Cutrale Citrus Juices USA, Inc.
Cutrale Citrus Juices USA, Inc.-Leesburg Facility
Facility ID No. 0690002
Lake County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 0690002-017-AV
(Renewal of Title V Permit Air Operation Permit No. 0690002-013-AV)

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Permitting Authority:
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Waste & Air Resource Programs, Central District

3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232
Orlando, Florida 32803-3767

Telephone: (407) 897-4100
E-mail: DEP_CD@dep.state.fl.us

Compliance Authority:
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DRAFT/PROPOSED PERMIT

PERMITTEE:
Cutrale Citrus Juices USA, Inc.
11 Cloud Street
Leesburg, Florida 34748

Permit No. 0690002-017-AV
Cutrale Citrus Juices USA, Inc.-Leesburg Facility
Facility ID No. 0690002
Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

The purpose of this permit is to renew the Title V air operation permit for the above referenced facility. Additionally, it incorporates the conditions of Construction Permit No. 0690002-012-AC. The existing Cutrale Citrus Juices USA, Inc.-Leesburg Facility is located in Lake County at 11 Cloud Street, Leesburg, Florida. UTM Coordinates are: Zone 17, 415.5 East and 3187.3 North. Latitude is: 28˚49'54" North; and, Longitude is: 81˚49'40" 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. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Effective Date: TBD
Renewal Application Due Date: TBD
Expiration Date: TBD

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F. Thomas Lubozynski, P.E.
Waste & Air Resource Programs Administrator

FTL/jr

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Subsection A. Facility Description.

The Leesburg citrus processing plant consists of one citrus peel dryer with waste heat evaporator, one pellet cooling reel, a steam boiler, a relocatable steam boiler and a cogeneration system. The facility produces various citrus juice products and animal feed.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

EU No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
005	Citrus Peel Dryer
006	Pellet Cooling Reel
004	Process Steam Boiler #4
008	Relocatable Boiler
009	New Cogeneration System Turbine & Existing Steam Generator
010	Feed Mill Emergency Generator
011	Cogeneration System Emergency Generator

NOTE: *Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID, and Emission Unit ID in all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.*

Subsection C. Applicable Regulations.

Based on the Title V air operation permit renewal application received December 17, 2012, this facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).

A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table.

Regulation	EU No(s).
40 CFR 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions	004, 008, 009, 010
40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	004, 008
40 CFR 60, Subpart KKKK, Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines	009
40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines	010
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, General Provisions	010, 011
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines	010, 011
Rules 62-213.400, and 62-297.401, F.A.C.	005, 006
Rules 62-213.400, 62-297.401, 62-4.160, and 62-296.406, F.A.C.	004, 008, 009

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

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

Emissions and Controls

FW2. Not federally Enforceable. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An "objectionable odor" means any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance. [Rule 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]

FW3. General Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department. [Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: No control devices are deemed necessary and ordered at this time.}

FW4. General Visible Emissions. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity equal to or greater than 20% opacity. EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1, F.A.C.]

FW5. Unconfined Particulate Matter. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; construction; alteration; demolition or wrecking; or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

a. Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas, and yards;
b. Application of water or non-hazardous chemicals to control emissions from such activities as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction and land clearing;
c. Application of water or non-hazardous chemicals or other dust suppressants to unpaved roads, yards, open stock piles and similar activities;
d. Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas to prevent reentrainment, and from buildings or work areas to prevent particulate from becoming airborne;
e. Use of hood, fans, filters, and similar equipment to contain, capture and/or vent particulate matter;
f. Confine abrasive blasting, where possible; and,
g. Enclosures or covers on conveyor systems.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

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Annual Reports and Fees

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

FW6. Annual Operating Report. The permittee shall submit an annual report that summarizes the actual operating rates and emissions from this facility. Annual operating reports (AORs) shall be submitted electronically to the Compliance Authority by April 1st of each year. Go to the following website for the latest information about electronic submittal of AORs:

http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor/default.htm

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

FW7. Annual Emissions Fee Form and Fee. The annual Title V emissions fees are due (postmarked) by March 1st of each year. The completed form and calculated fee shall be submitted to: Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee, P.O. Box 3070, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070. The forms are available for download 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. [Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.]

FW8. 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. The submittal may be made electronically to DEP_CD@dep.state.fl.us. [Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3. and (3)(b), F.A.C.]

FW9. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA).

a. As required by Section 112(r)(7)(B)(iii) of the CAA and 40 CFR 68, the owner or operator shall fully update and resubmit the Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) RMP Reporting Center at least once every 5 years If certain process changes described in 40 CFR 68.190 occur at the facility prior to the 5-year anniversary of the RMP, the owner or operator must update and resubmit the RMP. The 5-year anniversity date is reset whenever you fully update and resubmit the RMP. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions, or updates to submittals, shall be submitted to: RMP Reporting Center, Post Office Box 10162, Fairfax, VA 22038, Telephone: (703) 227-7650 or by e-mail RMPRC@epacdx.net.
b. As required under Section 252.941(1)(c), F.S., the owner or operator shall report to the appropriate representative of the Division of Emergency Management, as established by department rule, within one working day of discovery of an accidental release of a regulated substance from the stationary source, if the owner or operator is required to report the release to the United States Environmental Protection Agency under Section 112(r)(6) of the CAA.
c. The owner or operator shall submit the required annual registration fee to the Division of Emergency Management on or before April 1, in accordance with Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S., and Rule 27P-21, F.A.C.
d. Any required written reports, notifications, certifications, and data required to be sent to the Division of Emergency Management, should be sent to: Division of Emergency Management, 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100, Telephone: (850) 413-9900.
e. Send the required annual registration fee (see Rule 27P-21.002, F.A.C., Annual Registration Fees) using the approved forms (see Rule 27P-21.004, F.A.C., Approved Forms) to: Division of

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Emergency Management, 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100, Telephone: (850) 413-9900.

f. Any required reports (incidents involving oil and chemical spills - the criteria for reporting such incidents is found in 40 CFR 110 for oil discharges, and 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302 for hazardous substances discharges) to be sent to the National Response Center, should be sent to:
   NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER
   c/o United States Coast Guard (CG-5335) - Stop 7581
   2100 2nd Street, SW
   Washington, DC 20593-0001
   Telephone: (800) 424-8802.
   An NRC on-line reporting tool is available at http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/

[Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S.; and, Rule 27P-21, F.A.C.]

Facility Limits

FW10. Fruit Throughput Limited. The owner or operator shall not process more than 18.0 million boxes of citrus fruit in any consecutive 12 month period. For purposes of this permit, a box of citrus fruit shall be defined to contain 90 pounds of oranges or 85 pounds of grapefruit. The owner or operator shall make and maintain monthly and rolling 12 month records of fruit processing rates to demonstrate compliance with this limitation. Such records shall be made from daily processing records and shall be completed no later than the 10th day of each following month.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

FW11. VOC Emission Limits and Oil Recovery: VOC emissions will be limited by achieving by a 65 percent recovery of oil from citrus fruits processed each calendar year. Compliance with the emission limit for VOC shall be demonstrated by calculating the compliance indicator, as follows. All measured quantities of oil used in Equations 1 and 2 shall be in units of tons and the total results of the selected equation shall reflect the sum total for the entire calendar year.

1. The facility may use either Equation 1 or 2 to demonstrate compliance, provided that the facility has maintained the necessary records to use that equation. In the case of Equation 2, all recovered oil must be actually measured and all emitted volatilized oil must be treated as emissions and not as reductions of peel oil. If the result of the selected equation is positive or zero, the facility is in compliance with the VOC emission limit. If the result of the selected equation is negative, the facility is in violation of the VOC emission limit. The facility may use either equation to demonstrate compliance, even if the other equation results in a negative compliance indicator.
2. Facilities may accept wet peel from, or send wet peel to another facility for further processing and drying, provided that each facility involved receives or provides, respectively, sufficient recorded information to account for the recovery of oil from such peel, including oil in products and by-products at the receiving facility. A facility that sends wet peel offsite for any purpose shall not include the related oil in products and by-products in its oil recovery calculations. Such oil shall be included in the oil recovery calculations of the receiving facility. In any case, oil in products and by-products related to peel that are not processed through a peel dryer shall be excluded from all oil recovery calculations.

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Equation 1:

Compliance Indicator = OIF(1 – K1) – OPP + ODP

Equation 2:

Compliance Indicator = OJ + CPO + EO + DL + ODP – K1(OIF)

Where:

K1 = 0.65

And the following are all in units of tons:

OIF = Oil in Incoming Fruit
ODP = Oil in Dried Pellets
OPP = Oil in Pressed Peel
OJ = Oil in Juice
CPO = Cold Press Oil
EO = Essence Oil
DL = d-limonene

Fruit and byproduct oil quantities, required for equations 1 and 2, as applicable, shall be measured daily. All peel oil recovery at a facility shall be determined using the same methodology at all times during each processing year. The following sampling and analytical methods shall be used for determining oil contents of fruit, pressed peel, dried peel and pellets:

a. The sampling and analytical method for determining oil content in incoming whole fruit is the method documented in "FMC FoodTech Citrus Systems Division, Procedures for Analysis of Citrus Products, Chapter VI, Procedure 1. Whole Fruit Available Oil, FMC Technologies Inc., Lakeland, FL, pp. 119 to 123, (effective August 16, 2002)" hereby adopted by reference; the analytical method for determining oil content is the Scott Method (Bromate Titration Method) as documented in "FMC FoodTech Citrus Systems Division, Procedures for Analysis of Citrus Products, Chapter IV, Procedure 10. Recoverable Oil (Scott Method), FMC Technologies Inc., Lakeland, FL, pp. 40 to 44, (effective August 16, 2002)" hereby adopted by reference;
b. The methods for sampling, sample preparation and analytical calculations for peel residue, press cake, and pellets are those documented in "Braddock, R. J. (1999), Handbook of Citrus By-Products and Processing Technology, Section 12.3.1.2 Analysis, John Wiley & Sons, NY, pp. 180 to 181," hereby adopted by reference.
c. Copies of these documents may be obtained by contacting the Waste & Air Resource Programs, Central District, Telephone (407) 897-4100, DEP_CD@dep.state.fl.us

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

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Subsection A. Emissions Unit 005

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-005	Citrus Peel Dryer - The citrus peel dryer is a 52.2 tons/hour feed dryer (90.0 million BTU per hour) with two 100,000 lb per hour waste heat evaporators and one 50,000 lb per hour waste heat evaporator. The dryer was installed in 1972.

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input rate to each dryer shall not exceed 90.0 million Btu per hour, heat input. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(247), Potential to Emit, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

A.2. Methods of Operation - (i.e. fuels). Only natural gas shall be fired in this unit. [Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

A.3. Hours of Operation. These emission units are allowed to operate, as necessary, to process 18.0 million boxes of citrus fruit in any consecutive 12 month period. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

*{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **A.4.** and **A.5.** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}*

A.4. PM/PM_{10}. PM/PM_{10} emissions from the dryer shall not exceed 15.0 pounds per hour. [Permit No. 0690002-012-AC and 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C.]

A.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each unit shall not exceed 20 percent opacity. [Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

Excess Emissions

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

A.6. Excess emissions. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be allowed 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.7. Excess emissions. 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.]

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Test Methods and Procedures

A.8. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

EPA Method	Description of Method and Comments
5	Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources **The test shall last sixty minutes or the length of the batch/cycle.**

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.
[Rules 62-204.800, 62-297.100, 62-4.070(3), 62-213.440, and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; Appendix A of 40 CFR 60; Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

A.9. Frequency of Compliance Tests: The citrus peel dryer shall demonstrate compliance with the particulate emission standard and visible emissions limit during each fiscal year (October 1 – September 30).
[Rule 62-297.310(7)4., F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.10. Notification Requirements. The owner or operator shall notify the Compliance Authority within one working day of discovering any emissions that demonstrate non-compliance for a given averaging period. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

A.11. Fuel Usage Records. In order to provide information to document compliance with the fuel heat input rate limitations of condition **A.1.**, the permittee shall monitor and maintain daily logs of the amount of natural gas used and the hours of operation. The logs shall be maintained on file and shall be made available to the Department upon request. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

A.12. Recorded Data. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Permittee for a period of five years. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Best Management Practices

A.13. Best Management Practices for Carbon Monoxide. The facility shall operate its citrus peel dryers in accordance with the manufacturer's operating manual, or recommended operating practices provided by the manufacturer, equipment vendor, or a professional engineer registered in Florida, as well as with the practices described in this paragraph. The facility shall report to the Department any failure to follow these practices, and shall make such report in writing within 7 days from discovery of such failure. Records and copies of reports shall be maintained on site for a period of five years and shall be made available to the Department upon request. The facility shall:
1. Train dryer operators to perform the operating practices of this paragraph using the manuals and plans described, and allow only trained employees to operate dryers;

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2. Maintain a written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown, and malfunction of the equipment, and follow that plan during these events;
3. Operate and maintain the burner and burner controls to maintain a proper air to fuel ratio;
4. Visually check the flame characteristics once per operating shift;
5. Monitor the moisture content of the dried peel exiting the dryer on a daily basis, and maintain that moisture content greater than six percent by weight at all times during operation;
6. Make burner and burner control adjustments on an annual basis, or more frequently as required by visual checks;
7. Perform an inspection of combustion equipment as prescribed by the equipment manufacturer or registered professional engineer, but no less often than annually, and replace parts that are worn or improperly operating;
8. Keep records of combustion operations that document the operating practices described in this paragraph, such documentation shall include a manual, which can be the manufacturer's operation manual, and daily logs; and
9. Document maintenance performed on equipment and operating practices changes.
[Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-006	Pellet Cooling Reel - The pellet cooling reel has a cyclone to recover product from the exhaust stream. The maximum dried peel throughput is 14 tons per hour. The pellet cooler was installed in 1972.

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity. The capacity of the pellet cooler is determined by the capacity of the citrus peel dryer.
[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(247)(Potential to Emit), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

{Permitting note: The pellet cooler input is equal to the output of dried peel from the peel dryer.}

B.2. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate, as necessary, to process 18.0 million boxes of citrus fruit in any consecutive 12 month period.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(247)(Potential to Emit), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

*{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **B.3.** and **B.4.** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}*

B.3. PM/PM_{10}. PM/PM_{10} emissions from the pellet cooling reel shall not exceed 5.0 pounds per hour.
[Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

B.4. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from the pellet coolers shall not exceed 5 percent opacity.
[Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

Excess Emissions

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

B.5. Excess emissions. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be allowed 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.]

B.6. Excess emissions. 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.]

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Test Methods and Procedures

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

EPA Method	Description of Method and Comments
5	Determination of Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources **The test shall last 30 minutes or the length of the batch/cycle.**

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.

*{Permitting Note: Please see Condition **B.9(c)** regarding waiving testing using EPA Method 5.}*

[Rules 62-204.800, 62-297.100, 62-4.070(3), 62-213.440, and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; Appendix A of 40 CFR 60; Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

B.8. PM/PM_{10}. Tests for particulate matter and particulate matter of 10 microns or less may be conducted using United States Environmental Protection Agency Method 5, provided that all measured particulate matter is assumed to be particulate matter of 10 microns or less. Testing for compliance with the particulate matter emission limit for the pellet cooler or cooling reel are waived, as long as the facility complies with the visible emissions limitation. If any visible emissions test for the pellet cooler or cooling reel does not demonstrate compliance with the visible emissions limitation, the emissions unit shall be tested for compliance with the particulate matter emission limit within 30 days after the visible emissions test.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C. and Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

B.9. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.
1. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that during the year prior to renewal did not operate.
2. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for visible emissions.

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3. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin. The notification must include the following information: the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, SIP (State Implementation Plan) approved]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-004	Process Steam Boiler #4 is a Babcock & Wilcox 1079 (Model Number) boiler. The maximum operation heat input rate is 78.0 million BTU per hour and fired natural gas and 0.1 percent sulfur No. 2 fuel oil. The initial startup date was 1991.
-008	Relocatable Boiler is a John Zink M22935 (Model Number) boiler. The maximum heat input rate is 96.0 million BTU per hour and fires only natural gas. The initial startup date was 2008.

{Permitting Note: these emission units are regulated under Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with less than 250 Million BTU per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Units; and, NSPS – 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)4., F.A.C.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Permitted Capacity. The capacity of these emissions units shall not exceed:
a. 78.0 million Btu per hour, heat input, for Boiler #4.
b. 96.0 million Btu per hour, heat input, for the Relocatable Boiler.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(247)(Potential to Emit), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

C.2. Methods of Operation - (i.e., Fuels). Only natural gas shall be fired in Boiler #4. Only natural gas shall be fired in the Relocatable Boiler.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

C.3. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours per year.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(247)(Potential to Emit), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

*{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **C.4. - C.6.** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}*

C.4. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter shall be limited:
a. By firing only natural gas in Boiler #4.
b. By firing only natural gas in the Relocatable Boiler.
[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.]

C.5. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide shall be limited
a. By firing only natural gas in Boiler #4.
b. By firing only natural gas in the Relocatable Boiler.
[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.]

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C.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each unit shall not exceed 20 percent opacity except for one six-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent.
[Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions

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

C.7. Excess emissions resulting from malfunction of any emissions unit shall be allowed 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.]

C.8. Excess emissions from existing fossil fuel steam generators resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.
[Rule 62-210.700(2), F.A.C.]

C.9. 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

C.10. Particulate Matter. Compliance with the particulate matter standard is demonstrated:
a. By firing only natural gas in Boiler #4.
b. By firing only natural gas in the Relocatable Boiler.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

C.11. Sulfur Dioxide. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard is demonstrated by:
a. By firing only natural gas in Boiler #4.
b. By firing only natural gas in the Relocatable Boiler.
[Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.]

C.12. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

EPA Method	Description of Method and Comments
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources **The test shall last 30 minutes or the length of the batch/cycle.**

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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.

[Rules 62-296.406(2), 62-204.800, 62-297.100, 62-4.070(3), 62-213.440, and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; Appendix A of 40 CFR 60; Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

C.13. Frequency of Compliance Tests. Each Boiler shall demonstrate compliance with its visible emission prior to permit expiration date if:

a. Burning gaseous fuel in combination with any amount of liquid fuel for 400 hours or more per year, or,

b. Burning only liquid fuel for 400 hours or more per year.

If the units are only burning natural gas, no compliance testing is required.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3., F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.14. Excess Emissions Reporting. In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

C.15. Fuel Usage Records. In order to provide information to document compliance with the fuel heat input rate limitations of condition **C.1.**, the permittee shall monitor and maintain daily record logs of the amount of natural gas fuel used and the hours of operation. The logs shall be maintained on file and shall be made available to the Department upon request.
[62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

C.16. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Permittee for a period of five years.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Best Management Practices

C.17. Best Management Practices for Carbon Monoxide. The facility shall operate its boilers in accordance with the manufacturer's operating manual, or recommended operating practices provided by the manufacturer, equipment vendor, or a professional engineer registered in Florida, as well as with the practices described in this paragraph. The facility shall report to the Department any failure to follow these practices, and shall make such report in writing within 7 days from discovery of such failure. Records and copies of reports shall be maintained on site for a period of five years and shall be made available to the Department upon request. The facility shall:

1. Train boiler operators to perform the operating practices of this paragraph using the manuals and plans described, and allow only trained employees to operate boilers;
2. Maintain a written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of the equipment, and follow that plan during these events;
3. Operate and maintain the burner and burner controls to maintain a proper air to fuel ratio;

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4. Visually check the flame characteristics once per operating shift;
5. Make burner and burner control adjustments on an annual basis, or more frequently as required by visual checks;
6. Perform an inspection of combustion equipment as prescribed by the equipment manufacturer or registered professional engineer, but no less often than annually, and replace parts that are worn or improperly operating;
7. Keep records of combustion operations that document the operating practices described in this paragraph, such documentation shall include a manual, which can be the manufacturer's operation manual, and daily logs; and
8. Document maintenance performed on equipment, and all normal processing equipment and operating practices changes. [Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-009	New Cogeneration System Turbine & Existing Steam Generator - The new cogeneration system includes a new gas turbine with a maximum heat input of 62.7 MMBtu/hr, a 4 MW electric generator, an existing ERI waste heat boiler, and an existing Coen duct burner with a maximum heat input of 99.9MMBtu/hr.

{Permitting note: These emissions units are regulated under 40 CFR 60 Subpart KKKK, Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines and Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with less than 250 Million Btu per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Units.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

D.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input to the Gas Turbine shall not exceed 62.7 million Btu (MMBtu) per hour at 32°F. The maximum heat input to the duct burner shall not exceed 99.9 million Btu per hour. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

D.2. Methods of Operation - (i.e., Fuels). Only natural gas shall be fired in the turbine and only natural gas shall be fired in the duct burner. [Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

D.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

*{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **D.4. – D.7.** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}*

D.4. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions from the duct burner are limited by the combustion of natural gas.
[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.]

D.5. Nitrogen Oxides. The maximum allowable NOx concentration from the turbine shall not exceed 25 ppmvd, corrected to 15% O_2. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-204.800(8)(b)81., F.A.C.]

*{Permitting Note: The turbine is also subject to a limit based on useful output by the NSPS, see Specific Condition **D.21.**}*

D.6. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide from the turbine shall be limited by firing only natural gas. Sulfur dioxide from the duct burner shall be limited by firing only natural gas.
[40CFR60.4330 and Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.]

D.7. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity.
[Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

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Excess Emissions

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

D.8. Excess emissions resulting from malfunction of any emissions unit shall be allowed 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.9. Excess emissions from existing fossil fuel steam generators resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized. [Rule 62-210.700(2), F.A.C.]

D.10. 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.11. Particulate Matter Testing. Compliance with the particulate matter limit is demonstrated by the combustion of natural gas.
[Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

D.12. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

EPA Method	Description of Method and Comments
20 or 7E	Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Sulfur Dioxide, and Diluent Emissions from Stationary Gas Turbines Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure)
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources **The test shall last 30 minutes or the length of the batch/cycle.**

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. [Rules 62-204.800, 62-297.100, 62-4.070(3), 62-213.440, and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; Appendix A of 40 CFR 60; 40CFR60.4340 and 40CFR60.4400; Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

D.13. Sulfur Dioxide. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide limit is demonstrated by the combustion of natural gas. [Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

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D.14. Frequency of Compliance Tests. Visible emission testing shall be conducted during each fiscal year (October 1 – September 30). Testing for nitrogen oxides (NO_X) shall be conducted according to condition **D.23.**
[40CFR60.4340]

Monitoring of Operations

D.15. Determination of Process Variables.
(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.
(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value. [Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

D.16. Excess Emissions Reporting. In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

D.17. In order to provide information to document compliance with the fuel heat input rate limitation of Specific Condition **D.1.**, the permittee shall monitor and maintain daily logs of the following:
a. The natural gas fuel consumption for the turbine;
b. the ambient temperature to determine the maximum heat input rating of the turbine; and,
c. the operating hours of the turbine.
The logs shall be maintained on file and shall be made available to the Department upon request.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

D.18. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Permittee for a period of five years.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Miscellaneous Requirement

D.19. Definitions. For the purposes of Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., the definitions contained in the various provisions of 40 CFR 60, shall apply except that the term "Administrator" when used in 40 CFR 60, shall mean the Department Secretary or the Secretary's designee (that is, either DARM or Central District Waste & Air Resource Programs).
[40 CFR 60.2; and, Rule 62-204.800(7)(a), F.A.C.]

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Best Management Practices

D.20. Best Management Practices for Carbon Monoxide. Each facility shall operate its boilers in accordance with the manufacturer's operating manual, or recommended operating practices provided by the manufacturer, equipment vendor, or a professional engineer registered in Florida, as well as with the practices described in this paragraph. Each facility shall report to the Department any failure to follow these practices, and shall make such report in writing within 7 days from discovery of such failure. Records and copies of reports shall be maintained on site for a period of five years and shall be made available to the Department upon request. Each facility shall:

1. Train boiler operators to perform the operating practices of this paragraph using the manuals and plans described, and allow only trained employees to operate boilers;
2. Maintain a written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of the equipment, and follow that plan during these events;
3. Operate and maintain the burner and burner controls to maintain a proper air to fuel ratio;
4. Visually check the flame characteristics once per operating shift;
5. Make burner and burner control adjustments on an annual basis, or more frequently as required by visual checks;
6. Perform an inspection of combustion equipment as prescribed by the equipment manufacturer or registered professional engineer, but no less often than annually, and replace parts that are worn or improperly operating;
7. Keep records of combustion operations that document the operating practices described in this paragraph, such documentation shall include a manual, which can be the manufacturer's operation manual, and daily logs; and
8. Document maintenance performed on equipment, and all normal processing equipment and operating practices changes. [Permit No. 0690002-012-AC]

NSPS REQUIREMENTS

Subpart KKKK-Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines

Emission Limits

D.21. The Permittee must meet the emission limits for nitrogen oxides specified in Table 1 to this subpart [25 ppm at 15 percent O_2 or 150 ng/J of useful output (1.2 lb/ MWh)].
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)81., F.A.C. and 40CFR60.4320]

General Compliance Requirements

D.22. The Permittee must meet the following general requirements to comply with this subpart:
(a) You must operate and maintain your stationary combustion turbine, air pollution control equipment, and monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at all times including during startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
(b) When an affected unit with heat recovery utilizes a common steam header with one or more combustion turbines, the owner or operator shall either:

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(1) Determine compliance with the applicable NO_X emissions limits by measuring the emissions combined with the emissions from the other unit(s) utilizing the common heat recovery unit; or
(2) Develop, demonstrate, and provide information satisfactory to the Administrator on methods for apportioning the combined gross energy output from the heat recovery unit for each of the affected combustion turbines. The Administrator may approve such demonstrated substitute methods for apportioning the combined gross energy output measured at the steam turbine whenever the demonstration ensures accurate estimation of emissions related under this part.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)81., F.A.C and 40CFR60.4333]

Monitoring

D.23. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance for NO_X by performing annual performance tests in accordance with 40CFR60.4400 to demonstrate continuous compliance. If the NO_X emission result from the performance test is less than or equal to 75 percent of the NO_X emission limit for the turbine, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to once every 2 years (no more than 26 calendar months following the previous performance test). If the results of any subsequent performance test exceed 75 percent of the NO_X emission limit for the turbine, you must resume annual performance tests.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)81., F.A.C and 40CFR60.4340]

Performance Tests

D.24. The Permittee shall conduct NO_X performance tests according to the following frequency and methodology.
(a) NO_X performance tests shall be conducted on an annual basis (no more than 14 calendar months following the previous performance test).
(1) There are two general methodologies that you may use to conduct the performance tests. You may choose to do either **D.24.**(a)(1)(i) or **D.24.(**a)(1)(ii). For each test run:
(i) Measure the NO_X concentration (in parts per million (ppm), using EPA Method 7E or EPA Method 20 in appendix A of 40CFR60. For units complying with the output based standard, concurrently measure the stack gas flow rate, using EPA Methods 1 and 2 in appendix A of 40CFR60, and measure and record the electrical and thermal output from the unit. Then, use the following equation to calculate the NO_X emission rate:

$$E = \frac{1.194 X 10^{-7} * (NOX)c * Qstd}{P} \quad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

E = NO_X emission rate, in lb/MWh
1.194×10^{-7} = conversion constant, in lb/dscf-ppm
(NOX)c = average NO_X concentration for the run, in ppm
Qstd = stack gas volumetric flow rate, in dscf/hr

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P = gross electrical and mechanical energy output of the combustion turbine, in MW (for simple-cycle operation), for combined-cycle operation, the sum of all electrical and mechanical output from the combustion and steam turbines, or, for combined heat and power operation, the sum of all electrical and mechanical output from the combustion and steam turbines plus all useful recovered thermal output not used for additional electric or mechanical generation, in MW, calculated according to Sec. 60.4350(f)(2); or

(ii) Measure the NO_X and diluent gas concentrations, using either EPA Methods 7E and 3A, or EPA Method 20 in appendix A of 40CFR60. Concurrently measure the heat input to the unit, using a fuel flowmeter (or flowmeters), and measure the electrical and thermal output of the unit. Use EPA Method 19 in appendix A of 40CFR60 to calculate the NO_X emission rate in lb/MMBtu. Then, use Equations 1 and, if necessary, 2 and 3 in 40CFR60.4350(f) to calculate the NO_X emission rate in lb/MWh.

(2) Sampling traverse points for NO_X and (if applicable) diluent gas are to be selected following EPA Method 20 or EPA Method 1 (non-particulate procedures), and sampled for equal time intervals. The sampling must be performed with a traversing single-hole probe, or, if feasible, with a stationary multi-hole probe that samples each of the points sequentially. Alternatively, a multi-hole probe designed and documented to sample equal volumes from each hole may be used to sample simultaneously at the required points.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph **D.24.**(a)(2) of this section, you may test at fewer points than are specified in EPA Method 1 or EPA Method 20 in appendix A of this part if the following conditions are met:

(i) You may perform a stratification test for NO_X and diluent pursuant to

(A) [Reserved], or

(B) The procedures specified in section 6.5.6.1(a) through (e) of appendix A of part 75 of 40CFR.

(ii) Once the stratification sampling is completed, you may use the following alternative sample point selection criteria for the performance test:

(A) If each of the individual traverse point NO_X concentrations is within ± 10 percent of the mean concentration for all traverse points, or the individual traverse point diluent concentrations differs by no more than 5ppm or ± 0.5 percent CO_2 (or O_2) from the mean for all traverse points, then you may use three points (located either 16.7, 50.0 and 83.3 percent of the way across the stack or duct, or, for circular stacks or ducts greater than 2.4 meters (7.8 feet) in diameter, at 0.4, 1.2, and 2.0 meters from the wall). The three points must be located along the measurement line that exhibited the highest average NO_X concentration during the stratification test; or

(B) For turbines with a NO_X standard greater than 15 ppm @ 15% O_2, you may sample at a single point, located at least 1 meter from the stack wall or at the stack centroid if each of the individual traverse point NO_X concentrations is within 5 percent of the mean concentration for all traverse points, or the individual traverse point diluent concentrations differs by no more than ± 3ppm or ± 0.3 percent CO_2 (or O_2) from the mean for all traverse points; or

(b) The performance test must be done at any load condition within ± 25 percent of 100 percent of peak load. You may perform testing at the highest achievable load point, if at least 75 percent of peak load cannot be achieved in practice. You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test. The minimum time per run is 20 minutes.

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(c) The NO_X performance tests must also meet the following conditions:
(1) For a combined cycle and CHP turbine systems with supplemental heat (duct burner), you must measure the total NO_X emissions after the duct burner rather than directly after the turbine. The duct burner must be in operation during the performance test.
(2) Compliance with the applicable emission limit in 40CFR60.4320 must be demonstrated at each tested load level. Compliance is achieved if the three-run arithmetic average NO_X emission rate at each tested level meets the applicable emission limit in Sec. 60.4320.
(3) The ambient temperature must be greater than 0 °F during the performance test.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)81., F.A.C and 40CFR60.4400]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-010	The Feed Mill Emergency Generator is a 250 KW (335 HP) Compression Ignition (CI) Caterpillar Engine. It was installed in February 2012. It uses No. 2 Fuel Oil (offroad diesel) – 0.1% sulfur.

NESHAP & NSPS REQUIREMENTS

E.1. RICE NSPS and NESHAP requirements for Feed Mill Emergency Generator: Because the Feed Mill Emergency Generator is considered to be a new RICE (Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines) located at an area source, it meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 subpart IIII:

a. There are no further requirements under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart ZZZZ for a new stationary RICE located at an area source that meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 subpart IIII. [40 CFR 60.6590(c)(1)]

b. The Feed Mill Emergency Generator is a 250 KW (335 HP) Compression Ignition (CI) Caterpillar Engine must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in § 60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE.

c. The Feed Mill Emergency Generator is a 250 KW (335 HP) Compression Ignition (CI) Caterpillar Engine must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel. To demonstrate compliance with the above requirements, the following should be available at the facility:

(1) Certificate of Conformity 2010 Model Year (A copy of the Certificate showing the engine complies with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in § 60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE)

(2) Fuel documentation showing the fuel meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

[§ 63.6590 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)79., 62-204.800(11)(b)82., and Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-011	The Cogeneration System Emergency Generator is a 400 KW (536 HP) Compression Ignition (IC) Caterpillar Engine. It was installed in 1996. It uses No. 2 Fuel Oil (offroad diesel) – 0.1% sulfur.

F.1. Operating Limitations The following limitations from § 63.6640 of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart ZZZZ apply to the Cogeneration System Emergency Generator at the facility:

Cutrale Citrus Juices USA, Inc. must operate the emergency stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in nonemergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.
(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this condition for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph (3) of this condition counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (2).
(i) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.
(ii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP–002–3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP–002–3.
(iii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.
(3) Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (2) of this condition. Except as provided in paragraphs (3)(i) and (ii) of this condition , the 50 hours per year for

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non- emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(i) Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or nonemergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system.

(ii) The 50 hours per year for nonemergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

{Permittting Note: Paragraph (f)(3) of § 63.6640 of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart ZZZZ, was not included as part of this condition, because it refers to emergency stationary RICE located at major sources of HAP. Based on the Title V air operation permit renewal application received December 17, 2012, Cutrale Citrus Juices USA, Inc. is not a major source of HAP; therefore, paragraph(f)(3) of § 63.6640 does not apply to the facility.}

F.2. Maintenance for Cogeneration System Emergency Generator: The following requirements from Table 2D of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart ZZZZ, apply to the Cogeneration System Emergency Generator at the facility:

a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;

b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;

c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

F.3. Operating Records The following record requirements from § 63.6655 of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart ZZZZ apply to the Cogeneration System Emergency Generator at the facility:

(1) Cutrale Citrus Juices USA, Inc. must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many

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hours are spent for emergency operation (including what classified the operation as emergency) and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engine is used for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.

The permittee shall maintain a log at the facility for a period of at least 5 years from the date the data is recorded. The log shall contain the following:

Monthly (The monthly logs shall be completed by the end of the following month.)

a) Facility Name, Facility ID No. (i.e. 0690002), and Emission Unit No. (i.e., EU 011)
b) Designation of the month and year of operation for which records are being tabulated;
c) Monthly total of maintenance and testing hours for the Cogeneration System Emergency Generator;
d) Monthly total of non-emergency operation hours for the Cogeneration System Emergency Generator; and
e) Monthly total of emergency hours for the Cogeneration System Emergency Generator and include comments to indicate what classified the operation as emergency.
f) A consecutive 12 month total to demonstrate the operating limitations have not been exceeded.

Note: A consecutive 12 months total is equal to the total for the month in question plus the totals for the eleven months previous to the month in question. A consecutive 12-month total treats each month of the year as the end of a 12-month period. A 12-month total is not a year-to-date total. Facilities that have not been operating for 12 months should retain 12-month totals using whatever number of months of data are available until such a time as a consecutive 12-month total can be maintained.
[Rules 62-204.800(11)(b)82. and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and § 63.6640 and § 63.6655 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

(2) To demonstrate compliance with the maintenance requirements, the permittee shall maintain a log at the facility for a period of at least 5 years from the date the data is recorded. The log shall contain the following:

Monthly (The monthly logs shall be completed by the end of the following month.)
a) Facility Name, Facility ID No. (i.e. 0690002), and Emission Unit No. (i.e., EU No. 010)
b) Designation of the month and year of operation for which records are being tabulated;
c) oil and filter changes (include date and time)
d) air cleaner inspections; and air cleaner replacements (include date and time)
e) hoses and belts inspections; and hoses and belts replacements (include date and time)
Note: The monthly logs shall be completed by the end of the following month. If no changes, inspections, or replacements were made during the month, state in the log that no

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changes, inspections, or replacements were made for that month.
[Rules 62-204.800(11)(b)82. and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and Table 2D of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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