NSPS SUBPART GG REQUIREMENTS FOR GAS TURBINES

The following emissions unit is subject to the applicable requirements of Subpart A (General Provisions) and Subpart GG (Stationary Gas Turbines) established as New Source Performance Standards in 40 CFR 60 and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7)(b), F.A.C.

Emissions Unit 003: FGT Unit No. 1706, Gas Turbine Compressor
FGT No. 1706: A 15,700 bhp gas turbine (Nuovo Pignone Model No. PGT-10B) to be installed as a compressor engine.

NSPS GENERAL PROVISIONS

The emissions units are subject to the applicable General Provisions of the New Source Performance Standards including 40 CFR 60.7 (Notification and Record Keeping), 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 General Provisions are not included in this permit, but can be obtained from the Department upon request.

40 CFR 60, SUBPART GG
STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STATIONARY GAS TURBINES

{Note: Each gas turbine shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7)(b), F.A.C. Inapplicable provisions have been deleted in the following conditions, but the numbering of the original rules has been preserved for ease of reference. The term "Administrator" when used in 40 CFR 60 shall mean the Department's Secretary or the Secretary's designee. Department notes and requirements related to the Subpart GG requirements are shown in bold immediately following the section to which they refer. The rule basis for the Department requirements specified below is Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.}

Section 60.330 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities: All stationary gas turbines with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 10.7 gigajoules per hour (10 million Btu/hour), based on the lower heating value of the fuel fired.

Section 60.331 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

(g) ISO standard day conditions means 288 degrees Kelvin, 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

(i) Peak load means 100 percent of the manufacturer's design capacity of the gas turbine at ISO standard day conditions.

(j) Base load means the load level at which a gas turbine is normally operated.

Section 60.332 Standard for nitrogen oxides.

(a) On and after the date of the performance test required by Section 60.8 is completed, every owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart as specified in paragraphs (c) of this section shall comply with:

(2) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any stationary gas turbine, any gases which contain nitrogen oxides in excess of:

$$STD = 0.0150 \frac{(14.4)}{Y} + F$$

where:

STD = allowable NOx emissions (percent by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis).

Y = manufacturer's rated heat rate at manufacturer's rated load (kilojoules per watt hour) or, actual measured heat rate based on lower heating value of fuel as measured at actual peak load for the facility. The value of Y shall not exceed 14.4 kilojoules per watt-hour.

F = NOx emission allowance for fuel-bound nitrogen as defined in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(3) F shall be defined according to the nitrogen content of the fuel as follows:

Fuel-bound nitrogen (percent by weight)	F (NOx percent by volume)
N≤0.015	0
0.015<N≤0.1	0.04(N)
0.1<N≤0.25	0.004+0.0067(N–0.1)
N>0.25	0.005

where: N=the nitrogen content of the fuel (percent by weight).

Department Requirement: When firing natural gas, the "F" value shall be assumed to be 0.

{Note: The "Y" value provided by the manufacturer is approximately 11.0 for natural gas. The equivalent emission standard is 196 ppmvd at 15% oxygen. The emissions standards in Section III of this permit are more stringent than this requirement.}

(c) Stationary gas turbines with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 10.7 gigajoules per hour (10 million Btu/hour) but less than or equal to 107.2 gigajoules per hour (100 million Btu/hour) based on the lower heating value of the fuel fired, shall comply with the provisions of paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

Section 60.333 Standard for sulfur dioxide.

On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by Section 60.8 is completed, every owner or operator subject to the provision of this subpart shall comply with:

(b) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall burn in any stationary gas turbine any fuel which contains sulfur in excess of 0.8 percent by weight.

{Permitting Note: The gas turbines will exclusively fire natural gas, which contains less than 0.03% sulfur by weight assuming a density of 0.0455 lb/scf of natural gas.}

Section 60.334 Monitoring of operations.

(b) The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of this subpart shall monitor sulfur content and nitrogen content of the fuel being fired in the turbine. The frequency of determination of these values shall be as follows:

(2) If the turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage the values shall be determined and recorded daily. Owners, operators or fuel vendors may develop custom schedules for determination of the values based on the design and operation of the affected facility and the characteristics of the fuel supply. These custom schedules shall be substantiated with data and must be approved by the Administrator before they can be used to comply with paragraph (b) of this section.

{Permitting Note: See 60.334(h) below.}

(c) For the purpose of reports required under Section 60.7(c), periods of excess emissions that shall be reported are defined as follows:

(1) Nitrogen oxides. Any one-hour period during which the average water-to-fuel ratio, as measured by the continuous monitoring system, falls below the water-to-fuel ratio determined to demonstrate compliance with Section 60.332 by the performance test required in Section 60.8 or any period during which the fuel-bound nitrogen of the fuel is greater than the maximum nitrogen content allowed by the fuel-bound nitrogen allowance used during the performance test required in Section 60.8. Each report shall include the average water-to-fuel ratio, average fuel consumption, ambient conditions, gas turbine load, and nitrogen content of the fuel during the period of excess emissions, and the graphs or figures developed under Section 60.335(a).

{Permitting Note: Excess NOx emissions reporting requirements do not apply. The gas turbine uses "dry" lean premix combustors and not wet injection to control NOx emissions. As indicated above, the Subpart GG NOx standard is 196 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen. This is nearly eight times the NOx standard specified in the permit and

would be virtually impossible for this lean premix combustion turbine to exceed. As stated in the preamble to the July 2004 amendments, the rule changes do not impose any additional monitoring requirements for existing units.}

(2) Sulfur dioxide. Any daily period during which the sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the gas turbine exceeds 0.8 percent.

Department Requirement: In accordance with the custom fuel monitoring schedule, any period between two consecutive fuel sulfur analyses shall be reported as excess emissions if the results of the second analysis indicates failure to comply with the fuel sulfur limit of the permit.

(h) The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(2) Shall monitor the nitrogen content of the fuel combusted in the turbine, if the owner or operator claims an allowance for fuel bound nitrogen (*i.e.*, if an F-value greater than zero is being or will be used by the owner or operator to calculate STD in §60.332).

{Permitting Note: Because the nitrogen content of pipeline natural is negligible, the permittee does not claim an allowance for fuel bound nitrogen and will use "0" for the F-value when calculating the NOx standard in §60.332. The permit prohibits the permittee from claiming the allowance for fuel nitrogen. Therefore, no fuel nitrogen monitoring is required. The fuel monitoring provisions were revised pursuant to the final July 2004 amendments to Subpart GG.}

(3) May elect not to monitor the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel combusted in the turbine, if the gaseous fuel is demonstrated to meet the definition of natural gas in §60.331(v), regardless of whether an existing custom schedule approved by the administrator for subpart GG requires such monitoring.

§60.331(v) states, "*Natural gas* means a naturally occurring fluid mixture of hydrocarbons (*e.g.*, methane, ethane, or propane) produced in geological formations beneath the Earth's surface that maintains a gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure under ordinary conditions. Natural gas contains 20.0 grains or less of total sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 950 and 1100 Btu per standard cubic foot. Natural gas does not include the following gaseous fuels: Landfill gas, digester gas, refinery gas, sour gas, blast furnace gas, coal-derived gas, producer gas, coke oven gas, or any gaseous fuel produced in a process which might result in highly variable sulfur content or heating value."

The permittee elects not to monitor the sulfur content of natural gas based on §60.334(h)(3)(i), which states that, "The gas quality characteristics in a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract for the gaseous fuel, specifying that the maximum total sulfur content of the fuel is 20.0 grains/100 scf or less." The current tariff sheet specifies that natural gas delivered by the pipeline system shall contain not more than 10 grains of total sulfur per 100 cubic feet of gas. Therefore, the pipeline natural gas meets the above definition.

{Permitting Note: The permit requires the gas turbine to fire only pipeline natural gas with a maximum sulfur content of 10 grains of sulfur per 100 cubic feet of gas. Therefore, no fuel sulfur monitoring is required and no periodic reports of excess SO_2 emissions are required. The fuel monitoring provisions were revised pursuant to the final July 2004 amendments to Subpart GG.}

Section 60.335 Test methods and procedures.

(a) To compute the nitrogen oxides emissions, the owner or operator shall use analytical methods and procedures that are accurate to within 5 percent and are approved by the Administrator to determine the nitrogen content of the fuel being fired.

(b) In conducting the performance tests required in Section 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided for in Section 60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in paragraph (f) of this section.

(c) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide standards in Sections 60.332 and 60.333(a) as follows:

(1) The nitrogen oxides emission rate (NOx) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$NOx = (NOxo)\,(Pr/Po)^{0.5}\, e^{19(Ho - 0.00633)}\,(288°K/Ta)^{1.53}$$

where:

NOx = emission rate of NOx at 15 percent O2 and ISO standard ambient conditions, volume percent.

NOxo = observed NOx concentration, ppm by volume.

Pr = reference combustor inlet absolute pressure at 101.3 kilopascals ambient pressure, mm Hg.

Po = observed combustor inlet absolute pressure at test, mm Hg.

Ho = observed humidity of ambient air, g H2O/g air.

e = transcendental constant, 2.718.

Ta = ambient temperature, °K.

Department Requirement: The permittee is required to correct NOx emissions to ISO ambient atmospheric conditions for each required emissions performance test and compare to the NOx standard specified in 40 CFR 60.332.

(2) The monitoring device of Section 60.334(a) shall be used to determine the fuel consumption and the water-to-fuel ratio necessary to comply with Section 60.332 at 30, 50, 75, and 100 percent of peak load or at four points in the normal operating range of the gas turbine, including the minimum point in the range and peak load. All loads shall be corrected to ISO conditions using the appropriate equations supplied by the manufacturer.

Department Requirement: The initial NOx performance tests shall be conducted at approximately four evenly spaced points between the minimum normal operating load and 100% of peak load.

{Note: The dry low-NOx controls are only effective above a minimum load, which will be identified during initial testing.}

(3) Method 20 shall be used to determine the nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and oxygen concentrations. The span values shall be 300 ppm of nitrogen oxide and 21 percent oxygen. The NOx emissions shall be determined at each of the load conditions specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

Department requirement: The span value shall be no greater than 75 ppm of nitrogen oxides due to the low NOx emission levels of the gas turbine.

(d) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the sulfur content standard in Section 60.333(b) as follows: ASTM D 2880-71 shall be used to determine the sulfur content of liquid fuels and ASTM D 1072-80, D 3031-81, D 4084-82, or D 3246-81 shall be used for the sulfur content of gaseous fuels (incorporated by reference--see Section 60.17). The applicable ranges of some ASTM methods mentioned above are not adequate to measure the levels of sulfur in some fuel gases. Dilution of samples before analysis (with verification of the dilution ratio) may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator.

(e) To meet the requirements of Section 60.334(b), the owner or operator shall use the methods specified in paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section to determine the nitrogen and sulfur contents of the fuel being burned. The analysis may be performed by the owner or operator, a service contractor retained by the owner or operator, the fuel vendor, or any other qualified agency.

{Permitting Note: The permit prohibits the permittee from claiming the allowance for fuel nitrogen. The permit also requires the gas turbine to fire only pipeline natural gas with a maximum sulfur content of 10 grains of sulfur per 100 cubic feet of gas. Therefore, no fuel nitrogen or fuel sulfur monitoring is required. The fuel monitoring provisions were revised pursuant to the final July 2004 amendments to Subpart GG.}