPCHC. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

A.37. Quarterly Excess Emissions Report. Submit to the EPCHC a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the source for a period of 5-years. [Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

A.38. SO_2 Reporting.

a. *Quarterly.* The permittee shall submit a quarterly SO_2 report to the EPCHC within 30 days following each calendar quarter. The quarterly SO_2 report shall consist of:

(1) 30-day rolling average SO_2 emissions for each Unit (Units 1 – 3) in lb/MMBtu; and,
(2) A statement of CEMS and/or boiler malfunction, start-up, shutdown or abnormal events.

b. *Semiannual*. The permittee shall submit semiannual reports summarizing the SO_2 data for the reporting period and demonstrating compliance with the SO_2 emissions cap. Reports shall be submitted within 30 days following the reporting period. Each report shall summarize each 30-boiler operating day rolling average emission rate during the reporting period along with any background information to explain emissions.

c. *Emissions Cap Exceedance*. If an exceedance of the SO_2 emissions cap occurs, the permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority within one business day. The permittee shall submit a report to the Compliance Authority within 15 days of occurrence detailing the nature and cause of the exceedance, describing corrective actions taken, and identifying when the unit(s) was returned to compliance.

[Rule 62-213.440(1) (Monitoring), F.A.C.; and Permit No. 0570039-096-AC]

A.39. Quarterly NO_X Report. The permittee shall submit a quarterly NO_X report to the EPCHC within 30 days following each calendar quarter. This quarterly NO_X report shall consist of:

a. The heat input weighted 30-day NO_X rolling average, all time periods of boiler operation; and,
b. A statement of CEMS and/or boiler malfunction, start-up, shutdown or abnormal events.

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

A.40. Quarterly PM Report. The permittee shall submit a quarterly PM report to the EPCHC within 30 days following each calendar quarter. This quarterly PM report shall consist of:

a. The heat input weighted 30-day PM rolling average, all time periods of boiler operation; and,
b. A statement of CEMS and/or boiler malfunction, start-up, shutdown or abnormal events.

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

A.41. Continuous Emission Monitoring Network and Alarms. To demonstrate compliance with emission limits that are protective of ambient air quality standards (AAQS), data inputs will consist of hourly CEMS data from the SO_2, flow and CO_2 monitors for Units 1 - 3. The permittee shall use CEMS data from common stack CS-0W1 to represent unit compliance with the emission limitations for each Unit 1 and 2. In the event any monitor fails, the permittee will comply with 40 CFR 75, Subpart D - Missing Data Substitution Procedures. [Rule 62-213.440(1) (Monitoring), F.A.C.]

Other Requirements

A.42. NESHAP Requirements - Subpart UUUUU. These emission units shall comply with all applicable provisions of NESHAP Subpart UUUUU of 40 CFR 63 for Coal and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units. [NESHAP Subpart UUUUU of 40 CFR 63]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
004	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 4

Unit 4 is a 4330 MMBtu/hour, dry-bottom tangentially fired utility boiler manufactured by Combustion Engineering. The generator nameplate capacity is 486 MW. PM emissions generated during the operation of the unit are controlled by a dry ESP manufactured by Belco. The control efficiency of the ESP is 99.7%. SO_2 emissions are controlled by wet FGD equipment installed in 1995 and manufactured by Research-Cottrell. NO_X emissions are controlled by LNB, a separate overfire air system (SOFA) and its own SCR system. The SCR system was installed in May 26, 2007. Unit 4 fires coal, or a coal/petroleum coke blend containing a maximum of 20% petroleum coke by weight, or coal blended with coal residual generated from the Polk Power Station, or a coal/petroleum coke blend further blended with coal residual generated from the Polk Power Station. The Unit 4 stack (BB-004) parameters are: height, 490 feet: diameter, 24 feet; exit temperature, 127°F; and, actual stack gas flow rate, 1,614,250 acfm. The BB-04 stack is equipped with a NO_X CEMS and an SO_2 CEMS to continuously monitor emissions of NO_X and SO_2. Unit 4 began commercial operation in 1985.

{Permitting Note: This emission unit is regulated under the federal Acid Rain Program for Phase II SO_2 and NO_X; NSPS Subpart Da (Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978) of 40 CFR 60, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)2., F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.405(2), F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 MMBtu/hour Heat Input; Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., PSD [PSD-FL-040]; Power Plant Siting Certification [PA 79-12]; Rule 62-296.700(6), F.A.C., RACT PM - O&M Plan; ~~and, Rule 62-f, F.A.C., CAIR.~~}

Essential PTE Parameters

B.1. Design Capacity. The maximum allowable heat input rate is as follows:

Unit No.	MMBtu/hour Heat Input
004	4,330

This design heat input rate is based on the original design of the unit for firing coal with a certain LHV that was used to design the boiler. At any given time, the actual heat input rate is a function of the actual demand load, the coal mass firing rate, and the fuel properties of the coal being fired at that time. Although the above design capacity is not intended as an operational restriction, the permittee shall obtain the appropriate air construction permits before making any physical or operational changes that would increase the actual heat input rate capability of the unit. [Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(Definitions – Modification, PTE), 62-296.405(1), 62.210.300 and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Permit Nos. 0570039-014-AC and 0570039-053-AC)

{Permitting Note: For purposes of the Acid Rain program, the actual heat input rate of each of the unit is reported based on the measured exhaust gas flow rate. According to the applicant the Acid Rain CEMS at this site have historically predicted higher heat input rates than methods based on the mass flow and fuel properties of coal.}

B.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation during Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at or above 90% of the design capacity specified in this permit. The values above represent design values which, in some cases, may be exceeded as the unit is operated at full load for stack testing. The heat input values are to be measured during stack testing to within +/- 10% of its true value using the methods/procedures contained in Specific Condition **B.33**. If it is impracticable to test at this rate, an emissions unit may be tested at less than 90% of the design capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110% of the test rate until a new test is conducted. Once the unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the design capacity. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements. [Rules 62-297.310(3) and 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

B.4. Methods of Operation.

a. *Fuels - Normal Operation*. The only fuels allowed to be burned in Unit 4 are:
   (1) Coal,
   (2) Coal/petroleum coke blend,
   (3) Coal blended with raw coal residual,
   (4) Coal/petroleum coke blend further blended with raw coal residual.
   (5) In any case, the petroleum coke content of any fuel blend shall not exceed 20% by weight.

b. *Fuels - Startup, Shutdown, Flame Stabilization*.
   (1) No. 2 fuel oil,
   (2) No. 2 fuel oil may also be fired during the start of an additional solid fuel mill on an already operating unit.

c. *Other Operation.*
   (1) Raw Coal Residual. The total amount of raw coal residual fired at Big Bend Station (all Units 1 – 4, combined) shall be limited to 200 tons/day. The raw coal residual is a by-product of the gasification of coal at the Polk Power Station. The permittee shall only fire raw coal residual in the event of a gasification process malfunction at the Polk Power Station that results in raw coal residual that has some remaining fuel value. The permittee shall document all gasification process malfunctions and record the amount of raw coal residual, if any, fired at Big Bend Station. These records should be kept on site at Big Bend and made readily available to the Department and the EPCHC upon request.
   (2) Supplemental Material Injection. The following materials may be injected as needed for boiler conditioning and energy recovery purposes:
      (a) Magnesium Oxide, Limestone and Fluxing Agents may be injected as needed for boiler conditioning.
      (b) Fly Ash. Reinjection of on-site generated flyash for energy recovery.

d. *Daily Log*. The permittee shall maintain a daily log of the amounts and types of fuels used and copies of fuel analyses containing information on sulfur content, ash content and heating values.

e. *Control Devices*. All air pollution control devices shall be in operation according to manufacturer's recommendations whenever the boilers are in operation. Note: under current permitted ductwork configuration, none of the air pollution control devices can be physically bypassed. In the event of a control device malfunction resulting in excess emissions beyond the allowable periods established for these units, Unit 4 shall be removed from service until such time that the control device resumes normal operation.

{Permitting Note: "Flame stabilization" is defined as the use of No. 2 fuel oil to stabilize a flame during times of unexpected poor coal quality or equipment failure such as coal piping pluggage. Flame stabilization due to poor coal quality occurs when coal is wet or does not provide the necessary heat to maintain a stable flame. In this situation, No. 2 fuel oil is combusted to provide the additional required heat input to maintain a stable flame. Flame stabilization due to equipment failure occurs when coal piping is plugged, or equipment is otherwise damaged, that results in an inconsistent amount of coal reaching the burners. Under certain conditions, this may result in the burners intermittently seeing large amounts of fuel at one time, causing a potentially explosive flame "puff". In this situation, No. 2 fuel oil must be used for stabilization to prevent flame "puffing" and ensure safe operation. Combustion of No. 2 fuel oil is also necessary during periods of load change to initialize and stabilize the flame until coal flow to the burners reaches steady state. As defined in 62-210.700(3), F.A.C., load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10% to 100% capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10% of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5% per minute or more.} [Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-066-AC]

B.5. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Control Technology

B.6. Low NO_X Burners. Unit 4 shall be operated using the LNB and in accordance with the operational procedures that have been developed to minimize NO_X emissions. [Permit No. 0570039-014-AC]

B.7. Separate Overfire Air System. Unit 4 shall be operated using the SOFA and in accordance with the operational procedures that have been developed to minimize NO_X emissions. [Permit No. 0570039-014-AC]

B.8. LNB and SOFA Systems. The permittee shall adhere to good combustion practices to achieve the best available control technology (BACT) CO emissions limits. [Permit No. 0570039-027-AC (PSD-FL-390).]

B.9. SCR System.
a. The permittee shall operate and maintain the SCR systems for NO_X control.
b. The permittee shall operate and maintain the SCR system in accordance with the SCR system supplier's recommendations or in accordance with methods established by the owner/operator through site-specific testing, including operating the SCR system between minimum and maximum operating temperatures, which have been demonstrated by the applicant to assure compliance with the applicable emissions limits.
c. The partial SCR system maintenance bypass duct shall be normally closed except during maintenance periods.

[Permit Nos. 0570039-020-AC, 0570039-026-AC and 0570039-053-AC.]

B.10. Operating Procedures. Operating procedures shall include good operating practices and proper training of all operators and supervisors. The good operating practices shall meet the guidelines and procedures as established by the equipment manufacturers. All operators (including supervisors) of air pollution control devices shall be properly trained in plant specific equipment. [Permit No. 0570039-020-AC]

B.11. Circumvention. The owner or operator shall not circumvent or operate the air pollution control equipment-in such a manner which would violate allowable emission rates established for this unit. [Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-066-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **B.12 – B.18** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

B.12. CO Emissions. As determined by CEMS, CO emissions shall not exceed 0.20 lb/MMBtu heat input on a heat input weighted 30-boiler operating day rolling average. *{Permitting Note: For informational purposes, the CO limit equates to 866 lb/hour and 3,793.1 tons/year.}* [Rule 62-212.400(BACT), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-027-AC (PSD-FL-390).]

B.13. NO_X Emissions.
a. As determined by CEMS, NO_X emissions shall not exceed more than 0.10 lb/MMBtu heat input based on a 30-day rolling average when combusting solid fuel. *{Permitting Note: For informational purposes, the NO_X limit equates to 433 lb/hour and 1,896.5 tons/year}*
b. As determined by CEMS, NO_X emissions shall not exceed 0.60 lb/MMBtu heat input based on a 30-day rolling average. *{Permitting Note: Compliance with this emission limit will be demonstrated by complying with the 0.10 lb/MMBtu NO_X Limit.}*

[Rules 62-204.800(8)(b)2, 62-213.440, and 62-296.405(2)(d), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.44Da(a); and, Permit No. 0570039-060-AC]

B.14. SO_2 Emissions.
a. As determined by CEMS, SO_2 emissions shall not exceed 0.82 lb/MMBtu heat input and 10% of the potential combustion concentration (90% reduction) based on a 30-day rolling average when combusting

solid fuels. *{Permitting Note: For informational purposes, the NO_X limit equates to 3,551 lb/hour and 15,553.4 tons/year.}*

b. As determined by CEMS, SO_2 emissions shall not exceed 1.20 lb/MMBtu heat input and 10% of the potential combustion concentration (90% reduction) based on a 30-day rolling average when combusting solid fuels. *{Permitting Note: Compliance with this emission limit will be demonstrated by complying with the 0.82 lb/MMBtu SO_2 limit.}*

c. As determined by CEMS, SO_2 emissions shall not exceed 0.20 lb/MMBtu or 1.5 lb/MWh based on a 30-day rolling average; or, hydrogen chloride (HCl) emissions of 0.002 lb/MMBtu or 0.02 lb/MWh based on a 30-day rolling average.

d. As determined by CEMS, SO_2 emissions from all four fossil fuel fired steam generating units (EU 001 – EU 004, combined) shall not exceed 3,162 lb/hour based on a 30-boiler operating day rolling average. The SO_2 emissions cap applies at all times when these units are operating including periods of startup and shutdown.

[Rules 62-204.800(8)(b)2., 62-213.440, and 62-296.405(2)(c), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.43Da(a)(1) and (g); NESHAP Subpart UUUUU of 40 CFR 63; and, Permit Nos. 0570039-071-AC (PSD-FL-040B) and 0570039-096-AC.]

B.15. PM Emissions.

a. As determined by CEMS, PM emissions shall not exceed 0.01 lb/MMBtu on a heat weighted 30-day rolling average when burning solid or liquid fuel. This standard applies at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

b. As determined by CEMS, PM emissions shall not exceed 0.03 lb/MMBtu from each electrical generating unit. *{Permitting Note: Compliance with this emission limit will be demonstrated by complying with the 0.01 lb/MMBtu PM limit. The 0.03 lb/MMBtu limit is equivalent to 0.02 lb/mmBtu on a heat weighted 30-day rolling average.}*

c. PM Emissions shall not exceed 0.03 lb/MMBtu or 0.3 lb/MWh on a 30-day rolling average.

[Rules 62-204.800(8)(b)2, 62-213.440, 62-296.405(2)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.42Da; NESHAP Subpart UUUUU of 40 CFR 63; and, Permit Nos. 0570039-060-AC and 0570039-082-AC.]

B.16. Ammonia Slip. As determined by stack test, ammonia slip shall not exceed 10 ppmv measured at the stack downstream of all emissions control systems. Annual testing of ammonia slip shall be conducted and corrective measures taken if measured values exceed 5 ppmv. [Permit No. 0570039-020-AC]

B.17. HCl or SO_2 Emissions. HCl emissions shall not exceed 0.002 lb/MMBtu or 0.02 lb/MWh based on a 30-day rolling average; or, SO_2 emissions of 0.20 lb/MMBtu or 1.5 lb/MWh based on a 30-day rolling average. [NESHAP Subpart UUUUU of 40 CFR 63]

B.18. Hg Emissions.

a. *LEE Status EGUs*. Hg emissions shall not exceed potential Hg mass emissions of 29.0 lb/year (58.0 lb/year) or exceed 1.2 lb/TBtu or 0.013 lb/GWh during 30-boiler operating day performance test for each individual EGU; or

b. *Combined EGUs*. Hg emissions shall not exceed 1.0 lb/TBtu or 0.011 lb/GWh combined based on a 90-day rolling average; or

c. *Individual EGUs*. Hg emissions shall not exceed 1.2 lb/TBtu or 0.013 lb/GWh from each unit based on a 30-day rolling average.

[NESHAP Subpart UUUUU of 40 CFR 63]

Excess Emissions

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

B.19. Excess Emissions Allowed - Startup, Shutdown or Malfunction. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices (BOP) to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

B.20. Excess Emissions Allowed – Startup and Shutdown BOP. The permittee shall follow the BOP to minimize excess emissions during startup and shutdown as described in Appendix BOP. [Rules 62-210.700(2) and 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]

B.21. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

B.22. Operation and Maintenance Plan. An O&M Plan required under RACT for PM is attached and a part of this permit pursuant to Rule 62-296.700(6), F.A.C. All activities shall be performed as scheduled and recorded data made available to the Department and EPCHC upon request. Records shall be maintained on file for a minimum of 5-years. [Rule 62-296.700(6), F.A.C.]

B.23. Emission Control Equipment Monitoring. The permittee shall submit to the Department a standardized plan or procedure that will allow the permittee to monitor emission control equipment efficiency and enable the permittee to return malfunctioning equipment to proper operation as expeditiously as possible. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(Monitoring), F.A.C.; and, PA 79-12.]

Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements

{Permitting Note: In accordance with the Acid Rain Phase II requirements, the following continuous monitors are installed on this unit: SO_2, NO_X, CO_2 and stack gas flow. CO CEMS was installed in accordance with BACT requirements.}

B.24. Continuous Monitoring Systems. The permittee shall calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system to measure and record emissions of CO, NO_X, SO_2 and PM in a manner sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the CEMS emission standards of this permit. An O_2 or CO_2 continuous monitoring system shall be operated.

a. *SO_2 CEMS*. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with SO_2 limits by means of CEMS. In addition to any other requirements associated with the operation and maintenance of these CEMS (i.e., Acid Rain requirements), operation of the CEMS shall be in accordance with the requirements listed in this permit. The annual calibration RATA associated with these CEMS may be used in lieu of the required annual EPA Reference Method 6, as long as all of the requirements of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C., are met (i.e., prior test notification, proper test result submittal, etc.).

b. *NO_X CEMS*. NO_X emissions shall be continuously monitored to confirm compliance with emission standards identified in this permit. Compliance is determined by calculating the heat input weighted average of all hourly emission rates for NO_X for the 30 successive boiler operating days, except for data obtained during startup, shutdown, malfunction, or abnormal events. "Abnormal events" are defined as an unanticipated interruption, malfunction, or failure of the pipeline or associated equipment utilized to supply ammonia to the Big Bend Station for use in the operation of the SCR control system. Excess emissions occurring from operation of the boilers during an abnormal event are authorized provided that BOP are employed to minimize the amount and duration of the emissions during an abnormal event.

Emissions data collected during "abnormal events" may be excluded from the 30-day rolling compliance averages in accordance with this condition. For the purpose of calculating a 30-day rolling average, a boiler operating day is defined as a 24-hour period (between 12:01 a.m. and 12:00 midnight) during which fossil fuel is combusted in a steam operating unit for the entire 24-hours.

c. *Location of Data Collected.* The NO_x, SO_2, CO_2, and PM monitoring devices shall meet the applicable requirements of Rule 62-214, F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.49Da., and 40 CFR 75. NO_x, SO_2 and CO_2 emissions shall be measured in the duct prior to the FGD system. SO_2, CO_2, PM emissions and flowrate shall be monitored in Unit 4 stack (BB004). Measurements of CO_2 shall be monitored at each location to convert NO_x, SO_2 and PM CEMS data to units of lb/MMBtu heat input for proof of compliance.

d. *SO_2, NO_2, CO_2, and PM Certifications.* The SO_2, NO_X, CO_2 (or O_2) and stack gas flow monitors shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated in accordance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 75. The PM monitor shall meet Performance Specification 11 of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B. Quality assurance and quality control procedures for these monitors shall conform to the requirements of 40 CFR 75, Appendix B and 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix F, as applicable.

e. *CO Certification.* The CO monitor shall meet Performance Specification 4 or 4A of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B. Quality assurance procedures for this monitor shall conform to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Appendix F. The RATA required for the CO monitor shall be performed using EPA Method 10, of Appendix A in 40 CFR 60 and shall be based on a continuous sampling train. Data collected during CO CEMS quality assurance RATA tests can substitute for annual stack tests, and vice versa, at the option of the owner or operator, provided the owner or operator indicates this intent in the submitted test protocol and follows the procedures outlined in the CO CEMS Operation Plan. Additional requirements applicable to the CO CEMS are given in the attached Appendix CEMS, which is a part of this permit.

[Rules 62-204.800(8)(b)2 and 62-213.440(1) (Monitoring), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.49Da; PA 79-12D and, Permit No. 0570039-027-AC (PSD-FL-390)]

B.25. PM CEMS and Annual PM Testing Requirements. Performance Specification 11 and Procedure 2 shall be used to certify each PM CEMS. The annual certification of the PM CEMS shall use EPA Reference Methods 5, 5B, 5I,or 5F to demonstrate compliance with the annual PM testing requirements. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. Also, the annual certification must consider testing conducted with the emissions unit operating at rates specified in Specific Condition B**.2.** [Rules 62-296.405(1)(e)2. F.A.C.; 40 CFR. Part 63, Subpart UUUUU as adopted in Rule 62-204.800(11)(b)102, F.A.C)]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

B.26. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Methods	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5, 5B, 5F or 17	Methods for Determining PM Emissions
6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Methods for Determining SO_2 Emissions
7, 7A, 7C, 7D or 7E	Methods for Determining of NO_X Emissions
10	Method for Determining of CO Emissions
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions
CTM-027 or 320	Conditional EPA Test Method 027, Measurement of Ammonia Slip (or equivalent method)

Methods	Description of Method and Comments
30B	Determination of Total Vapor Phase Hg Emissions from Coal-Fired Combustion Sources Using Carbon Sorbent Traps

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

B.27. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

B.28. Annual Compliance Test Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), Unit 4 shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and standards for ammonia slip. The certified CEMS and annual RATA test data shall satisfy the annual compliance requirements for PM, CO, NO_X and SO_2. The annual compliance tests will be used in lieu of the compliance test prior to renewal. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

B.29. Ammonia Slip Test Method. Compliance with the ammonia slip limit shall be determined using EPA conditional test method (CTM-027), EPA Method 320, or other methods approved by the Department. [Permit No. 0570039-026-AC]

B.30. NO_X, SO_2 and PM Emission Rate Calculation. A "30-day rolling average emission rate" for NO_X, SO_2 and PM shall be herein defined as the emission rate expressed as lb/MMBtu and calculated in accordance with the following procedure: first, sum the total pounds of the pollutant in question emitted from the Unit during an operating day and the previous 29-operating days; second, sum the total heat input to the Unit in MMBtu during the operating day and the previous 29-operating days; and third, divide the total number of pounds of the pollutant emitted during the 30-operating days by the total heat input during the 30-operating days. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate shall be calculated for each new operating day. The 30-day rolling average emission rate:

a. *Utility Electric Distribution System*. Shall include all emissions and heat input in MMBtu commencing from the time the Unit is synchronized with a utility electric distribution system through the time that the unit ceases to be synchronized with such utility electric distribution system;

b. *Cold Start Up*. May exclude emissions of NO_X and heat input in MMBtu occurring during the fifth and subsequent "Cold Start Up" periods that occur in any 30-day period if inclusion of such emissions would result in a violation of any applicable 30-day rolling average emission rate. A "Cold Start Up Period" occurs whenever there has been no fire in the boiler of a Unit (no combustion of any fossil fuel) for a period of 6-hours of more. The emissions to be excluded during the fifth and subsequent Cold Start Up Periods shall be the lesser of:
   (1) Those NO_X emissions emitted during the 8-hour period commencing when the Unit is synchronized with a utility electric distribution system and concluding 8-hours later, or
   (2) Those emitted prior to the time that the flue gas has achieved the SCR operational temperature as specified by the catalyst manufacturer; and
   (3) May exclude NO_X emissions and heat input in MMBtu occurring during any period of malfunction (as defined at 40 CFR 60.2) of the SCR; and
   (4) Shall use the methodologies and procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix F.

c. *SO_2 Emission Cap Calculation.* SO_2 emissions from all boilers combined (Units 1 - 4) shall be reported on a 30-boiler operating day rolling average in the units of lb/hour, updated after each new boiler operating day. Each 30-boiler operating day rolling average emission rate is the average of all of the valid hourly SO_2 emission rates in the 30-boiler operating day period. Boiler operating day means a 24-hour period that begins at midnight and ends the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted

at any time in the boiler, including startup, shutdown or malfunction periods. It is not necessary for the fuel to be combusted the entire 24-hour period.
[Permit Nos. 0570039-060-AC and 0570039-096-AC.]

B.31. Liquid Fuel - Sulfur Limit. The permittee may use the EPA test methods, referenced above, to demonstrate compliance; however, as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit, the permittee elected to demonstrate compliance by accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee upon each fuel delivery.
[Rule 62-213.440(1) (Monitoring), F.A.C.]

B.32. Sulfur Content Sampling Methods. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, or both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the respective successor ASTM methods. [Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.440, F.A.C.]

B.33. Determination of Heat Input. The heat input shall be calculated as the product of the gross heat rate (Btu/kWh) and gross power output (MW). The gross power output shall be measured on an arithmetic average during the compliance demonstration test. The gross unit heat rate will use a 3-month rolling "seasonal" average based on calculated monthly heat rates. These rates shall be determined by the tons of coal bunkered, composite coal analyses and gross power output for the month. The composite fuel samples shall be collected by on-site personnel in accordance with industry standard practices.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

B.34. Hg Compliance.

a. *LEE Status EGUs*. In order to qualify for LEE status for Hg emissions limits, a 30-day performance test using Method 30B must be conducted at least once every 12 calendar months to demonstrate continued LEE status. A performance test shall be conducted once every year for Hg. Should subsequent emissions testing results show the unit does not meet the LEE eligibility requirements, LEE status is lost. If this should occur, you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a Hg CEMS or a sorbent trap monitoring system, within 6 calendar months of losing LEE eligibility. The LEE option may be pursued provided that bypass emissions are accounted for in accordance with 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU

b. *Non-LEE Status EGUs*. Continuous compliance shall be demonstrated through use of a Hg CEMS or a sorbent trap monitoring system, in accordance with 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU.

[NESHAP Subpart UUUUU of 40 CFR 63]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.35. Recordkeeping. Gravimetric instrument data verifying that the 20% maximum petroleum coke content by weight has not been exceeded shall be maintained for 5-years and submitted to the EPCHC with each AOR. Also to be maintained and available for inspection shall be a daily record of operation showing the date, fuel used, and the duration of all startups, shutdowns and malfunctions. The permittee shall maintain copies of fuel analyses containing information on sulfur content, ash content, and heating values. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; PA 79-12; and, PSD-FL-040]

B.36. Reporting Schedule. The following reports and notifications shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline	Related Conditions
Quarterly CO Report	Every 3 months (quarterly)	**B.38.**
Quarterly NO_X Report	Every 3 months (quarterly)	**B.39.**
Quarterly PM Report	Every 3 months (quarterly)	**B.40.**
Semiannual SO_2 Report	Every 6 months (semi-annually)	**B.41.**
NSPS Excess Emissions and Monitoring System Performance	Every 6 months (semi-annually), except when more frequent reporting is required	**B.42. &-B.43**

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

B.37. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

B.38. Quarterly CO Report. Within 30 days following the end of each calendar-quarter, the permittee shall submit a report to the EPCHC summarizing periods of CO emissions in excess of the BACT permit standard following the NSPS format in 40 CFR 60.7(c), Subpart A. In addition, the report shall summarize the CO CEMS system monitor availability for the previous quarter. [Permit No. 0570039-027-AC (PSD-FL-390)]

B.39. Quarterly NO_X Report. The permittee shall submit a quarterly NO_X report to the EPCHC within 30 days following each calendar quarter. This report shall contain the heat input weighted 30-day NO_X rolling average, all time periods of boiler operation as well as a statement of CEMS and/or boiler malfunction, start-up, shutdown or abnormal events. [Rule 62-213.440(1) (Monitoring), F.A.C.]

B.40. Quarterly PM Report. The permittee shall submit a quarterly PM report to the EPCHC within 30 days following each calendar quarter. This quarterly PM report shall consist of:
a. The heat input weighted 30-day PM rolling average, all time periods of boiler operation; and,
b. A statement of CEMS and/or boiler malfunction, start-up, shutdown or abnormal events.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

B.41. SO_2 Reporting.
a. *Semiannual*. The permittee shall submit semiannual reports summarizing the SO_2 data for the reporting period and demonstrating compliance with the SO_2 emissions cap. Reports shall be submitted within 30 days following the reporting period. Each report shall summarize each 30-boiler operating day rolling average emission rate during the reporting period along with any background information to explain emissions.
b. *Emissions Cap Exceedance*. If an exceedance of the SO_2 emissions cap occurs, the permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority within one business day. The permittee shall submit a report to the Compliance Authority within 15 days of occurrence detailing the nature and cause of the exceedance, describing corrective actions taken, and identifying when the unit(s) was returned to compliance.
[Permit No. 0570039-096-AC]

Other Requirements

B.42. NSPS Requirements - Subpart A. This emissions unit shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, General Provisions, including: 40 CFR 60.7 (Notification and Recordkeeping); 40 CFR 60.8 (Performance Tests); 40 CFR 60.11 (Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements); 40 CFR 60.12 (Circumvention); 40 CFR 60.13 (Monitoring Requirements); and 40 CFR 60.19 (General Notification and Reporting Requirements). The Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of 40 CFR 60.4, 40 CFR 60.8(b)(2) and (3), 40 CFR 60.11(e)(7) and (8), 40 CFR 60.13(g), (i) and (j)(2), and 40 CFR 60.16. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(d), F.A.C.]

B.43. NSPS Requirements - Subpart Da. Except as otherwise provided in this permit, this emissions unit shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)2., F.A.C. The Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of 40 CFR 60.47a. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)2., F.A.C.]

B.44. NESHAP Requirements - Subpart UUUUU. This emission unit shall comply with all applicable provisions of NESHAP Subpart UUUUU of 40 CFR 63 for Coal and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units. [NESHAP Subpart UUUUU of 40 CFR 63]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
041	SCCT 4A with a common electric generator that it shares with SCCT 4B
042	SCCT 4B with a common electric generator that it shares with SCCT 4A

These emissions units consist of one PWPS FT8-3® SwiftPac® Aeroderivative simple cycle combustion turbine (SCCT)-generator peaking unit. SCCT 4A and SCCT 4B are coupled to one common generator each unit has nominal gross generation capacity of 31 MW, 62 MW total. The SCCT may only be operated in the simple cycle mode. Each SCCT fires pipeline-quality natural gas (NG) as the primary fuel and ULSD fuel.

Each SCCT is equipped with water injection to minimize NO_X emissions and an oxidation catalyst to minimize CO and VOC emissions. Each unit has a separate, but identical, stack with the following parameters: stack height of 60 feet; 9.5 feet exit diameter; exit temperature of 893ºF; and, actual volumetric flow rate of 430,737 acfm. Each stack is equipped with a NO_X CEMS and a CO CEMS to continuously monitor emissions of NO_X and CO. SCCT 4A and 4B began commercial operation on August 15, 2009.

{Permitting Note: These emissions units are regulated under the federal Acid Rain Program for Phase II SO_2 and NO_X; and, NSPS Subpart A (General Provisions) and Subpart KKKK (Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines) of 40 CFR 60, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)82., F.A.C.}

Essential PTE Parameters

C.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum allowable heat input rate is as follows:

EU No.	MMBtu/hour Heat Input	Fuel Type
041, 042	342.7	NG
041, 042	302.7	ULSD

Heat input rates are based on 100% load with evaporative cooling, 59ºF ambient temperature, 52ºF compressor inlet air temperature, and the higher heating value (HHV) of the fuel. Heat input rates will vary depending upon turbine characteristics, ambient conditions and evaporative cooling. The permittee shall have provided manufacturer's performance curves (or equations) that correct for site conditions to the Permitting and Compliance Authorities within 45 days of completing the initial compliance testing. The manufacturer's curves shall be reestablished and resubmitted to DEP within 45 days following the replacement of any SCCT components or major turbine tuning session that could reasonably affect the performance of the SCCT. Operating data may be adjusted for the appropriate site conditions in accordance with the performance curves and/or equations on file with the Department. [Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-204.800, 62-210.200(PTE), 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

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

C.3. Methods of Operation.

a. *Fuels*. The fuels that are allowed to be burned in these units are:
   (1) *NG, Primary Fuel*. The NG shall contain no more than 2 grains of sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet (gr S/100 scf).
   (2) *ULSD*. The ULSD shall contain a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015%, by weight.

b. *Simple Cycle Mode*. Each SCCT shall operate only in the simple cycle mode not to exceed the permitted hours of operation allowed by this permit (see Specific Condition **C.4.**). This restriction is based on the permittee's request, which formed the basis of the PSD applicability and emission standards specified in this permit. For any request to convert these units to combined cycle operation by installing/connecting to heat recovery steam generators, including changes to the fuel or quantity related to combined cycle

conversion that may cause an increase in short or long-term emissions, the permittee shall submit a full PSD permit application complete with a proposed BACT determination as if the SCCT peaking units had never been built.

c. *Simulated Facility Black Start Testing*. Subject to the CEMS data exclusions specified in Specific Condition **C.15.e**, TEC may operate SCCT 4A and 4B at low loads for extended periods of time in order to simulate the conditions experienced following a facility-wide shut down. These simulated periods may be used to develop facility black start protocols and to perform periodic operator training exercises.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Permit Nos. 0570039-040-AC and 0570039-053-AC.]

C.4. Hours of Operation. SCCT 4A and SCCT 4B are allowed to operate in the peaking service mode for no more than 3,500 hours/calendar year each, including no more than 500 hours/calendar year each on ULSD. Any hour used to fire ULSD will decrease an hour that could have been used to fire NG.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

Control Technology

C.5. Wet Injection. The permittee shall adjust, operate, and maintain a water injection system to reduce NO_X emissions from each SCCT. The water injection system shall be maintained and adjusted in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations or determined best practices to minimize emissions. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

C.6. Oxidation Catalyst. The permittee shall operate and maintain an oxidation catalyst system to reduce CO and VOC emissions from each SCCT. The system shall be maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations or determined best practices to minimize emissions. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

The mass emission rate standards are based on a turbine inlet temperature condition of 59°F, evaporative cooling on, and using the HHV of the fuel. Mass emissions rates may be adjusted to actual test conditions in accordance with the performance curves and/or equations on file with the Department. Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **C.7 – C.11** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method. Each emission units shall meet the following emission standards:

C.7. CO Emissions.

a. *Natural Gas*. As determined by CEMS, CO emissions from each SCCT shall not exceed 21.0 ppmvd @ 15% O_2 based on a 3-hour rolling average (SIP). *{Permitting Note: For informational purposes, the CO limit equates to 9.1 lb/hour/CT.}*

b. *ULSD*. As determined by CEMS, CO emissions from each SCCT shall not exceed 5.1 ppmvd @ 15% O_2 based on a 3-hour rolling average (SIP). *{Permitting Note: For informational purposes, the CO limit equates to 2.1 lb/hour/CT.}*

{Permitting Note: CO is used as a surrogate for VOC emissions as a demonstration of good combustion.}
[Permit No. 0570039-066-AC]

C.8. NO_X Emissions.

a. *Natural Gas*. As determined by CEMS, NO_X emissions from each SCCT shall not exceed 25 ppmvd @ 15% O_2 based on a 4-hour rolling average (NSPS). *{Permitting Note: For informational purposes, the NO_X limit equates to 32 lb/hour/CT.}*

b. *ULSD*. As determined by CEMS, NO_X emissions from each SCCT shall not exceed 74 ppmvd @ 15 O_2 based on a 4-hour rolling average (NSPS).

c. *When operating at less than 75% peak load.* As determined by CEMS, NO_X emissions from each SCCT shall not exceed 96 ppmvd @ 15% O_2 based on a 4-hour rolling average (NSPS).
d. *When Firing Both NG and ULSD.* Compliance with the NSPS limit is ensured by complying with the NSPS limit, for NG or ULSD, depending on the contribution of the fuels of the total heat input: if the total heat input contribution is equal to or greater than 50% from NG, you must meet the corresponding limit for a NG-fired turbine when you are burning that fuel; similarly, when your total heat input contribution is greater than 50% from ULSD, you must meet the corresponding limit for ULSD for the duration of the time that you burn that particular fuel.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)82, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.4320 and 60.4325; and, Permit No. 0570039-066-AC]

C.9. SO_2 Emissions.
a. *Natural Gas*.
(1) As determined by fuel specifications, SO_2 emissions shall be minimized by the use of NG as the primary fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 2 gr S/100 scf (SIP); or
(2) As determined by fuel specifications, SO_2 emissions from each SCCT shall not exceed 0.9 lb/MW-hour gross output (NSPS); or
(3) As determined by fuel specifications, SO_2 emissions from each SCCT shall not exceed 0.06 lb/MMBtu heat input (NSPS).
b. *ULSD.*
(1) As determined by fuel specifications, emissions of SO_2 shall be minimized by the use of ULSD fuel with a maximum 0.0015% sulfur content, by weight (SIP); or
(2) As determined by fuel specifications, SO_2 emissions from each SCCT shall not exceed 0.9 lb/MW-hour gross output (NSPS); or
(3) As determined by fuel specifications, SO_2 emissions from each SCCT shall not exceed 0.06 lb/MMBtu heat input (NSPS).

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)82, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.4330; and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

C.10. PM Emissions. As determined by fuel specifications, PM emissions are minimized by complying with the fuel sulfur specifications, combined with the efficient combustion design and operation of the turbines (good combustion). [Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

{Permitting Note: Compliance with the fuel specifications, CO standards, and VE standards shall serve as indicators of good combustion. No PM emissions limits or compliance demonstrations are imposed. Maximum expected PM/PM_{10} emissions from each turbine are approximately 2.5 and 7.5 lb/hour for NG and ULSD, respectively.}

C.11. Visible Emissions. As determined by stack test, VE from each SCCT shall not exceed 10% opacity. [Permit No. 0570039-040-AC]

Excess Emissions

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

C.12. Definitions. Rule 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C., defines the following terms:
a. *Startup* is defined as the commencement of operation of any emissions unit which has shut down or ceased operation for a period of time sufficient to cause temperature, pressure, chemical or pollution control device imbalances, which result in excess emissions.
b. *Shutdown* is the cessation of the operation of an emissions unit for any purpose.
c. *Malfunction* is defined as any unavoidable mechanical and/or electrical failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process resulting in operation in an abnormal or unusual manner.

[Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

C.13. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

C.14. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions 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(4), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

C.15. Allowable SIP CO and NO_X Data Exclusions. Provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions are minimized, CO and NO_X CEMS data collected during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction may be excluded from the 3-hour rolling average and 4-hour rolling average, respectively, for compliance demonstrations only in accordance with the following requirements. All periods of data excluded shall be consecutive for each such episode and only data obtained during the described episodes (startup, shutdown, malfunction, tuning and facility black start testing) may be excluded. As provided by the authority in Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C., the following conditions replace the provisions in Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.

a. *Startup*. In accordance with the procedures described in the CEMS Data Requirements of this section, no more than the first 15 minutes of CEMS data indicating exceedances of emission limits shall be excluded for each gas turbine startup. For startups of less than 15 minutes in duration, only those minutes of exceedances attributable to startup shall be excluded. The total duration of a startup event is not limited.
b. *Shutdown.* In accordance with the procedures described in the CEMS Data Requirements of this section, no more than the first 15 minutes of CEMS data indicating exceedances of emission limits shall be excluded for each gas turbine shutdown. For shutdowns less than 15 minutes in duration, only those minutes of exceedances attributable to shutdown shall be excluded. The total duration of a shutdown event is not limited.
c. *Malfunction.* In accordance with the procedures described in the CEMS Data Requirements of this section, no more than 120 minutes of CEMS data shall be excluded in a 24-hour period for each gas turbine due to malfunctions. Within one working day of occurrence, the owner or operator shall notify the Compliance Authority of any malfunction resulting in the exclusion of CEMS data.
d. *Tuning*. "Tuning" means adjusting the combustors in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations (or industry standards) or modifying the water-to-fuel ratio to affect a change in the post-combustion air emissions. Such tuning sessions are infrequent. Excess CEMS emissions data collected during tuning may be excluded from the compliance averages.
e. *Simulated Facility Black Start Testing and Facility Black Start Events*. Up to 8-hours of CEMS data indicating exceedances of emission limits may be excluded from the compliance demonstration periods for the two simple cycle gas turbines when operating at less than full load for extended periods in relation to simulated or actual facility black start conditions.

The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority within one working day of discovering any emissions in excess of a CEMS standard subject to the specified averaging period. All such reasonably preventable emissions shall be included in any CEMS compliance determinations. All valid emissions data (including data collected during startup, shutdown malfunction and tuning) shall be used to report annual emissions for the Annual Operating Report. [Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-210.700(5) and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-053-AC.]

C.16. Excess Emissions NSPS – NO_X. See 40 CFR 60.4350 and 4380 in Appendix KKKK (NSPS Subpart KKKK Requirements for Stationary Combustion Turbines) of this permit. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)82, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.4350 and 60.4380; and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

C.17. Excess Emissions NSPS - SO_2. See 40 CFR 60.4385 in Appendix 40 CFR 60 KKKK (NSPS Subpart KKKK Requirements for Stationary Combustion Turbines) of this permit. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)82, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.4385; and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements

C.18. Continuous Monitoring Systems. The permittee shall calibrate, maintain and operate the diluent CEMS to measure CO_2 emissions and CEMS to measure and record the emissions of CO and NO_X from each gas turbine in a manner sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standards of this section.

a. *NO_X Monitor*. Each NO_X monitor shall be certified pursuant to the specifications of 40 CFR 75. Quality assurance procedures shall conform to the requirements of 40 CFR 75, Appendix B. The annual and required RATA tests required for the NO_X monitor shall be performed using EPA Method 7E or 20 in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

b. *CO Monitor*. Each CO monitor shall be certified pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 4 or 4A. Quality assurance procedures shall conform to the requirements of 40 CFR 75, Appendix B. The annual and required RATA tests required for the CO monitor shall be performed using EPA Method 10 in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and shall be based on a continuous sampling train. The CO monitor span values shall be set appropriately, considering the allowable methods of operation and corresponding emission standards.

c. *SO_2 Monitoring*. SO_2 monitoring will be in accordance with 40 CFR 75, Appendix D and~~,~~ Appendix TR requirements (using sulfur content and fuel flow rates).

d. *Diluent Monitor*. The CO_2 content of the flue gas shall be monitored at the location where CO and NO_X are monitored to correct the measured emissions rates to 15% O_2. The O_2 content of the flue gas shall be calculated using F-factors that are appropriate for the fuel fired. Each monitor shall comply with the performance and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR 75, Appendix B.

[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 75; Permit No. 0570039-066-AC.]

C.19. CEMS.

a. *Data Requirements*. The CEMS shall be calibrated, maintained and operated in the gas turbine stacks to measure and record the emissions of CO and NO_X in a manner sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the CEMS-based emission limits of this section. The CEMS shall express the results in units of ppmvd corrected to 15% O_2. Upon request by the Department or EOCHC, the CEMS emission rates shall be corrected to ISO conditions to demonstrate compliance with the applicable NO_X standards of 40 CFR 60, Subpart KKKK, Table 1. The permittee shall be in compliance with the terms and conditions contained in Appendix CEMS for EU 041 and EU 042, Standard Continuous Monitoring Requirements, of this permit.

b. *Annual Emissions Requirement*. The owner or operator shall use data from the NO_X and CO CEMS when calculating annual emissions for purposes of computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions, and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for purposes of computing emissions pursuant to the reporting requirements of Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C., AOR. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of startup and shutdown of the emissions unit.

c. *Appendix CEMS for EU 041 and EU 042*. Additional requirements applicable to the CEMS are given in the attached Appendix CEMS SCCT, which is a part of this permit.

[Rules 62-210.200(Definitions) and 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

C.20. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Methods	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5	Method for Determining PM Emissions
7E	Method for Determining NO_X Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental)
6 or 6C	Method for Determining SO_2 Emissions from Stationary Sources
8	Method for Determining SAM and SO_2 Emissions from Stationary Sources
9	Visual Determination of Opacity of Emissions
10	Method for Determining CO Emissions from Stationary Sources
18	Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography *{Permitting Note: EPA Method 18 may be used (optional) concurrently with EPA Method 25A to deduct emissions of methane and ethane from the measured VOC emissions.}*
19	Method for Determining SO_2 Removal Efficiency and PM, SO_2, and NO_X Emissions Rates
20	Method for Determining NO_X, SO_2, and Diluent Emissions from Stationary Combustion Turbines
25A	Method for Determining Total Gaseous Organic Concentrations Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

C.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.]

C.22. Annual Compliance Test Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), each SCCT shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emission standard for opacity if the SCCT fired ULSD fuel more than 400 hours/year. Unless specifically requested by the Compliance Authority pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C., periodic opacity tests are not required when firing NG. Emissions of CO and NO_X recorded by the CEMS shall also be reported. [Rules 62-297.310(8)(a) and (b), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-066-AC]

C.23. Compliance Tests Prior to Renewal. Any SCCT that did not fire ULSD fuel for more than 400 hours/year shall conduct a VE compliance test once per each five-year period, coinciding with the term of its air operation permit. [Rules 62-210.300(2)(a) and 62-297.310(8)(a) and (b), F.A.C.]

C.24. CO and NO_X Continuous Compliance. The permittee shall demonstrate continuous compliance with the 3-hour rolling average CO emissions standards and with the 4-hour rolling average NO_X emission standards based on data collected by the required CEMS. Within 45 days of conducting any RATA on a CEMS that represents the annual compliance test, the permittee shall submit a report to the EPCHC summarizing results of the RATA. If the RATA on a CEMS was not conducted as an annual compliance test, then the results can be submitted with the SIP Quarterly or Semiannual Report. Compliance with the CO emission standards also serves as an indicator of efficient fuel combustion, which also reduces emissions of PM. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

C.25. NO_X Compliance. The permittee shall conduct an annual RATA on each SCCT to demonstrate compliance with the short-term NO_X emission limits (ppmvd @ 15% O_2 and lb/hour (mass emissions)) per fuel type. Continuous compliance shall be demonstrated with the 4-hour rolling average NO_X emission limits by data collected from the required CEMS. When firing ULSD, compliance with the SIP limit ensures compliance with the NSPS limit of 74 ppmvd @ 15% O_2. When firing both NG and ULSD, compliance with the NSPS limit is ensured by complying with either the NSPS limit, for NG, or the SIP limit, for ULSD,

depending on the contribution of the fuels of the total heat input: if the total heat input contribution is equal to or greater than 50% from NG, you must meet the corresponding limit for a NG-fired turbine when you are burning that fuel; similarly, when your total heat input contribution is greater than 50% from ULSD, you must meet the corresponding limit for ULSD for the duration of the time that you burn that particular fuel. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)82, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.4350(g); and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.26. Monitoring and Recording of Capacity. The permittee shall monitor and record the heat input of each SCCT on a daily average basis, considering the number of hours of operation during each day (including the times of startup, shutdown and malfunction). This shall be achieved through monitoring daily rates of consumption and heat content of each allowable fuel in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 75, Appendix D, and recording the data using a monitoring component of the CEMS required above (see Appendix CEMS SCCT of this permit). [Permit No. 0570039-040-AC]

C.27. Monthly Operations Summary. By the 15th calendar day of each month, the permittee shall record the following for each fuel in a written or electronic log for the SCCT for the previous month of operation: fuel consumption, hours of operation and the updated calendar year totals for each. Information recorded and stored as an electronic file shall be available for inspection and printing within at least 3-days of a request by the Department or EPCHC. [Permit No. 0570039-040-AC]

C.28. Fuel Sulfur Records. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the fuel sulfur limits specified in this permit by maintaining the following records of the sulfur contents.

a. *NG Sulfur Limit*: Compliance with the fuel sulfur limit for NG shall be demonstrated by keeping reports obtained from the vendor indicating the average sulfur content of the NG being supplied from the pipeline for each month of operation. A representative sample shall be collected using ASTM D5287. Methods for determining the sulfur content of the NG shall be ASTM methods D1072, or alternatively D3246, D4084, D4468, D4810, D6228, D6667, or Gaseous Processors Association Standard 2377, or more recent versions, or through provisions listed in 40 CFR 60, Subpart KKKK that allows alternate NG fuel sulfur monitoring.

b. *ULSD Fuel Sulfur Limit*: Compliance with the fuel sulfur limit for ULSD fuel shall be demonstrated by keeping each bill of lading report obtained from the vendor indicating the sulfur content, percent by weight, of the ULSD fuel being delivered. A representative sample shall be collected using ASTM D5287. Methods for determining the sulfur content of the ULSD fuel shall be ASTM methods D1072, or alternatively D3246, D4084, D4468, D4810, D6228, D6667, or Gaseous Processors Association Standard 2377, or more recent versions, or through provisions listed in 40 CFR 60, Subpart KKKK that allows alternate sulfur monitoring for ULSD.

The above methods shall be used to determine the fuel sulfur content in conjunction with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.4415 contained in Appendix NSPS Subpart KKKK, Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines of this permit. [Rules 62-4.160(15) and 62-204.800(8)(b)82, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.4415; and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

C.29. Reporting Schedule. The following reports and notifications shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline	Related Conditions
SIP Excess Emissions	Every 3 months (quarterly). If compliance & notification requirements are met, semiannual.	**C.31.b**
NSPS Excess Emissions	Every 6 months (semiannually)	**C.31.c**
CEMS RATA Reports	Every 3 months (quarterly), unless reduced to semiannual	**C.32**

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

C.30. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

C.31. Excess Emissions Reporting.

a. *Malfunction Notification.* If emissions in excess of a standard (subject to the specified averaging period) occur due to malfunction, the permittee shall notify the EPCHC within (1) working day of: the nature, extent, and duration of the excess emissions; the cause of the excess emissions; and the actions taken to correct the problem. In addition, the Department or EPCHC may request a written summary report of the incident.

b. *SIP Excess Emissions Report*. Within 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter, the permittee shall submit a report to the EPCHC of the following for each gas turbine using the NSPS format in 40 CFR 60.7(c), Subpart A: a summary of the 4-hour rolling average NO_X compliance periods for the quarter; a summary of the 3-hour rolling average CO compliance periods for the quarter; a summary of NO_X and CO data excluded for the quarter; a summary of any RATA tests performed during the quarter; and a summary of the CEMS systems monitor availability for the quarter.

(1) If four consecutive quarterly reports demonstrate compliance with the CEMS-based emissions standards, the reporting frequency may be reduced to semiannual reporting. As part of the fourth consecutive satisfactory quarterly report, the permittee shall provide written notification of its intent to reduce the reporting frequency to a semiannual basis. The notification shall include a statement that the units were in full compliance during the four consecutive quarters and that reporting will be reduced to a semiannual basis. Semiannual reports shall include all of the above information required for each quarter in the semiannual period. The permittee shall continue to comply with all other record keeping and monitoring provisions.

(2) If reports are being submitted on a semiannual basis and a unit is not in compliance with the CEMS-based emissions standards, the permittee shall immediately (within one day of detection) notify the EPCHC of the compliance status and reestablish quarterly reporting beginning with the current quarter. If compliance is reestablished for four consecutive quarters, semiannual reporting may resume as specified above.

c. *NSPS Reporting*. For each affected unit required to continuously monitor parameters or emissions, or to periodically determine the fuel sulfur content under 40 CFR 60, Subpart KKKK, the owner or operator must submit reports of excess emissions and monitor downtime, in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7(c). Excess emissions must be reported for all periods of unit operation, including start-up, shutdown and malfunction.

{Note: If there are no periods of excess emissions as defined in 40 CFR 60, Subpart KKKK, a statement to that effect may be submitted with the SIP Quarterly Report to suffice for the NSPS Semiannual Report.} [Rules 62-4.130, 62-204.800 and 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.7 and 60.4375; and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

C.32. CEMS RATA Reports. At least 15 days prior to conducting any RATA on a CEMS, the permittee shall notify the EPCHC of the schedule (letter, email, fax, or phone call). A summary of the RATA reports shall be provided upon written request of the EPCHC and in the SIP Excess Emissions Report as specified in Specific Condition **C.31.b**. [Permit No. 0570039-040-AC]

Other Requirements

C.33. NSPS Compliance Demonstrations for NO_X. See 40 CFR 60.4400 and 4405 in Appendix NSPS Subpart KKKK, Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines of this permit for the compliance demonstration requirements for NO_X. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)82, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.4400 and 60.4405; and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

C.34. NSPS Compliance Demonstrations for Sulfur. See 40 CFR 60.4415 in Appendix NSPS Subpart KKKK, Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines of this permit for the compliance

demonstration requirements for SO_2. The use of NG and ULSD in accordance with the permit and 40 CFR 60.4415 will be used as a surrogate for SO_2 emissions. *{Permitting Note: A one-time compliance test on one SCCT was conducted for SO_2 mass emissions in order to satisfy compliance with the mass limit and the quality of the NG and ULSD.}* [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)82, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.4415; and, Permit No. 0570039-040-AC.]

C.35. Combustion Turbine Replacements. The SCCT may be replaced with a temporary equivalent "like-kind" overhauled or new SCCT while the existing SCCT is undergoing routine maintenance. The replacement SCCT shall not increase the SCCT maximum heat input rate or actual emissions. The replacement SCCT shall be designed and constructed to achieve the emissions standards specified in this permit. The replacement SCCT shall be deemed in compliance with all emissions standards by demonstrating compliance with the NO_X and CO emission standards using data from the CO and NO_X CEMS. The permittee shall meet the following requirements:

a. *Report.* The temporary SCCT shall only be used for a maximum of 3-months. The permittee shall notify the Department within one day prior to replacing the SCCT with a temporary SCCT and when the original SCCT is back in operation. The permittee shall notify the EPCHC if additional time is needed for the replacement SCCT.

b. *Recordkeeping.* The permittee shall maintain a log on-site to record the date of any SCCT replacement, the manufacturer, model number, and serial number of the SCCT that is replaced during the term of this permit, and the manufacturer, model number, serial number, and the installation and removal date of the replacement SCCT. All records related to any testing shall be maintained on-site for five years and made available to the Department or EPCHC upon request.

c. *Compliance Requirements*. The permittee shall comply with the requirements for notification, test methods, test procedures, and reporting required by this permit.

d. *PSD Applicability*. If it is determined that the SCCTs actual emissions, heat input or capacity increased as a result of the maintenance performed, the applicant shall submit an application for an air construction permit within 30 days to evaluate PSD applicability resulting from the modification.

[Permit No. 0570039-066-AC]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
010	Fugitive Emissions from Solid Fuel and Limestone Unloading and Handling Operations

Solid Fuel Yard.

Solid fuel (consisting of coal and petroleum coke) is unloaded from self-unloading and non-self unloading ships and barges into the solid fuel yard (EU 010), the blending bins or directly to the tripper room via belt conveyors. Solid fuel may also be received/unloaded by railcar (see EU 047) and conveyed to the fuel yard. Solid fuel from the piles is loaded onto belt conveyors using a rail mounted or mobile reclaimer. The solid fuel is then belt conveyed to the blending bins (see EU 029), which consist of six storage bins, where the solid fuel may be blended for use at the plant, or transloaded into trucks for shipment off site (see EU 046).

The permittee is also authorized to utilize the existing solid fuel yard handling system to unload limestone from ocean vessels onto a temporary storage pile located in the fuel yard. The PECO clam shell, self-unloading vessels equipped with clamshells, or self-unloading vessels equipped with boom conveyors may be used to unload ~~each vessel~~ solid fuels and limestone at Tampa Electric's dock area to hoppers positioned directly above existing Conveyor D1 ~~(FH-001)~~. The ~~material~~ limestone is conveyed to the radial stacker through existing Conveyors D1, E1, F1, and G1 onto a temporary limestone storage pile located in the fuel yard and stored there until transferred via trucks to permanent segregated storage piles located within the east and south gypsum storage areas.

The handling capacity for the conveyors and equipment that comprise the solid fuel yard emissions points is not specifically limited; however, the design capacity for the majority of the handling equipment is 4,000 tons/hour. The total annual solid fuel handling capacity is inherently limited by the amount of fuel that Units 1 – 4 (EU 001 – EU 004) can burn (5 - 6 million tons/year) plus the amount of solid fuel that can be transloaded for off-site shipment (1,428,030 tons/year, see EU 046). In addition, Permit No. 0570039-041-AC established an annual limit of 8,000,000 tons/year of solid fuel that can be received by railcar (see EU 047).

{Permitting Note: This emission unit is regulated under Rule 62-212.400(10)(BACT), F.A.C., PSD [PSD-FL-040]; Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C., General VE Standard; Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., Unconfined Emissions of PM; Power Plant Siting Certification [PA 79-12]; NSPS Subpart A (General Provisions) and Subpart Y (Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants) of 40 CFR 60, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)33, F.A.C.; and, Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC.}

The emissions unit contained in this subsection is comprised of the following:

Solid Fuel Yard Unloading and Handling Operations (EU 010)		
Point ID	**Brief Description**	**Pollutant**
Barge Unloading Operations		
FH-001	Barge Clamshell to Conveyor D1	Fugitive VE
~~FH-002~~	~~Barge Bucket Elevator to Conveyor A1~~	
~~FH-003~~	~~Conveyor A1 to Conveyor B1~~	
~~FH-004~~	~~Conveyor B1 to Conveyor D1~~	
FH-005	Self-Unloading Vessel ~~Barge~~ to Conveyor D1 (Dravo Hopper)	
FH-005A	Self-Unloading Vessel to Conveyor D1 (Hopper A)	
FH-005B	Self-Unloading Vessel to Conveyor D1 (Hopper B)	
FH-005C	Self-Unloading Vessel to Conveyor D1 (Hopper C)	
FH-005D	Self-Unloading Vessel to Conveyor D1 (Hopper D)	
Coal Conveying Operations		
FH-006	Conveyor D1 to Conveyor E1	---
FH-007	Conveyor E1 to Conveyor Y or Conveyor F1	---
FH-008a	Conveyor Y to Conveyor Z	---

Solid Fuel Yard Unloading and Handling Operations (EU 010)		
Point ID	**Brief Description**	**Pollutant**
FH-008b	Conveyor Z to West Emergency Pile	Fugitive VE
FH-012	Conveyor Z to Conveyor P	---
FH-013	Conveyor P to Intermediate Conveyor	---
FH-015	North Stacker Conveyor (G2) to North/Center Storage Pile	Fugitive VE
FH-017	North Stacker Conveyor (G2) to Conveyor P	---
FH-022	Conveyor F1 to South Stacker Conveyor (G1)	---
FH-023	South Stacker Conveyor (G1) to South/Center Storage Pile	Fugitive VE
FH-025	South Reclaimer Conveyor (G1) to Conveyor F1	---
FH-028	Conveyor P to Conveyor J2	Fugitive VE
FH-029	Conveyor J2 to Conveyor Q2	---
FH-030	Conveyor F1 to Conveyor J1	---
FH-031	Conveyor J1 to Conveyor Q1	---
FH-052	Conveyor U to East Emergency Storage Pile	Fugitive VE
FH-055	Conveyor W1 to Conveyor L1	---
FH-056	Conveyor W2 to Conveyor L2	---
FH-059 - FH-062	Conveyors L1 & L2 to M1 & M2, and Conveyors M1 & M2 to Coal Bunkers (These enclosed conveyors are located inside an enclosed building and are not subject to emissions limits or testing requirements.)	---
Coal Equipment & Storage		
FH-009	Dozer Operations on West Emergency Storage Pile	Fugitive VE
FH-010	West Emergency Storage Pile	
FH-011a	Dozer Reclaim from West Emergency Pile to Portable Conveyor	
FH-011b	Portable Conveyor Feeds into Portable Hopper	---
FH-011c	Portable Hopper to Conveyor F	---
FH-018	Dozer Operations on North Storage Pile	Fugitive VE
FH-019	North Storage Pile	
FH-020	Dozer Operations on Middle (Common) Storage Pile	
FH-021	Fuel Storage - Middle (Common) Storage Pile	
FH-024	South Reclaimer to South Reclaimer Conveyor (G1)	
FH-026	Dozer Operations on South Storage Pile	
FH-027	South Storage Pile	
FH-036 - FH-047	Blending Bins to Conveyors T1, T2	---
FH-050	Crusher to Conveyor W1	---
FH-051	Crusher to Conveyor W2	---
FH-053	Dozer Operations on East Emergency Storage Pile	Fugitive VE
FH-054	East Emergency Storage Pile	
FH-057	Dozer Reclaim from East Emergency Pile to "K" Feeders	
FH-058	“K” Feeders to Conveyors L1 or L2	---
FH-063	Dozer Operations on Storage Pile	Fugitive VE
FH-064	Dozer Reclaim from Storage Pile to Loadout or Portable Conveyor	
FH-070	Long Term Storage Pile	
FH-071	Dozer Operations on Long Term Storage Pile	
FH-072	Trucks, Full	
FH-073	Trucks, Empty	
Additional Limestone Handling Operations		
LSH-017	Load Truck at Temporary Fuel Yard (Heading for East Storage Area)	Fugitive
LSH-018	Unload Trucks at East Storage Area	Fugitive
LSH-019	Load Trucks in East Storage Area to FGD	Fugitive

Solid Fuel Yard Unloading and Handling Operations (EU 010)		
Point ID	**Brief Description**	**Pollutant**
LSH-020	Load Truck at Temporary Fuel Yard (Heading for South Storage Area)	Fugitive
LSH-021	Unload Truck at South Storage Area	Fugitive
LSH-022	Load Trucks in South Storage to FGD	Fugitive
LSH-023	Load Trucks (Transfer Between Storage Areas)	Fugitive
LSH-024	Unload Trucks (Transfer Between Storage Areas)	Fugitive
LSH-025	Truck Traffic, Full (Fuel Yard to East Storage Area)	Fugitive
LSH-026	Truck Traffic, Empty (East Storage Area to Fuel Yard)	Fugitive
LSH-027	Truck Traffic, Full (East Storage Area to FGD)	Fugitive
LSH-028	Truck Traffic, Empty (FGD to East Storage Area)	Fugitive
LSH-029	Truck Traffic, Full (Fuel Yard to South Storage Area)	Fugitive
LSH-030	Truck Traffic, Empty (South Storage Area to Fuel Yard)	Fugitive
LSH-031	Truck Traffic, Full (South Storage Area to FGD)	Fugitive
LSH-032	Truck Traffic, Empty (FGD to South Storage Area)	Fugitive
LSH-033	Truck Traffic, Full (Transfer Between Storage Areas)	Fugitive
LSH-034	Truck Traffic, Empty (Transfer Between Storage Areas)	Fugitive
LSH-035	Store/Reclaim Fuel Yard Pile	Fugitive
LSH-036	Store/Reclaim East Storage Area	Fugitive
LSH-037	Store/Reclaim South Storage Area	Fugitive
LSH-038	Wind erosion Fuel Yard Pile	Fugitive
LSH-039	Wind erosion East Storage Area	Fugitive
LSH-040	Wind erosion South Storage Area	Fugitive

Essential PTE Parameters

D.1. Methods of Operation – Materials Handling. The materials that are allowed to be handled by this emissions unit are coal, petroleum coke, slag, residual coal (generated at the TEC Polk Power Station), and limestone.

a. The permittee is authorized to use the existing PECO clamshell unloader, self-unloading vessels equipped with boom conveyors, or self-unloading vessels equipped with clamshell crane unloaders to unload solid fuels (coal and petroleum coke) and limestone at Big Bend Station.

b. The maximum amount of limestone received by vessels shall not exceed 200,000 tons per year.

[PA 79-12; and, Permit Nos. 0570039-012-AC, 0570039-092-AC, and 0570039-100-AC]

D.2. Permitted Capacity for Limestone Receiving ~~Transloading~~. Temporary storage piles of high quality limestone received by vessels are authorized to be located in the fuel yard. These temporary piles may be located under the south radial stacker/reclaimer system or the north radial stacker/reclaimer system. The capacity for the east and south permanent storage areas are approximately 100,000 tons per year (TPY) and 150,000 TPY, respectively. ~~The annual limestone capacity received by ocean vessels is limited to 200,000 TPY~~. [Permit No. 0570039-092-AC]

D.3. Hours of Operation. These emissions points may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, PA 79-12]

Control Technology

D.4. PM Control Devices. PM emissions shall be controlled by use of the following control devices:

a. *Equipment Enclosure*. All conveyors and conveyor transfer points shall be enclosed to preclude PM emissions excepting the coal handling stacker reclaimer, the tail end conveyor feeding the tripper and the barge unloading belt, which are exempted for feasibility considerations.

b. *Water Sprays*. Water sprays for storage piles, handling equipment, etc., including the handling equipment exempted from the conveyor enclosure requirement (see Specific Condition **D.4.a**), shall be applied during dry periods and as necessary to all unconfined emissions points to maintain opacity below 20%. Water sprays and/or surfactants shall also be applied as necessary within the covered conveyors and drop points.

c. *Minimizing Wind Erosion - Coal and Limestone Storage Piles*. Storage piles shall be shaped, compacted and oriented to minimize wind erosion.

d. *Surfactant or Water Spray System for Self-Unloading Vessels.* Each vessel self-unloading operation shall utilize dust prevention techniques (i.e. material moisture or surfactant previously applied during vessel loading) and surfactant or water sprays operated as needed to comply with the opacity standards in this permit.

{Permitting Note: PA 79-12 requires this emission unit to be controlled by control devices. This requirement is satisfied by complying with these control measures required in Permit No. PSD-FL-040.}
[PA 79-12; and, Permit Nos. PSD-FL-040, 0570039-092-AC, and 0570039-100-AC]

D.5. Storage Pile Operations – Unconfined PM. The Storage pile operations are subject to Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., Unconfined Emissions of PM. Reasonable precautions to minimize unconfined PM shall be in accordance with Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.; and, may include, but shall not be limited to, the coating of roads and construction sites used by contractors and re-grassing or watering areas of disturbed fuel. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.; and, PA 79-12.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Condition **D.6.** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

D.6. Visible Emissions.

a. Visible emissions emitted from coal processing and preparation shall not exceed 10% opacity. Equipment used in the loading, unloading, and conveying operations of open storage piles are not subject to the 10% opacity limitation.

b. VE shall not exceed 20% opacity for any unconfined emissions from the vessel unloading operations ~~in~~ and the fuel yard. Unconfined emissions, as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall include the static fuel piles and limestone storage piles, etc.
{Permitting Note: "Unconfined Emissions" are defined in Rule 62-210.200 as "Emissions which escape and become airborne from unenclosed operations or which are emitted into the atmosphere without being conducted through a stack." Based on this definition, emissions from operations related to the open storage piles (i.e. movable conveyor drops to the storage piles, the open storage piles themselves, dozer operations on the storage piles, the movable coal handling stacker reclaimer, the tail end conveyor feeding the tripper and the barge unloading belt) are considered unconfined emissions subject only to the general 20% opacity standard and regular VE testing is not required. TEC is able to meet this limit by maintaining the required enclosures and by operating water sprays or applying surfactants as needed; therefore, additional add-on PM control devices are not needed.}

[Rules 62-204.800(8)(b)33 and 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.254(b); Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC; Permit No. 0570039-092-AC and 0570039-100-AC]

Excess Emissions

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

D.7. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered

to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

D.8. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

D.9. Test Method. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference method:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-204.800 ~~62-297.401~~, F.A.C. and Appendix A of 40 CFR 60]

D.10. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

D.11. VE Compliance Requirement. If any affected coal processing and conveying equipment (e.g., breakers, crushers, screens, conveying systems), coal storage systems, or coal transfer and loading systems are enclosed in a building, and emissions from the building do not exceed any of the standards in Specific Condition **D.6.a** that apply to the affected facility, then the facility shall be deemed to be in compliance with such standards. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)33, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.255(c).]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

D.12. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
029	Fuel Blending Bin Cyclone Collectors (FH-032 through FH-035)
030	Fuel Mill Cyclone Collectors (FH-048 and FH-049)

Solid Fuel Blending and Crushing

Solid fuel (consisting of coal and petroleum) is unloaded from ships and barges into the solid fuel yard (see EU 010), the blending bins or directly to the tripper room via belt conveyors. Solid fuel may also be received/ unloaded by railcar (see EU 047) and conveyed to the fuel yard. Solid fuel from the storage piles is loaded onto belt conveyors using a rail mounted or mobile reclaimer. The solid fuel is then belt conveyed to the blending bins, which consists of six storage bins, where the solid fuel may be blended for use at the plant, or transloaded into trucks for shipment off site (see EU 046). PM emissions from the conveyors in the blending bins are controlled by four roto-clones. One at the conveyor drop and three additional roto-clones (one for every 2-bins) control PM from ventilation of the blending bins. Blending bins can either feed the transloader, or solid fuel can be conveyed, via two parallel belts (T1, T2) to two crushers (each belt has a crusher), or diverted directly to the tripper room. PM emissions from the two crushers and transfer tower are controlled by two roto-clones. The fuel blending bin cyclones collectors and the fuel mill cyclone collectors each have their own emissions points through the roof of the supporting structure with the following emissions parameters: height, approximately 70 feet above grade; diameter, 1.67 feet; exit temperature, 77°F; and, actual stack gas flow rate, 9,400 acfm. EU 029 and EU 030 began commercial operation in 1970.

{Permitting Note: These emission units are regulated under Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., PSD [PSD-FL-040]; Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., RACT-PM, Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations; NSPS Subpart A (General Provisions) and Subpart Y (Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants) of 40 CFR 60, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)33, F.A.C.; Power Plant Siting Certification [PA 79-12]; and, Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC.}

The emissions unit contained in this subsection is comprised of the following:

Point ID	Description of Emissions Point
Fuel Blending Bin Roto-Clone Collectors (EU 029)	
FH-032-FH035	Conveyors Q1 and Q2 to Blending Bins
Fuel Mill Roto-Clone Collectors (EU 030)	
FH-048	Conveyor T1 to Crusher No. 1
FH-049	Conveyor T2 to Crusher No. 2

Essential PTE Parameters

{Permitting Note: The handling capacity for the conveyors and equipment that comprises the solid fuel yard emissions points is not specifically limited; however, the design capacity for the majority of the handling equipment is 4,000 tons/hour. The total annual solid fuel handling capacity is inherently limited by the amount of fuel that Units 1 – 4 (EU 001 – EU 004) can burn (5-6 million tons/year) plus the amount of solid fuel that can be transloaded for off-site shipment (1,428,030 tons/year, see EU 046). In addition, Permit No. 0570039-041-AC established an annual limit of 8,000,000 tons/year of solid fuel that can be received by railcar (see EU 047).}

E.1. Methods of Operation – Materials Handling. The materials that are allowed to be handled by these emissions units are coal, petroleum coke, slag and residual coal (generated at the TEC Polk Power Station). [PA 79-12; and, Permit No. 0570039-012-AC]

E.2. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, PA 79-12]

Control Technology

E.3. PM Control Devices. PM emissions shall be controlled by use of control devices. [PA 79-12]

{Permitting Note: This requirement is satisfied by the use of roto-clone collectors on the blending bins and fuel mill.}

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **E.4** and **E.5** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

E.4. PM Emissions. Compliance with the VE limitation satisfies the intent of the applicable RACT rules. [Rules 62-296.711(2)(b), F.A.C.; PA 79-12; and, Permit No. 0570039-053-AC.]

E.5. Visible Emissions.
a. As determined by stack test, VE shall not exceed 5% opacity.
b. As determined by stack test, VE from coal processing and conveying equipment, coal storage system, or coal transfer and loading system processing coal shall not exceed 20% opacity. *{Permitting Note: Compliance with the 5% opacity limit will show compliance with this emission standard.}*

[Rules 62-201.800(8)(b)33, 62.296.711(2) and 62-297(8), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.254(a); PA 79-12; and, Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC.]

Excess Emissions

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

E.6. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

E.7. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

E.8. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Methods	Description of Method and Comments
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

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

E.10. Annual Compliance Test Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), (EU 029) one of the fuel blending bin roto-clones (FH-032 – FH-035) and (EU 030) one of the fuel mill roto-clones (FH-048 and FH-049) shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with opacity. Each year a different fuel blending bin roto-clone shall be tested in subsequent order (FH-032, FH-033, etc.) and each year a different fuel mill roto-clone will be tested. The annual compliance tests will be used in lieu of the compliance test prior to renewal. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; and, PA 79-12.]

E.11. VE Compliance Test. Compliance with the VE limits of this permit shall be demonstrated by EPA Method 9. The duration of the annual test shall be 30 minutes. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-296.711(3)(a) and 62-297.310(4)(a)2., F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

E.12. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
046	Transloading and Off-site Transfer of Solid Fuels and Slag (by truck, rail and barge)

Solid Fuel Yard

This emissions unit is housed within the solid fuel yard and is comprised of transfer and loading equipment designed to take material from the blending bins (EU 029) and/or the storage piles in the fuel yard (EU 010) using mobile equipment to load trucks, railcars and barges for shipment to off-site. The material that is allowed to be loaded for off-site shipment is coal, petroleum coke and slag. The main purpose of the transloading operation is to provide coal and petroleum coke to the TEC Polk Power Station; however, the permittee is authorized to operate as a fuel and slag supplier to other non-TEC facilities, as well. The coal and petroleum coke is treated with a chemical surfactant prior to arriving at the Big Bend Station. The slag has minimal dust potential due to its glassine properties and therefore does not need to be treated with a chemical surfactant.

{Permitting Note: This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296. 320(4)(b), F.A.C., General VE Standard; Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., Unconfined Emissions of PM; NSPS Subpart A (General Provisions) and Subpart Y (Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants) of 40 CFR 60, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)33, F.A.C.; and, Power Plant Siting Certification [PA 79-12].}

Emissions unit 046 is comprised of the following:

Point ID	Brief Description
FH-065	Loadout Conveyor to Rail Transfer Conveyor
FH-066	Railcar Loading
FH-067	Non-TEC Fuel Stockpile to Loadout Conveyor
FH-068	Non-TEC Fuel Truck Loading
FH-069	Polk Fuel Truck Loading
FH-074a	Reclaim from Petroleum Coke Storage Pile to Trucks
FH-074b	Reclaim from Coal Storage Pile to Trucks
FH 074c	Reclaim from Slag Storage Pile to Trucks
FH-075a	Truck Traffic (paved roads, empty trucks)
FH-075b	Truck Traffic (paved roads, full trucks)
FH-076a	Truck Traffic (unpaved roads, empty trucks)
FH-076b	Truck Traffic (unpaved roads, full trucks)
FH-080a	Truck Traffic to Barge Transloading (paved roads, empty trucks)
FH-080b	Truck Traffic to Barge Transloading (paved roads, full trucks)
FH-081a	Truck Traffic to Barge Transloading (unpaved roads, empty trucks)
FH-081b	Truck Traffic to Barge Transloading (unpaved roads, full trucks)

Essential PTE Parameters

F.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum solid fuels/slag transloading rate shall not exceed 4,000 tons/hour on a daily average and a total of 1,853,030 tons/year for all solid fuel and slag materials transloaded onto trucks, railcars and barges for shipment off-site. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-071-AC (PSD-FL-040B)]

F.2. Methods of Operation.

a. *Materials Allowed*. The materials that are allowed to be handled by the emissions points that comprise this emissions unit are coal, petroleum coke and slag.

b. *Material Not Allowed*. The emission points listed above as FH-074a, b and c, FH-075a and b, and FH-076a and b are not allowed to transload residual coal.
[PA 79-12; and, Permit No. 0570039-025-AC]

F.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year).
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-025-AC]

Control Technology

F.4. Reasonable Precautions to Prevent Unconfined PM Emissions. The transloading, from storage piles of solid fuels (petroleum coke or coal) or slag, to trucks, railcars and barges by mobile equipment (e.g. front end loaders) is subject to the facility-wide general VE standard of 20%; however, annual VE compliance testing is not required for these sources of fugitive emissions. The solid fuels and slag transloading operations shall be controlled under existing management practices at the facility for minimizing fugitive dust (e.g., watering open storage areas and roads sufficient to minimize entrained dust). Fugitive emissions of PM associated with transloading these solid materials shall be minimized using reasonable precautions such as paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas or yards, or application of water or dust suppressant chemicals at each transloading emission point (e.g. FH-74a for reclaiming from petroleum coke storage pile to trucks, FH-74b for reclaiming from coal storage piles to trucks, and FH-074c for reclaiming from slag storage pile to trucks). Fugitive PM emissions shall also be controlled onsite using reasonable precautions (e.g., tarps, applications of water or chemicals for suppression of road dust) for fugitive emission points associated with transport vehicles on paved and unpaved roads (emission points FH-75a through FH-81b). [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-059-AC]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

F.5. Recordkeeping and Reporting. The number of railcars trucks and barges, and the quantity and type of material loaded and transported off-site by each fuel transloading operation emissions point covered in this permit (i.e., off-loading and loading of fuel or slag *{for export from Big Bend Station}*) shall be recorded, maintained, and kept on file for a minimum of 5-years. The annual quantity of each transloaded material shall be submitted in the AOR. All reports and records required by this permit shall be kept for at least 5-years from the date the information was recorded. [PA 79-12; and, Permit No. 0570039-066-AC]

F.6. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
047	Railcar Unloading and Conveying System

Solid Fuel Yard

The railcar coal unloading system consists of one railcar unloading building and a series of transfer conveyors. The railcar unloading building is an enclosed structure (except for the railcar entrance and exit openings) that unloads coal in a slow and controlled manner. As each railcar passes through the railcar unloading building, the coal is dropped through a stationary safety screen and into collecting hoppers. The coal is discharged from each collecting hopper through a series of slide gates to control the amount of coal dropped onto the variable speed belt conveyor. A water spray and chemical surfactant dust suppression system is used to control fugitive emissions as coal is unloaded into the receiving hopper. The system also includes a secondary spray and chemical surfactant dust suppression system at the end of the variable speed belt conveyor to further minimize fugitive emissions.

A system of conveyors is used to transfer coal from the variable speed belt conveyor in the railcar unloading building to the Conveyors P or F in the solid fuel yard. These transfer conveyors consist of Conveyors C10 through C-16. The fugitive emissions are controlled by enclosed conveyors and totally enclosed drops points at the transfer structures.

{Permitting Note: This emissions unit is regulated under NSPS Subpart A (General Provisions) and Subpart Y (Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants) of 40 CFR 60, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)22, F.A.C.}

This emission unit is comprised of the following:

Point ID	Brief Description
RC-1	Train Car Drop Unloading to Belt Feeder BF-1
RC-2	Transfer from BF-1 to Conveyor C-10
RC-3	Conveyor C-10 to Conveyor C-11
RC-4	Conveyor C-11 to Conveyor C-12
RC-5	Conveyor C-12 to Conveyor C-13
RC-6	Conveyor C-13 to Conveyor C-14
RC-7	Conveyor C-14 to Conveyor C-15
RC-8	Conveyor C-15 to Conveyor C-16 or Conveyor P
RC-9	Conveyor C-16 Drop to Conveyor F

{Permitting Note: RC-1 (Train Car Drop Unloading to Belt Feeder BF-1, building vent) is the only emission point in the process, RC-2 through RC-9 is completely enclosed.}

Essential PTE Parameters

G.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum unloading rate is 4,000 tons/hour on a daily average. The maximum annual transfer for the railcar unloading operations is 8,000,000 tons/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-066-AC]

G.2. Methods of Operation. The materials that are allowed to be handled in the Railcar Unloading and Conveying System are coal, petroleum coke and slag. [Permit No. 0570039-041-AC]

G.3. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited (8,760 hours per year). [Rules 62-210.200 (PTE) and 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Control Technology

G.4. Railcar Coal Unloading Building. The permittee shall utilize the water spray system or chemical dust suppression system in the railcar unloading building to control PM emissions from the railcar unloading hopper. [Permit No. 0570039-066-AC]

G.5. Railcar Coal Unloading Conveying System. The permittee shall utilize the water spray system or chemical dust suppression system in the railcar unloading building to control PM emissions from the railcar unloading conveying system. [Permit No. 0570039-066-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Condition **G.6** is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

G.6. Visible Emissions. VE from any gases shall not exceed 10% opacity. Equipment used in the loading, unloading, and conveying operations of open storage piles are not subject to the 10% opacity limitation. [Rules 62-204.800(8)(b)33, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.254(b); and, Permit No. 0570039-071-AC (PSD-FL-040B).]

Excess Emissions

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

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

G.8. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

G.9. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Methods	Description of Method and Comments
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

G.10. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

G.11. VE Compliance Requirement. The coal processing and conveying equipment (e.g., breakers, crushers, screens, conveying systems), coal storage systems, or coal transfer and loading systems are enclosed in a building, and emissions from the building do not exceed any of the standards in Specific Condition **G.6**, then

the facility shall be deemed to be in compliance with such standards. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)33, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.255(c); and, Permit No. 0570039-071-AC (PSD-FL-040B).]

Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

G.12. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
048	Supplemental Material Handling J3 Conveyor System

Solid Fuel Yard

This supplemental material handling conveyor system consists of a grizzly in-feed hopper, which feeds material onto a 72-inch covered belt conveyor, a 54-inch covered belt conveyor, and an enclosed hopper at the existing K feeders (FH-103) (which feed into the existing L1 and L2 conveyors). The combination of the grizzly feeder, the 72-inch belt conveyor and the 54-inch belt conveyor will be collectively referred to as the J3 Conveyor System. All static drop points within the new conveyors will be completely enclosed with no emissions to the atmosphere.

The J3 Conveyor System will serve as a supplemental conveyance system for coal, coal blends and coal supplemental additives (such as limestone, flux, magnesium oxide, petroleum coke, ecotherm) for use with the existing conveyance feed system. In the event the use of an existing back up coal conveyor system or related equipment is warranted, the J3 Conveyor System will be available to operate continuously. The maximum throughput rate is designed for 2,000 tons/hour of solid materials, which is about half of the feed rate of the primary (existing) conveyor systems.

{Permitting Note: This emissions unit is regulated under NSPS Subpart A (General Provisions) and Subpart Y, (Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants) of 40 CFR 60, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)22., F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., Unconfined Emissions of PM; Rule 62-296.700 RACT-PM; Rule 62-296.711 Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations; and, Chapter 1-3.52.1 and 52.2, EPCHC.}

The emissions unit contained in this subsection is comprised of the following:

Point ID	Brief Description
FH-100	Dozer Stock Pile Operations (unconfined fugitive emissions)
FH-101	Dozer Operations to Grizzly Hopper (unconfined fugitive emissions)
FH-102	J3 Conveyor System (enclosed static drop point)
FH-103	J3 Conveyor System to "K" Feeders to L1 or L2 (enclosed static drop point)

Essential PTE Parameters

H.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum throughout rate for the J3 Conveyor System shall not exceed 2,000 tons/hour. [Rules 62-210.200 (PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-057-AC]

H.2. Methods of Operation – Materials Handling. The materials that are allowed to be handled by this emissions unit are coal, coal blends and supplemental coal additives. *{Permitting Note: The materials that have been authorized by prior air construction permits to be handled at the Solid Fuel Yard are coal, petroleum coke, slag, beneficiated flyash, limestone and residual coal (generated at the TEC Polk Power Station).}* [Permit No. 0570039-057-AC]

H.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate as needed, up to 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-057-AC.]

Control Technology

H.4. Equipment Enclosure. All conveyors and conveyor static drop points shall be enclosed to preclude PM emissions. All covers shall remain in place when the system is in operation and reasonable precautions shall be followed to assure compliance with the opacity limits specified in Specific Condition **H.8**. [Permit No. 0570039-057-AC]

H.5. Water Sprays. Water sprays for storage piles, handling equipment, etc., shall be applied during dry periods and as necessary to all unconfined emissions points to maintain opacity below 20%. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0570039-057-AC]

H.6. Minimizing Wind Erosion - Storage Piles. Best management practices shall be used to minimize unconfined fugitive emissions from coal, coal blends and supplemental coal additives during operation. Best management practices for coal and supplemental material storage piles include, but are not limited to, shaping, compacting and orienting the piles to minimize wind erosion. [Permit No. 0570039-057-AC]

H.7. Fugitive Coal Dust Emissions Control Plan: The permittee shall prepare and operate in accordance with a submitted Fugitive Coal Dust Emissions Control Plan that is appropriate for the site conditions. The plan shall identify and describe the control measures used to reduce fugitive coal dust emissions within the fuel yard in accordance with NSPS Subpart Y of 40 CFR 60.254(c). The control plan must be revised as needed to reflect any changes related to this facility. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)22, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.254(c)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Condition **H.8** is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

H.8. Visible Emissions.

a. VE from any gases shall not exceed 10% opacity. Equipment used in the loading, unloading, and conveying operations of open storage piles are not subject to the 10% opacity limitation.
b. Fugitive VE shall not exceed 20% opacity for the dozer operations on open storage piles (FH-100 and FH-101) and 5% opacity for the enclosed J3 Conveyor System operations (FH-102 and FH 103).

{Permitting Note: "Unconfined Emissions" are defined in Rule 62-210.200 F.A.C., and Rule 1.3.12 EPCHC, as "Emissions which escape and become airborne from unenclosed operations or which are emitted into the atmosphere without being conducted through a stack." Based on this definition, emissions from operations related to the open storage piles (i.e. dozer operations on the storage piles, the open storage piles themselves, and non-fixed drop points from the dozer into the grizzly hopper) are considered unconfined emissions subject only to the general 20% opacity standard. VE testing is not required for these unconfined fugitive emissions. The conveyors and static conveyor drop/transfer points are generically subject to 5% opacity. TEC is able to meet this limit by maintaining the required enclosures and by following best operating practices; therefore, additional add-on PM control devices are not needed. Because the J3 Conveyor System is fully enclosed with no emissions to the atmosphere, VE testing is not required.} [Rules 62-204.800(8)(b)33 and 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.254(b); and, Rules 1-3.52.1 and 1-3.52.2, EPCHC.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

H.9. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Methods	Description of Method and Comments
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

H.10. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

H.11. VE Compliance Requirement. If any affected coal processing and conveying equipment (e.g., breakers, crushers, screens, conveying systems), coal storage systems, or coal transfer and loading systems are enclosed in a building, and emissions from the building do not exceed any of the standards in Specific Condition **D.6.a** that apply to the affected facility, then the facility shall be deemed to be in compliance with such standards. Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)33, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.255(c).]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

H.12. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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Subsection I. Emissions Unit 015 – 017, and 039

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

EU No.	Brief Description
015	Unit No. 1 Coal Bunker with Roto-Clone
016	Unit No. 2 Coal Bunker with Roto-Clone
017	Unit No. 3 Coal Bunker with Roto-Clone
039	Unit No. 4 Coal Bunker with Roto-Clone

These emissions units are Coal Bunkers for Units 1 - 4 (EU 001 – EU 004) with an exhaust fan/cyclone collector (Roto-Clone) controlling dust emission from each unit's respective bunker. The annual coal throughput shall not exceed 4000 tons/hour per bunker. Two moving transfer stations via their respective conveyor belts route coal through enclosed chutes to the various bunkers. Coal Bunkers 1 - 4 are each equipped with a 9,400 acfm American Air Filter Company Type D Roto-Clone to abate dust emissions during ventilation. A number of vent pipes convey fresh air from each bunker to a roto-clone during PM removal. PM removed by the roto-clones is returned to the coal bunkers via a hopper and return line. Unit Nos. 1 – 4 Coal Bunkers share a common head space to maintain a safe working environment and are situated in numerical order from west to east in the blending bin building.

{Permitting Note: These emissions units are regulated under Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC. These emissions units are exempt from the requirements of Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., RACT-PM (Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations), pursuant to Rule 62-296.700(2)(c), F.A.C., since it has an allowable emission rate of less than one ton/year.}

Essential PTE Parameters

I.1. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for each bunker loading shall not exceed 4,167 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200 (Definitions - PTE, F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **I.2** and **I.3** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

I.2. PM Emissions. As determined by stack test, PM emissions shall not exceed 0.48 lb/hour and 0.99 tons/year from each roto-clone exhaust. *{Permitting Note: This PM limitation ensures that allowable emissions are less than one ton/year from each emission unit. Compliance testing for PM emissions is not required provided the opacity limit is maintained.}* [Rule-62-296.700(2)(c), F.A.C.]

I.3. Visible Emissions. As determined by stack test, VE from each of these emissions units are limited to 5% opacity. [Permit No. AO29-163788; and, Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC.]

Excess Emissions

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

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

I.5. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

I.6. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Methods	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5	Method for Determining PM Emissions
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

I.7. Annual Compliance Test Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), one of the coal bunker roto-clone units shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with opacity. Each year a different roto-clone unit shall be tested in subsequent order (Unit 1, Unit 2, etc.). The annual compliance tests will be used in lieu of the compliance test prior to renewal. [Rules 62-297.310(8) and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.b. (Periodic Monitoring), F.A.C.; and, Resolution of objection from USEPA dated 12/14/2000.]

I.8. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

I.9. VE Compliance Test. Compliance with the VE limits of this permit shall be demonstrated by an annual compliance test using EPA Method 9. The duration of the annual test shall be 30 minutes. [Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2., F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

I.10. Record of Hours of Operation. The permittee shall monitor the hours of operation of coal bunker loading. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)1.b. (Periodic Monitoring), F.A.C.; and, EPA Resolution of objection dated 12/14/2000.]

I.11. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
012	Limestone Silo A with two Baghouses
013	Limestone Silo B with two Baghouses

Limestone Handling and Storage

Limestone is received by truck and conveyed to the limestone storage building. From the storage building it is reclaimed and conveyed to the Limestone Silos A, B and/or C. A fully enclosed bucket elevator and a portable hopper/conveyor system are used as backup system to provide limestone to Silo C. The maximum amount of limestone handled is 1,471,680 tons/year.

{Permitting Note: These emissions units are regulated under Rule 212.400, F.A.C., PSD [PSD-FL-040]; Power Plant Siting Certification [PA 79-12]; Rule 62-296.711 Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations; and, Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC.}

Essential PTE Parameters

J.1. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Control Technology

J.2. Negative Pressures. The limestone silos shall be maintained at negative pressures with the exhaust vented to control systems. [Permit No. PSD-FL-040]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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

J.3. PM Emissions. As determined by stack test, PM emissions from the limestone silo baghouses combined shall not exceed 0.05 lb/hour. *{Permitting Note: Compliance testing for PM emissions is not required provided the opacity limit is maintained.}* [PA 79-12; Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC; and, Permit No. PSD-FL-040.]

J.4. Visible Emissions. As determined by stack test, VE from each baghouse shall not exceed 5% opacity. [PA 79-12; Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC; and, Permit No. PSD-FL-040.]

Monitoring of Operations

J.5. System Pressure Monitoring. The required VE test will be used to satisfy the periodic monitoring requirements for the limestone handling and storage operations. In addition, the system pressure will be monitored quarterly to assess that the system is operating under negative pressure. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)1.b., F.A.C.; and, Resolution of objection from USEPA dated 12/14/2000.]

Excess Emissions

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

J.6. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

J.7. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

J.8. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Methods	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5	Method for Determining PM Emissions
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

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

J.10. Annual Compliance Test Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), each baghouse shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with opacity. Each year a different baghouse shall be tested in subsequent order (e.g., A1, A2, B1, B2, etc.) The annual compliance tests will be used in lieu of the compliance test prior to renewal. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

J.11. VE Tests in Lieu of PM Tests. The owner or operator is permitted to comply with the VE limit and the VE testing requirement in lieu of regularly demonstrating compliance with the PM limitations of 40 CFR 60.672(a)(1) and (2). If the Department has reason to believe that the PM limitations are not being met, it shall require compliance be demonstrated by the test method specified by 40 CFR 60.675. [Rule 62-296.711(3)(c), F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

J.12. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
023	Limestone Conveyor LB/LC and Baghouse
050	Limestone Conveyor LD/LE and Baghouse

Limestone Handling and Storage

Limestone is received by truck and conveyed to the limestone storage building. From the storage building it is reclaimed and conveyed to the Limestone Silos A, B and/or C. A fully enclosed bucket elevator and a portable hopper/conveyor system are used as backup system to provide limestone to Silo C.

PM emissions generated by the transfer of limestone from Handling Conveyor LB to Conveyor LC are controlled by a Sternvent Model DKED18003 baghouse. PM emissions generated by the transfer of limestone from Handling Conveyor LD to Conveyor LE are controlled by a Sternvent Model DKED 18003 baghouse.

{Permitting Note: These emissions units are regulated under Rule 212.400, F.A.C., PSD [PSD-FL-040]; Power Plant Siting Certification [PA 79-12]; Rule 62-296.711 Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations; and, Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC.}

Essential PTE Parameters

K.1. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Control Technology

K.2. Enclosure of Equipment. All conveyors and conveyor transfer points for shall be enclosed to preclude PM emissions. Exhaust from this equipment shall be directed to a baghouse to minimize PM emissions. [Permit No. PSD-FL-040.]

K.3. Best Operational Practices. The conveyor systems shall be inspected and maintenance shall be conducted as needed in accordance with BOP. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

K.4. Negative Pressures. The limestone handling conveyor transfer points shall be maintained at negative pressures with the exhaust vented to control systems. [Permit No. PSD-FL-040.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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

K.5. PM Emissions. As determined by stack test, PM emissions from limestone conveyor baghouses combined shall not exceed 0.65 lb/hour. *{Permitting Note: Compliance testing for PM emissions is not required provided the opacity limit is maintained.}* [PA 79-12; Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC; and, Permit No. PSD-FL-040.]

K.6. Visible Emissions. As determined by stack test, VE from each baghouse shall not exceed 5% opacity. [PA 79-12; Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC; and, Permit No. PSD-FL-040.]

Monitoring of Operations

K.7. System Pressure Monitoring. The required annual VE test will be used to satisfy the periodic monitoring requirements for the limestone handling and storage operations. In addition, the system pressure will be

monitored quarterly to assess that the system is operating under negative pressure. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)1.b., F.A.C.; and, Resolution of objection from USEPA dated 12/14/2000.]

Excess Emissions

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

K.8. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

K.9. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

K.10. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Methods	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5	Method for Determining PM Emissions
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

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

K.12. Annual Compliance Test Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), each baghouse shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with opacity. The annual compliance tests will be used in lieu of the compliance test prior to renewal. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

K.13. VE Tests in Lieu of PM Tests. The owner or operator is permitted to comply with the VE limit and the VE testing requirement in lieu of regularly demonstrating compliance with the PM limitations of 40 CFR 60.672(a)(1) and (2). If the Department has reason to believe that the PM limitations are not being met, it shall require compliance be demonstrated by the test method specified by 40 CFR 60.675. [Rule 62-296.711(3)(c), F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

K.14. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
020	Limestone Conveyors LE/LF/LG/Silo C Belt Feeder and Baghouse
021	Limestone Silo C and Baghouse

Limestone Handling and Storage

Limestone is received by truck and conveyed to the limestone storage building. From the storage building it is reclaimed and conveyed to the Limestone Silos A, B and/or C. A fully enclosed bucket elevator and a portable hopper/conveyor system are used as backup system to provide limestone to Silo C. The maximum amount of limestone handled is 1,471,680 tons/year.

Limestone Handling for FGD System for Units 1 and 2 (EU 001 and EU 002)

Components of the limestone handling system provide limestone for the FGD system. The components are Silo C and its related rotary unloader, belt feeder and wet ball mill, and reversible belt conveyors LF and LG. Conveyors LF and LG replace an existing bifurcated chute which feeds from conveyor LE to Silos A and B. PM emissions from drops from limestone handling conveyors LE, LF and LG and the Silo C belt feeder are controlled by a baghouse (American Air Filter Fabripulse - Model B, size 12-72-1155). PM emissions from displaced air in Silo C are controlled by a baghouse (American Air Filter Fabripak, size 6-16-132). The wet ball mill is a wet process with no expected PM emissions.

{Permitting Note: These emissions units are regulated under NSPS Subpart A (General Provisions) and Subpart OOO (Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants) of 40 CFR 60, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)64., F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., RACT – PM, Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations; and, Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC.}

Essential PTE Parameters

L.1. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Control Technology

L.2. Enclosure of Equipment. All conveyors and conveyor transfer points for shall be enclosed to preclude PM emissions. Exhaust from this equipment shall be directed to a baghouse to minimize PM emissions. [Permit No. PSD-FL-040.]

L.3. Baghouse Operating Procedures. Enclosures and baghouses shall be properly operated and maintained at all times in a condition to minimize PM emissions. All operators of air pollution control devices shall be properly trained in plant equipment. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **L.4** and **L.5** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

L.4. PM Emissions. As determined by stack test, PM emissions from each baghouse shall not exceed 0.03 gr/dscf. *{Permitting Note: Compliance testing for PM emissions is not required provided the opacity limit is maintained.}* [Rules 62-204.800(8)(b)64 and 62-296.711(2)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.672(f); and, Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC.]

L.5. Visible Emissions.

a. As determined by stack test, VE from each baghouse shall not exceed 5% opacity.
b. As determined by stack test, VE from each baghouse shall not exceed 7% opacity. *{Permitting Note: Compliance with this emission limit will be demonstrated by complying with the 5% opacity limit.}*
[Rules 62-204.800(8)(b)64 and 62-296.711(2)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.672(a)(1) and (2); and, Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC.]

Excess Emissions

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

L.6. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

L.7. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

L.8. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Methods	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5	Method for Determining PM Emissions
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

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

L.10. Annual Compliance Test Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), each baghouse shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with opacity. The annual compliance tests will be used in lieu of the compliance test prior to renewal. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

L.11. VE Tests in Lieu of PM Tests. The owner or operator is permitted to comply with the VE limit and the VE testing requirement in lieu of regularly demonstrating compliance with the PM limitations of 40 CFR 60.672(a)(1) and (2). If the Department has reason to believe that the PM limitations are not being met, it shall require compliance be demonstrated by the test method specified by 40 CFR 60.675.
[Rule 62-296.711(3)(c), F.A.C.]

L.12. VE Compliance Tests. Compliance with the VE limits shall be demonstrated by an annual compliance test using EPA Method 9. The duration of the annual VE tests shall be 30 minutes.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.11(b).]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

L.13. Records of Maintenance. The owner or operator shall make and maintain records of maintenance on the enclosures and baghouses sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the baghouse operating procedures requirements of Specific Condition **L.3**. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Other Requirements

L.14. NSPS Requirements - Subpart A. These emissions units shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, General Provisions, including: 40 CFR 60.7 (Notification and Recordkeeping); 40 CFR 60.8 (Performance Tests); 40 CFR 60.11 (Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements); 40 CFR 60.12 (Circumvention); 40 CFR 60.13 (Monitoring Requirements); and, 40 CFR 60.19 (General Notification and Reporting Requirements). Adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(d), F.A.C., except that the Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of 40 CFR 60.4, 40 CFR 60.8(b)(2) and (3), 40 CFR 60.11(e)(7) and (8), 40 CFR 60.13(g), (i) and (j)(2), and 40 CFR 60.16. These emissions units shall comply with Appendix NSPS Subpart A included with this permit. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(d), F.A.C.; and, NSPS Subpart A of 40 CFR 60.]

L.15. NSPS Requirements - Subpart OOO. These emissions units shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO, Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)64., F.A.C. These emissions units/points shall comply with Appendix NSPS Subpart OOO included with this permit. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)64., F.A.C.; and, NSPS Subpart OOO of 40 CFR 60.]

L.16. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
022	Lime Silo for Wastewater Treatment Plant and Baghouse

This emissions unit is comprised of a lime silo with one baghouse (Griffin Environmental 36-LS Filter Vent), which supplies limestone to the wastewater treatment plant for the FGD chloride bleed stream. This plant will serve the FGD systems. PM emissions from displaced air from periodically filling the lime silo will be controlled with the related baghouse.

{Permitting Note: This emissions unit is regulated under Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC. This emissions unit is exempt from the requirements of Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., RACT - Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations, pursuant to Rule 62-296.700(2)(c), F.A.C., since it has an allowable emission rate of less than one ton/year.}

Essential PTE Parameters

M.1. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200 (PTE), F.A.C.]

Control Technology

M.2. Baghouse Operating Procedures. The baghouse for this emissions unit shall be properly operated and maintained at all times in a condition to minimize PM emissions. All operators of air pollution control equipment shall be properly trained in plant equipment. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

M.3. PM Emissions. As determined by stack test, PM emissions shall not exceed 0.03 gr/dscf. *{Permitting Note: Compliance testing for PM emissions is not required provided the opacity limit is maintained.}* [Rule 62-296.700(2)(c), F.A.C., and, Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC]

M.4. Visible Emissions. As determined by stack test, VE from the baghouse shall not exceed 5% opacity. [Rule 62-296.700(2)(c), F.A.C., and, Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC]

Excess Emissions

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

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

M.6. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

M.7. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Methods	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5	Method for Determining PM Emissions
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

M.8. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

M.9. Annual Compliance Test Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), this emissions unit shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with opacity. The annual compliance tests will be used in lieu of the compliance test prior to renewal. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

M.10. VE Test in Lieu of PM Stack Test. The owner or operator is permitted to comply with the VE limit and the VE testing requirement in lieu of regularly demonstrating compliance with the PM limitation. If the Department has reason to believe that the PM limitation is not being met, it shall require compliance be demonstrated by conducting a PM test in accordance with EPA Method 5. [Rule 62-296.711(3)(c), F.A.C.]

M.11. VE Compliance Test. Compliance with the VE limits of this permit shall be demonstrated by an annual compliance test using EPA Method 9. The duration of the annual test shall be 30 minutes. [Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2., F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

M.12. Records of Maintenance. The owner or operator shall make and maintain records of maintenance on the baghouse sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the operating procedures requirements of Specific Condition **M.2**. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

M.13. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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Subsection N. Emissions Units 008, 009 and 014

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

EU No.	Brief Description
008	Fly Ash Silo No. 1 and Baghouse
009	Fly Ash Silo No. 2 and Baghouse
014	Fly Ash Silo No. 3 and Baghouse

These emissions units handle fly ash from Units 1 – 4 (EU 001 – EU 004), as described below. The sum total loading rate to the silo for all the processes combined is 44.5 tons/hour. From the silos, the dry fly ash is pneumatically conveyed to the beneficiation facility and/or gravity fed by tubing into closed tanker trucks and transported off-site. The wet fly ash is processed through a pug mill and then unloaded into a dump truck to be transported off-site.

Fly Ash Silo No. 1 handles fly ash from Units 1 and 2 (EU 001 and EU 002). Fly ash is pneumatically conveyed from the individual ESP to Silo No. 1. Also, the fly ash may be pneumatically conveyed from tanker trucks to and/or from Silo No. 2 to Silo No. 1. Fly ash from Silo No. 1 is discharged in either a wet or dry state. PM emissions generated by silo loading and silo unloading to a tanker truck are controlled by a 20,081 dry standard cubic feet per minute (dscfm) Flex Kleen Model No. 84 UDTR-640 baghouse.

Fly Ash Silo No. 2 handles fly ash from Units 1 – 3 (EU 001 – EU 003). Fly ash is pneumatically conveyed in a series of pipes from the individual unit precipitators (Units 1, 2 and/or 3, only two units at any time) to the silo for temporary storage. Fly ash from Silo No. 2 is discharged in either a wet or dry state. PM emissions generated during silo loading operation and from the tanker truck loadout chutes are controlled by a 20,081 dscfm Flex Kleen, Model No. 84 UDTR-640 baghouse.

Fly Ash Silo No. 3 handles fly ash from Unit 4 (EU 004). Fly ash may be pneumatically conveyed from tanker trucks to Silo No. 3. PM emissions are controlled by a 1,200 dscfm Flex Kleen Model 84-WRTC-80-II-G baghouse.

Fly Ash Silo Nos. 1 – 3 truck loadout are insignificant activities since these activities occur infrequently and only during emergency conditions when flyash is unable to be transferred to the beneficiation facility. All fly ash handled is generated on-site.

{Permitting Note: These emissions units are regulated under Rules 62.296.711 RACT PM (Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations) and 62-212.400(PSD), F.A.C. [PSD-FL-040]; Power Plant Siting Certification [PA 79-12]; and Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC.}

Essential PTE Parameters

N.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum permitted loading rate for all Fly Ash Silo No. 1 processes combined is 44.5 tons/hour and for all Fly Ash Silo No. 2 processes combined is 44.5 tons/hour. [Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE); and, Permit No. AO29-194516.]

N.2. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Control Technology

N.3. Negative Pressures. Flyash Silo No. 3 shall be maintained at negative pressures and vented to a control system. [Permit No. 0570039-066-AC (PSD-FL-040A)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **N.4** and **N.5** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

N.4. PM Emissions.

a. As determined by stack test, PM emissions from each Flyash Silo No. 1 and No. 2 baghouses shall not exceed 0.03 gr/dscf, 5.16 lb/hour and 22.62 tons/year based on a design flow rate of 20,081 dscfm. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-296.711(2)(b), F.A.C.; and, Permit Nos. AO29-160255 and AO29-161082]

b. As determined by stack test, PM emissions from Flyash Silo No. 3 baghouse shall not exceed 0.2 lb/hour. [PA 79-12; and, Permit Nos. PSD-FL-040 and 0570039-066-AC (PSD-FL-040A).]

N.5. Visible Emissions. As determined by stack test, VE from each flyash silo baghouse shall not exceed 5% opacity. [Rule 62-296.711(3)(c), F.A.C.; PA 79-12; Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC; and, Permit Nos. PSD-FL-040 and 0570039-066-AC (PSD-FL-040A).]

Monitoring of Operations

N.6. System Pressure Monitoring. Flyash Silo No. 3 system pressure will be monitored quarterly to assess that the system is operating under negative pressure. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)1.b. (Periodic Monitoring), F.A.C.; and, Resolution of objection from USEPA dated 12/14/2000.]

Excess Emissions

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

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

N.8. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

N.9. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Methods	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5	Method for Determining PM Emissions
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

N.10. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

N.11. Annual Compliance Test Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), each emission unit shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with opacity. The annual compliance tests will be used in lieu of the compliance test prior to renewal. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

N.12. VE Test in Lieu of PM Test. The owner or operator is permitted to comply with the VE limit and the VE testing requirement in lieu of regularly demonstrating compliance with the PM limitation. If the Department has reason to believe that the PM limitation is not being met, it shall require compliance be demonstrated by conducting a PM test in accordance with EPA Method 5. [Rule-62-296.711(3)(c), F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

N.13. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
037	Coal Residual and Supplemental Additives Storage Facility
038	Coal Residual and Supplemental Additives Transfer System

Coal Residual and Supplemental Storage and Transfer Facility

These emissions units consist of the storage and handling of coal residual received from the Polk Power Station and coal supplemental additives such as limestone, flux, magnesium oxide, petroleum coke and ecotherm. A nominal 25-ton dump truck empties a load of material into the building, and a bulldozer either pushes the material into a vacant area of the building, or it pushes the material directly into the dozer trap in the rear of the building. The dozer trap is a hopper that is partially below grade, and is used to feed the conveyor, which is capable of transferring up to 200 tons/hour of material. The conveyor is fully enclosed to prevent fugitive dust emissions, and to also prevent wetting of the material. Material inside the building shall be sprayed with water as necessary to minimize dust within the building.

{Permitting Note: These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards; and, Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC.}

Essential PTE Parameters

O.1. Capacity. The maximum conveyor transfer rate shall be 200 tons/hour and 255,500 tons/year of coal residual that has been generated at the Polk Power Station gasification process. [Permit No. 0570039-012-AC]

O.2. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Control Technology

O.3. Enclosure of Equipment. All conveyors and conveyor transfer points shall be enclosed to minimize PM emissions. The coal residual shall be stored in an enclosed facility. Open storage of coal residual is prohibited. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., and, Permit No. 0570039-012-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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

O.4. VE/Opacity Standards. VE from the storage facility and transfer system shall not exceed 20% opacity. *{Permitting Note: "Unconfined Emissions" are defined in Rule 62-210.200 F.A.C., and Rule 1.3.12 EPCHC, as "Emissions which escape and become airborne from unenclosed operations or which are emitted into the atmosphere without being conducted through a stack." Based on this definition, emissions from operations related to the transportation of the material to an enclosed building are considered unconfined emissions subject only to the general 20% opacity standard. VE testing is not required for these unconfined fugitive emissions. The conveyors and static conveyor drop/transfer points are generically subject to 5% opacity. TECO is able to meet this limit by maintaining the required enclosures and by following best operating practices; therefore, additional add-on PM control devices are not needed. Because the conveyor is fully enclosed with no emissions to the atmosphere, VE testing is not required.}*
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1, F.A.C.; Chapter 1-3.52, EPCHC; and, Permit No. 0570039-071-AC (PSD-FL-040B).]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

O.5. Coal Residual Records. The permittee shall keep records of the following parameters for each specific month/day/year:

a. Amount of raw coal residual charged (tons/day and tons/year);
b. Amount of refined/beneficiated coal residual charged (tons/day and tons/year);

[Permit No. 0570039-071-AC (PSD-FL-040B)]

O.6. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
032	Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts

This emissions unit is for the surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts as defined in Rule 62-296.513, F.A.C. These parts include such things as pumps, compressors, conveyor components, fans, blowers, and transformers.

{Permitting Note: This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.500, F.A.C., RACT-VOC and NO_X Emitting Facilities; and, Rule 62-296.513, F.A.C., RACT-VOC, Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products.}

Essential PTE Parameters

P.1. Capacity. The total maximum coating usage shall not exceed 2 gallons/hour, on a 24-hour basis, and 7,000 gallons/year. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

P.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate for a total of 3,500 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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

P.3. VOC Emissions. This specific condition applies if this emissions unit emits more than 15 lb/day and 3 lb/hour of VOC.

a. *Coating Line.* No owner or operator of a coating line for miscellaneous metal parts and products shall cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any VOC in excess of:
   (1) 4.3 lb/gallon of coating (0.52 kilograms per liter (kg/l), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies clear coatings;
   (2) 3.5 lb/gallon of coating (0.42 kg/l), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator in coating application system that is air dried or forced warm air dried at temperatures up to 194°F (90 degrees Celsius);
   (3) 3.5 lb/gallon of coating (0.42 kg/l), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies extreme performance coatings; or,
   (4) 3.0 lb/gallon of coating (0.36 kg/l), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator for all other coatings and coating application systems.

b. *Coating*. If more than one emission limitation in Specific Condition **P.3.a** above applies to a specific coating, then the least stringent emission limitation shall be applied.

c. *Solvent Washing.* All VOC emissions from solvent washings shall be considered in the emission limitations in Specific Condition **P.3.a** above unless the solvent is directed into containers that prevent evaporation into the atmosphere.

[Rule 62-296.513(2), F.A.C.]

Control Technology

P.4. Low Solvent Coating Technology. The emission limits in Specific Condition **P.3.a** above shall be achieved by the application of low solvent coating technology. *{Permitting Note: This specific condition applies if this emissions unit emits more than 15 lb/day and 3 lb/hour of VOC.}* [Rule 62-296.513(3), F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions

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

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

P.6. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

P.7. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Methods	Description of Method and Comments
24, 450/3-84-019	Method for Determining VOC

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

P.8. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

P.9. VOC Compliance Test Methods. The VOC content shall be calculated using a percent solids basis (less water and exempt solvents) for adhesives, coating, and inks, using EPA Method 24. [Rule 62-296.500(2)(b)2., F.A.C.]

P.10. Test Methods and Procedures to Determine Low Solvent Technology. The test method for VOC shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. *{Permitting Note: This specific condition applies if this emissions unit emits more than 15 lb/day and 3 lb/hour of VOC.}* [Rules 62-296.513(4)(a) and (c), F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

P.11. Records of Operation. The permittee shall maintain records of operations for the most recent 5-year period. The records shall be made available to the local, state, or federal air pollution agency upon request. The records shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

a. The rule number applicable to the operation for which the records are being maintained.
b. The application method and substrate type (metal, etc.).
c. The amount and type of adhesive, coatings (including catalyst and reducer for multicomponent coatings), solvent, and/or graphic arts material used at each point of application, including exempt compounds.
d. The VOC content as applied in each adhesive, coating, solvent, and/or graphic arts material.
e. The date for each application of each adhesive, coating, solvent, and/or graphic arts material.
f. The amount of surface preparation, clean-up, wash-up of solvent (including exempt compounds) used and the VOC content of each.

[Rule 62-296.500(2)(b)1., F.A.C.]

P.12. Reporting Schedule. The following reports and notifications shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline	Related Condition
Proof of Compliance (EPCHC)	Annually	**P.13**

P.13. Annual Compliance Report. Annually, in accordance with a schedule and reporting format provided by the Department or EPCHC, The permittee shall provide EPCHC with proof of compliance with the limitations in this section. [Rule 62-296.500(2)(c), F.A.C.]

P.14. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
043	SCCT Black-Start Emergency Diesel Engine (1,495 HP)
044	Units 3 & 4 Emergency Diesel Generator (~~1,194~~ 1,046 HP)

These emissions unit are stationary compression ignition reciprocating internal combustion engines (CI RICE). The SCCT black-start emergency diesel engine (EU 043) has a maximum engine rating of 1,495 horsepower (HP) at 100% load with a nominal power rating of 1,114.8 kilowatts (kW). This black-start diesel engine is used to start the SCCT into operation after a power outage. Units 3 & 4 emergency diesel engine (EU 044) has a maximum engine rating of ~~1,194~~ 1,046 HP at 100% load with a nominal power rating of 890.4 kW. Units 3 & 4 emergency generator is used for emergency backup for auxiliary power and Units 3 & 4 fossil fuel fired steam generators (EU 003 and EU 004).

The following table provides important details for the engines collectively regulated as EU 043 and EU 044:

Engine Identification	Engine Brake HP	Date of Construction	Model Year	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Engine Manufacturer	Model No.
SCCT Black-Start Diesel Engine	1,495 (1,114.8 kW)	08/2009	~~2009~~ 2007	<10	Detroit Diesel	16V2000-G84R163-8A36
Units 3 & 4 Emergency Diesel Engine	~~1,194~~ 1,046 (890.4 kW)	11/2012	~~2012~~ 2011	<10	Detroit Diesel	12V2000-G45-TB ~~G85R123-8A37~~

{Permitting Note: These CI RICE are regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAP for Stationary RICE and 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, NSPS for Stationary CI RICE, adopted in Rules 62.204.800(11)(b) & (8)(b), F.A.C., respectively. These RICE are not used for fire pumps. This permit section addresses "new" stationary CI RICE less than or equal to 3,000 HP, with a displacement less than 10 liters/cylinder, that is located at a major source of HAP and that was manufactured after April 1, 2006. In accordance with provisions of 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(6), meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, satisfies compliance with the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ.}

Essential PTE Parameters

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

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

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

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

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

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4207(b), 80.510(c), 80.510(f)(2) and 80.510(f)(7)]

Q.2. Restricted Hours of Operation.

a. *Maintenance and Testing*. These engines are authorized to operate for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state, or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours/year.

b. *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.
c. *Non-emergency Situations*. These engines may operate up to 50 hours/year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours/year provided for maintenance and testing.
d. *Other Situations*. These engines cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)80, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4211(f)]

Q.3. Operation and Maintenance. The owner or operator must operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engines according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, owners and operators may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. This RICE must be maintained and operated to meet the emissions limits in Specific Conditions **Q.4** through **Q.6** over the entire life of the engine.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)80, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4206, 4211(a)(1), (2) & (3)]

Emissions Standards

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

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

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

Testing and Compliance Requirements

Q.7. Engine Certification Requirements. The owner or operator must comply with the emissions standards specified above by having purchased an engine certified by the manufacturer to meet those limits. The engine must have been installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in Specific Condition **Q.8.** [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)80, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4211(b)]

Q.8. Compliance Requirements Due to Loss of Certification. If you do not install, configure, operate, and maintain your engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1-year of startup, or within 1-year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1-year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. You must conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3-years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)80, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4211(g)(3)]

Q.9. Testing Requirements. In the event performance tests are required pursuant to Specific Condition **Q.8.**, the following requirements shall be met:
a. *Testing Procedures*. The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR Part 1039, Subpart F. Link to Subpart F
b. *NTE Standards*. Exhaust emissions from this engine must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR Part 1039, Subpart B as required in 40

CFR 1039.101(e) and 40 CFR 1039.102(g)(1), except as specified in 40 CFR 1039.104(d). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for non-road diesel engines under 40 CFR Part 1039. Link to Subpart B

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)80, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4212(a) & (b)]

Q.10. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified and if required, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Monitoring Requirements

Q.11. Hour Meter. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)80, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4209(a)]

Records and Reports

Q.12. Hours of Operation Records. The owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency services that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)80, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

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

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

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

Q.14. Testing Notification. At such time that the requirements of Specific Condition **Q.9** become applicable, the owner or operator shall notify the compliance authority of the date by which the initial compliance test must be performed. [Rule 62-213.440(1)]

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

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

EU No.	Brief Description
053	Units 1 & 2 Emergency Diesel Generator (197 HP)

These emissions unit are stationary CI RICE. The Unit 1 & 2 emergency diesel engine (EU 053) has a maximum engine rating of 197 HP at 100% load with a nominal power rating of 146.9 kW. The Unit 1 & 2 emergency generator is used for emergency backup for Unit 1 & 2 fossil fuel fired steam generators (EU 001 and EU 002).

The following table provides important details for the engine regulated as EU 053:

Engine Identification	Engine Brake HP	Date of Construction	Model Year	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Engine Manufacturer	Model No.
Units 1 & 2 Emergency Diesel Engine	197 (146.9 kW)	10/2012	2012	<10	John Deer	4045HF285

{Permitting Note: This CI RICE is regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAP for Stationary RICE and 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, NSPS for Stationary CI RICE, adopted in Rules 62.204.800(11)(b) & (8)(b), F.A.C., respectively. These RICE are not used for fire pumps. This permit section addresses "new" stationary CI RICE less than or equal to 3,000 HP, with a displacement less than 10 liters/cylinder, that is located at a major source of HAP and that was manufactured after April 1, 2006. In accordance with provisions of 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(6), meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, satisfies compliance with the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ.}

Essential PTE Parameters

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

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

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4207(b), 80.510(c), 80.510(f)(2) and 80.510(f)(7)]

R.2. Restricted Hours of Operation.

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

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)80, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4211(f)]

R.3. Operation and Maintenance. The owner or operator must operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engines according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, owners and operators may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. This RICE must be maintained and operated to meet the emissions limits in Specific Conditions **R.4** through **R.6** over the entire life of the engine. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)80, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4206, 4211(a)(1), (2) and (3)]

Emissions Standards

R.4. NO_X + NMHC Emissions. Emissions of NO_X + NMHC shall not exceed 4.0 g/kW-hr (3.0 g/HP-hr). [40 CFR 60.4205(b) and 89.112 (Table 1)]

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

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

Testing and Compliance Requirements

R.7. Engine Certification Requirements. The owner or operator must comply with the emissions standards specified above by having purchased an engine certified by the manufacturer to meet those limits. The engine must have been installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in Specific Condition **R.8.** [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)80, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4211(b)]

R.8. Compliance Requirements Due to Loss of Certification. If you do not install, configure, operate, and maintain your engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. You must conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)80, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4211(g)(3)]

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

a. *Testing Procedures*. The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR Part 1039, Subpart F. Link to Subpart F
b. *NTE Standards*. Exhaust emissions from this engine must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR Part 1039, Subpart B as required in 40 CFR 1039.101(e) and 40 CFR 1039.102(g)(1), except as specified in 40 CFR 1039.104(d). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for non-road diesel engines under 40 CFR Part 1039. Link to Subpart B

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)80, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4212(a) and (b)]

R.10. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified and if required, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Monitoring Requirements

R.11. Hour Meter. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)80, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4209(a)]

Records and Reports

R.12. Hours of Operation Records. The owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency services that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)80, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

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

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

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

R.14. Testing Notification. At such time that the requirements of Specific Condition **R.9** become applicable, the owner or operator shall notify the compliance authority of the date by which the initial compliance test must be performed. [Rule 62-213.440(1)]

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

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Operated by: Tampa Electric Company
ORIS Code: 0645

The emissions units listed below are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II.

EU No.	Brief Description
001	Unit No. 1 Steam Generator
002	Unit No. 2 Steam Generator
003	Unit No. 3 Steam Generator
004	Unit No. 4 Steam Generator
041	SCCT 4A with a common electric generator that it shares with SCCT 4B
042	SCCT 4B with a common electric generator that it shares with SCCT 4A

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

a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)3., dated 05/16/2014, received 05/19/2014.
b. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated 06/14/2017, received 06/14/2017.

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

A.2. NO_X requirements for each Acid Rain Phase II unit are as follows:

EU No.	EPA ID	NO_X Limit
001	**BB01**	The Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves a NOx compliance plan for this unit. The compliance plan is effective for calendar year 2015 through calendar year 2019. This unit's applicable emission limitation for each year of the plan, is **0.84** lb/MMBtu from 40 CFR 76.6(a)(3) for wet bottom boilers. In addition to the described NO_X compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO_X compliance plan and the requirements covering excess emissions.
002	**BB02**	The Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves a NOx compliance plan for this unit. The compliance plan is effective for calendar year 2015 through calendar year 2019. This unit's applicable emission limitation for each year of the plan, is **0.84** lb/MMBtu from 40 CFR 76.6(a)(3) for wet bottom boilers. In addition to the described NO_X compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO_X compliance plan and the requirements covering excess emissions.
003	**BB03**	The Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves a NOx compliance plan for this unit. The compliance plan is effective for calendar year 2015 through calendar year 2019. This unit's applicable emission limitation for each year of the plan, is **0.84** lb/MMBtu from 40 CFR 76.6(a)(3) for wet bottom boilers. In addition to the described NO_X compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO_X compliance plan and the requirements covering excess emissions.

EU No.	EPA ID	NO_X Limit
004	**BB04**	The Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves a NOx compliance plan for this unit. The compliance plan is effective for calendar year 2015 through calendar year 2019. This unit's applicable emission limitation for each year of the plan, is **0.40** lb/MMBtu from 40 CFR 76.7(a)(1) for tangentially fired boilers. In addition to the described NO_X compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO_X compliance plan and the requirements covering excess emissions.

A.3. SO_2 Emission Allowances. SO_2 emissions from sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program (Title IV) shall not exceed any allowances that the source lawfully holds under the Federal Acid Rain Program. Allowances shall not be used to demonstrate compliance with a non-Title IV applicable requirement of the Act.

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

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

A.4. Comments, Notes, and Justifications: Emissions units 041 and 042 are subject to the continuous monitoring provisions of 40 CFR 75. The CEMS will be used to comply with the Acid Rain Program provision of 40 CFR 75 for NO_X.

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Acid Rain Part Application

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

This submission is: ☐ New ■ Revised ☐ Renewal

STEP 1

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

Plant name	State	ORIS/Plant Code
Big Bend	FL	0645

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

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

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

a	b	c	d	e
Unit ID#	SO_2 Opt-in Unit? (Yes or No)	Unit will hold allowances in accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)	New or SO_2 Opt-in Units Commence Operation Date	New or SO_2 Opt-in Units Monitor Certification Deadline
BB01	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
BB02	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
BB03	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
BB04	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
CT4A (#41)	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
CT4B (#42)	No	Yes	N/A	N/A

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

1

Big Bend
Plant Name (from STEP 1)

STEP 3

Read the standard requirements.

Acid Rain Part Requirements.

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

Monitoring Requirements.

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

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements.

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

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

Excess Emissions Requirements.

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

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

Big Bend Plant Name (from STEP 1)

STEP 3, Continued.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements (cont)

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

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

Liability.

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

Effect on Other Authorities.

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

STEP 4
For SO_2 Opt-in units only.

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

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

In column "h" enter the hours.

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

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Big Bend
Plant Name (from STEP 1)

STEP 5

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

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

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

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

STEP 6

For SO_2 Opt-in units only.

Attach additional requirements, certify and sign.

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

Signature	Date

STEP 7

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

Certification (for designated representative or alternate designated representative only)

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

Byron T Burrows Name	Manager-Air Programs, EHS Title
Tampa Electric Company Owner Company Name	
(813) 228-1282 Phone	btburrows@tecoenergy.com E-mail address
Signature Byron T Burrows	Date 6/14/17

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Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Phase II NO_X Compliance Plan

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 76.9

This submission is: New ☐ Revised ☐ Renewal ☒ Page 1 of 3

STEP 1 Indicate plant name, state, and ORIS code from NADB, if applicable.	**Big Bend Power Station** Plant Name	**FL** State	**0645** ORIS Code
STEP 2	Identify each affected Group 1 and Group 2 boiler using the boiler ID# from NADB, if applicable. Indicate boiler type: "CB" for cell burner, "CY" for cyclone, "DBW" for dry bottom wall-fired, "T" for tangentially fired, "V" for vertically fired, and "WB" for wet bottom. Indicate the compliance option selected for each unit.		

	ID# BB01	ID# BB02	ID# BB03	ID# BB04	ID#	ID#
	Type WB	Type WB	Type WB	Type T	Type	Type
(a) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.50 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.45 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I tangentially fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) EPA-approved early election plan under 40 CFR 76.8 through 12/31/07 (also indicate above emission limit specified in plan)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.46 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.40 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II tangentially fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
(f) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.68 lb/mmBtu (for cell burner boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(g) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.86 lb/mmBtu (for cyclone boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(h) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.80 lb/mmBtu (for vertically fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(i) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.84 lb/mmBtu (for wet bottom boilers)	☒	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐
(j) NO_x Averaging Plan (include NO_x Averaging form)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(k) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(A) (check the standard emission limitation box above for most stringent limitation applicable to any unit utilizing stack)	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐

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Big Bend Power Station
Plant Name (from Step 1)

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STEP 2, cont'd.

	ID# BB01	ID# BB02	ID# BB03	ID# BB04	ID#	ID#
	Type WB	Type WB	Type WB	Type T	Type	Type
(l) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(B) with NO_x Averaging (check the NO_x Averaging Plan box and include NO_x Averaging Form)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(m) EPA-approved common stack apportionment method pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17 (a)(2)(i)(C), (a)(2)(iii)(B), or (b)(2)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(n) AEL (include Phase II AEL Demonstration Period, Final AEL Petition, or AEL Renewal form as appropriate)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(o) Petition for AEL demonstration period or final AEL under review by U.S. EPA or demonstration period ongoing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(p) Repowering extension plan approved or under review	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

STEP 3
Read the standard requirements and certification, enter the name of the designated representative, sign and date.

Standard Requirements

General. This source is subject to the standard requirements in 40 CFR 72.9 (consistent with 40 CFR 76.8(e)(1)(i)). These requirements are listed in this source's Acid Rain Part of its Title V permit.

Special Provisions for Early Election Units

Nitrogen Oxides. A unit that is governed by an approved early election plan shall be subject to an emissions limitation for NO_x as provided under 40 CFR 76.8(a)(2) except as provided under 40 CFR 76.8(e)(3)(iii).

Liability. The owners and operators of a unit governed by an approved early election plan shall be liable for any violation of the plan or 40 CFR 76.8 at that unit. The owners and operators shall be liable, beginning January 1, 2000, for fulfilling the obligations specified in 40 CFR Part 77.

Termination. An approved early election plan shall be in effect only until the earlier of January 1, 2008 or January 1 of the calendar year for which a termination of the plan takes effect. If the designated representative of the unit under an approved early election plan fails to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions limitation under 40 CFR 76.5 for any year during the period beginning January 1 of the first year the early election takes effect and ending December 31, 2007, the permitting authority will terminate the plan. The termination will take effect beginning January 1 of the year after the year for which there is a failure to demonstrate compliance, and the designated representative may not submit a new early election plan. The designated representative of the unit under an approved early election plan may terminate the plan any year prior to 2008 but may not submit a new early election plan. In order to terminate the plan, the designated representative must submit a notice under 40 CFR 72.40(d) by January 1 of the year for which the termination is to take effect. If an early election plan is terminated any year prior to 2000, the unit shall meet, beginning January 1, 2000, the applicable emissions limitation for NO_x for Phase II units with Group 1 boilers under 40 CFR 76.7. If an early election plan is terminated on or after 2000, the unit shall meet, beginning on the effective date of the termination, the applicable emissions limitation for NO_x for Phase II units with Group 1 boilers under 40 CFR 76.7.

Certification

STEP 3, cont'd.

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its

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attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Name	Byron T. Burrows		
Signature		Date	5/16/14

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~~SECTION V. CAIR PART.~~

~~Clean Air Interstate Rule Provisions~~

~~**Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR).**~~

~~**Operated by**: Tampa Electric Company~~
~~**Plant**: Big Bend Station~~
~~**ORIS Code**: 0645~~

~~The emissions units below are regulated under the Clean Air Interstate Rule.~~

~~EU No.~~	~~EPA ID~~	~~Brief Description~~
~~001~~	~~BB01~~	~~Unit No. 1 Steam Generator~~
~~002~~	~~BB02~~	~~Unit No. 2 Steam Generator~~
~~003~~	~~BB03~~	~~Unit No. 3 Steam Generator~~
~~004~~	~~BB04~~	~~Unit No. 4 Steam Generator~~

1. ~~Clean Air Interstate Rule Application. The Clean Air Interstate Rule Part Form submitted for this facility is a part of this permit. The owners and operators of these CAIR units as identified in this form must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the CAIR Part Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(b)) dated 05/16/2014, which is attached at the end of this section. [Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.]~~

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~~Operated by: Tampa Electric Company~~
~~ORIS Code: 0645, Big Bend Power Station~~

~~Transport Rule (TR) Trading Program Title V Requirements~~

~~Description of TR Monitoring Provisions~~

~~The TR subject units, and the unit-specific monitoring provisions at this source, are identified in the following table. These units are subject to the requirements for the TR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program.~~

~~Unit ID: 001, Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 1~~ ~~Unit ID: 002, Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 2~~ ~~Unit ID: 003, Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 3~~ ~~Unit ID: 004, Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 4~~ ~~Unit ID: 041, SCCT 4A with a common electric generator that it shares with SCCT 4B~~ ~~Unit ID: 042, SCCT 4B with a common electric generator that it shares with SCCT 4A~~					
	~~Continuous emission monitoring system or systems (CEMS) requirements pursuant to 40 CFR part 75, subpart B (for SO_2 monitoring) and 40 CFR part 75, subpart H (for NO_x monitoring)~~	~~Excepted monitoring system requirements for gas- and oil-fired units pursuant to 40 CFR part 75, appendix D~~	~~Excepted monitoring system requirements for gas- and oil-fired peaking units pursuant to 40 CFR part 75, appendix E~~	~~Low Mass Emissions excepted monitoring (LME) requirements for gas- and oil-fired units pursuant to 40 CFR 75.19~~	~~EPA-approved alternative monitoring system requirements pursuant to 40 CFR part 75, subpart E~~
~~SO_2~~		~~0.25 lb/mmBtu (Units 1 to 3)~~ ~~0.82 lb/mmBtu (Unit 4)~~ ~~0.06 lb/mmBtu (SCCT 4A/B)~~	~~----------~~		
~~NO_x~~	~~0.12 lb/mmBtu (Units 1 to 3)~~ ~~0.10 lb/mmBtu (Unit 4)~~ ~~25 ppm (gas)~~ ~~74 ppm (oil)~~ ~~(SCCT 4A/B)~~	~~----------~~			
~~Heat input~~		~~4,037 mmBtu/h (Unit 1)~~ ~~3,996 mmBtu/h (Unit 2)~~ ~~4,115 mmBtu/h (Unit 3)~~ ~~4,330 mmBtu/h (Unit 4)~~ ~~342.7 mmBtu/h (SCCT 4A/B)~~	~~----------~~		

~~**1.** The above description of the monitoring used by a unit does not change, create an exemption from, or otherwise affect the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements applicable to the unit under 40~~

~~CFR 97.530 through 97.535 (TR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program). The monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to each unit are included below in the standard conditions for the applicable TR trading programs.~~

~~**2.** Owners and operators must submit to the Administrator a monitoring plan for each unit in accordance with 40 CFR 75.53, 75.62 and 75.73, as applicable. The monitoring plan for each unit is available at the EPA's website at http://www2.epa.gov/airmarkets/monitoring-plans.~~

~~**3.** Owners and operators that want to use an alternative monitoring system must submit to the Administrator a petition requesting approval of the alternative monitoring system in accordance with 40 CFR 75, Subpart E, 40 CFR 75.66 and 40 CFR 97.535 (TR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program). The Administrator's response approving or disapproving any petition for an alternative monitoring system is available on the EPA's website at http://www2.epa.gov/airmarkets/part-75-petition-responses.~~

~~**4.** Owners and operators that want to use an alternative to any monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirement under 40 CFR 97.530 through 97.534 (TR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program) must submit to the Administrator a petition requesting approval of the alternative in accordance with 40 CFR 75.66 and 40 CFR 97.535 (TR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program). The Administrator's response approving or disapproving any petition for an alternative to a monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirement is available on EPA's website at http://www2.epa.gov/airmarkets/part-75-petition-responses.~~

~~**5.** The descriptions of monitoring applicable to the units included above meet the requirement of 40 CFR 97.530 through 97.534 (TR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program), and therefore minor permit modification procedures, in accordance with 40 CFR 70.7(e)(2)(i)(B) or 71.7(e)(1)(i)(B), may be used to add to or change this unit's monitoring system description.~~

~~**TR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program Requirements (40 CFR 97.506)**~~

~~**6.** Designated Representative Requirements. The owners and operators shall comply with the requirement to have a designated representative, and may have an alternate designated representative, in accordance with 40 CFR 97.513 through 97.518.~~

~~**7.** Emissions Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Requirements.~~

~~a. The owners and operators, and the designated representative, of each TR NO_X Ozone Season source and each TR NO_X Ozone Season unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 97.530 (general requirements, including installation, certification, and data accounting, compliance deadlines, reporting data, prohibitions, and long-term cold storage), 97.531 (initial monitoring system certification and recertification procedures), 97.532 (monitoring system out-of-control periods), 97.533 (notifications concerning monitoring), 97.534 (recordkeeping and reporting, including monitoring plans, certification applications, quarterly reports, and compliance certification), and 97.535 (petitions for alternatives to monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements).~~

~~b. The emissions data determined in accordance with 40 CFR 97.530 through 97.535 shall be used to calculate allocations of TR NO_X Ozone Season allowances under 40 CFR 97.511(a)(2) and (b) and 97.512 and to determine compliance with the TR NO_X Ozone Season emissions limitation and assurance provisions under Condition **8** below, provided that, for each monitoring location from which mass emissions are reported, the mass emissions amount used in calculating such allocations and determining such compliance shall be the mass emissions amount for the monitoring location determined in accordance with 40 CFR 97.530 through 97.535 and rounded to the nearest ton, with any fraction of a ton less than 0.50 being deemed to be zero.~~

~~**8.** NO_X Emissions Requirements.~~

~~a. *TR NO_X Ozone Season Emissions Limitation.*~~

~~(1) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period in a given year, the owners and operators of each TR NO_X Ozone Season source and each TR NO_X Ozone Season unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, TR NO_X Ozone Season allowances available for deduction for such control period under 40 CFR 97.524(a) in an amount not less than the tons of total NO_X emissions for such control period from all TR NO_X Ozone Season units at the source.~~

~~(2) If total NO_X emissions during a control period in a given year from the TR NO_X Ozone Season units at a TR NO_X Ozone Season source are in excess of the TR NO_X Ozone Season emissions limitation set forth in paragraph (1) above, then:~~

~~(a) The owners and operators of the source and each TR NO_X Ozone Season unit at the source shall hold the TR NO_X Ozone Season allowances required for deduction under 40 CFR 97.524(d); and~~

~~(b) The owners and operators of the source and each TR NO_X Ozone Season unit at the source shall pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, under the Clean Air Act, and each ton of such excess emissions and each day of such control period shall constitute a separate violation of 40 CFR part 97, subpart BBBBB and the Clean Air Act.~~

~~b. *TR NO_X Ozone Season Assurance Provisions.*~~

~~(1) If total NO_X emissions during a control period in a given year from all TR NO_X Ozone Season units at TR NO_X Ozone Season sources in the state (and Indian country within the borders of such state) exceed the state assurance level, then the owners and operators of such sources and units in each group of one or more sources and units having a common designated representative for such control period, where the common designated representative's share of such NO_X emissions during such control period exceeds the common designated representative's assurance level for the state and such control period, shall hold (in the assurance account established for the owners and operators of such group) TR NO_X Ozone Season allowances available for deduction for such control period under 40 CFR 97.525(a) in an amount equal to two times the product (rounded to the nearest whole number), as determined by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 97.525(b), of multiplying—~~

~~(a) The quotient of the amount by which the common designated representative's share of such NO_X emissions exceeds the common designated representative's assurance level divided by the sum of the amounts, determined for all common designated representatives for such sources and units in the state (and Indian country within the borders of such state) for such control period, by which each common designated representative's share of such NO_X emissions exceeds the respective common designated representative's assurance level; and~~

~~(b) The amount by which total NO_X emissions from all TR NO_X Ozone Season units at TR NO_X Ozone Season sources in the state (and Indian country within the borders of such state) for such control period exceed the state assurance level.~~

~~(2) The owners and operators shall hold the TR NO_X Ozone Season allowances required under paragraph (1) above, as of midnight of November 1 (if it is a business day), or midnight of the first business day thereafter (if November 1 is not a business day), immediately after such control period.~~

~~(3) Total NO_X emissions from all TR NO_X Ozone Season units at TR NO_X Ozone Season sources in the state (and Indian country within the borders of such state) during a control period in a given year exceed the state assurance level if such total NO_X emissions exceed the sum, for such control period, of the State NO_X Ozone Season trading budget under 40 CFR 97.510(a) and the state's variability limit under 40 CFR 97.510(b).~~

~~(4) It shall not be a violation of 40 CFR part 97, subpart BBBBB or of the Clean Air Act if total NO_X emissions from all TR NO_X Ozone Season units at TR NO_X Ozone Season sources in the state (and Indian country within the borders of such State) during a control period exceed the state assurance level or if a common designated representative's share of total NO_X emissions from the TR NO_X Ozone Season units at TR NO_X Ozone Season sources in the state (and Indian country within the~~

borders of such state) during a control period exceeds the common designated representative's assurance level.

(5) To the extent the owners and operators fail to hold TR NO_x Ozone Season allowances for a control period in a given year in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (3) above,

(a) The owners and operators shall pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed under the Clean Air Act; and

(b) Each TR NO_x Ozone Season allowance that the owners and operators fail to hold for such control period in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (3) above and each day of such control period shall constitute a separate violation of 40 CFR part 97, subpart BBBBB and the Clean Air Act.

c. *Compliance Periods*.

(1) A TR NO_x Ozone Season unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (a) above for the control period starting on the later of May 1, 2015 or the deadline for meeting the unit's monitor certification requirements under 40 CFR 97.530(b) and for each control period thereafter.

(2) A TR NO_x Ozone Season unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (b) above for the control period starting on the later of May 1, 2017 or the deadline for meeting the unit's monitor certification requirements under 40 CFR 97.530(b) and for each control period thereafter.

d. *Vintage of Allowances Held for Compliance*.

(1) A TR NO_x Ozone Season allowance held for compliance with the requirements under paragraph (a)(1) above for a control period in a given year must be a TR NO_x Ozone Season allowance that was allocated for such control period or a control period in a prior year.

(2) A TR NO_x Ozone Season allowance held for compliance with the requirements under paragraphs a.(2)(a) and b.(1) through (3) above for a control period in a given year must be a TR NO_x Ozone Season allowance that was allocated for a control period in a prior year or the control period in the given year or in the immediately following year.

e. *Allowance Management System Requirements*. Each TR NO_x Ozone Season allowance shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into, out of, or between Allowance Management System accounts in accordance with 40 CFR part 97, subpart BBBBB.

f. *Limited Authorization*. A TR NO_x Ozone Season allowance is a limited authorization to emit one ton of NO_x during the control period in one year. Such authorization is limited in its use and duration as follows:

(1) Such authorization shall only be used in accordance with the TR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program; and

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of 40 CFR part 97, subpart BBBBB, the Administrator has the authority to terminate or limit the use and duration of such authorization to the extent the Administrator determines is necessary or appropriate to implement any provision of the Clean Air Act.

g. *Property Right*. A TR NO_x Ozone Season allowance does not constitute a property right.

9. Title V Permit Revision Requirements.

a. No Title V permit revision shall be required for any allocation, holding, deduction, or transfer of TR NO_x Ozone Season allowances in accordance with 40 CFR part 97, subpart BBBBB.

b. This permit incorporates the TR emissions monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 97.530 through 97.535, and the requirements for a continuous emission monitoring system (pursuant to 40 CFR part 75, subparts B and H), an excepted monitoring system (pursuant to 40 CFR part 75, appendices D and E), a low mass emissions excepted monitoring methodology (pursuant to 40 CFR 75.19), and an alternative monitoring system (pursuant to 40 CFR part 75, subpart E). Therefore, the Description of TR Monitoring Provisions table for units identified in this permit may be added to, or changed, in this title V permit using minor permit modification procedures in accordance with 40 CFR 97.506(d)(2) and 70.7(e)(2)(i)(B) or 71.7(e)(1)(i)(B).

~~**10.** Additional Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.~~

~~a. Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of each TR NO_X Ozone Season source and each TR NO_X Ozone Season unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents (in hardcopy or electronic format) for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time before the end of 5 years, in writing by the Administrator.~~

~~(1) The certificate of representation under 40 CFR 97.516 for the designated representative for the source and each TR NO_X Ozone Season unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such certificate of representation and documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation under 40 CFR 97.516 changing the designated representative.~~

~~(2) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR part 97, subpart BBBBB.~~

~~(3) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under, or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of, the TR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program.~~

~~b. The designated representative of a TR NO_X Ozone Season source and each TR NO_X Ozone Season unit at the source shall make all submissions required under the TR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program, except as provided in 40 CFR 97.518. This requirement does not change, create an exemption from, or otherwise affect the responsible official submission requirements under a title V operating permit program in 40 CFR parts 70 and 71.~~

~~**11.** Liability.~~

~~a. Any provision of the TR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program that applies to a TR NO_X Ozone Season source or the designated representative of a TR NO_X Ozone Season source shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the TR NO_X Ozone Season units at the source.~~

~~b. Any provision of the TR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program that applies to a TR NO_X Ozone Season unit or the designated representative of a TR NO_X Ozone Season unit shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit.~~

~~**12.** Effect on Other Authorities. No provision of the TR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program or exemption under 40 CFR 97.505 shall be construed as exempting or excluding the owners and operators, and the designated representative, of a TR NO_X Ozone Season source or TR NO_X Ozone Season unit from compliance with any other provision of the applicable, approved state implementation plan, a federally enforceable permit, or the Clean Air Act.~~

~~**13.** Effect on Units in Indian Country. Notwithstanding the provisions of Conditions **6.** through **12.** above, Conditions **6.** through **12.** shall be deemed not to impose any requirements on any source or unit, or any owner, operator, or designated representative with regard to any source or unit, in Indian country within the borders of the state.~~

~~Link to 40 CFR 97~~

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