

Rayonier Performance Fibers, LLC
Fernandina Mill

Facility ID No.: 0890004
Nassau County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

DRAFT Permit Project No.: 0890004-020-AV

Permitting and Compliance Authority:
Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast District Air Program
7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite B-200
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Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

DRAFT Permit Project No.: 0890004-020-AV

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Placard Page	1
I. Facility Information	2 - 3
A. Facility Description.	
B. Summary of Emissions Unit ID No(s). and Brief Description(s).	
C. Relevant Documents.	
II. Facility-wide Conditions	4 - 8
III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions	
A. Emissions Unit 001 Power Boiler No. 1.....	9 - 11
B. Emissions Unit 002 Power Boiler No. 2.....	12 - 14
C. Emissions Unit 003 Power Boiler No. 3.....	15 - 17
D. Emissions Unit 005 Vent Gas Scrubber and Direct Contact Condenser.....	18 - 20
E. Emissions Unit 006 Recovery Boiler.....	21 - 29
F. Emissions Unit 007 Molten Sulfur Storage and Handling Facility.....	30 - 32
G. Common Conditions – Subpart S	33 - 40
Emissions Unit 005 Vent Gas Scrubber and Direct Contact Condenser	
Emissions Unit 021 Evaporator Vents Methanol Condenser	
Emissions Unit 010 Biological Effluent Treatment System	
H. Emissions Unit 011 Dissolving-Grade Bleaching System.....	44
I. Common Conditions – 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD	45 - 81
Emissions Unit 001 Power Boiler No. 1	
Emissions Unit 002 Power Boiler No. 2	
Emissions Unit 003 Power Boiler No. 3	

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

DRAFT Permit Project No.: 0890004-020-AV

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
J. Common Conditions – F.A.C. Testing Requirements	82 – 92
Emissions Unit 001 Power Boiler No. 1	
Emissions Unit 002 Power Boiler No. 2	
Emissions Unit 003 Power Boiler No. 3	
Emissions Unit 005 Vent Gas Scrubber and Direct Contact Condenser	
Emissions Unit 006 Recovery Boiler	
Emissions Unit 010 Biological Effluent Treatment System	
Emissions Unit 011 Dissolving-Grade Bleaching System	
Emissions Unit 021 Evaporator Vents Methanol Condenser	
K. Common Conditions - Opacity/Special Compliance Test	93
Emissions Unit 001 Power Boiler No. 1	
Emissions Unit 002 Power Boiler No. 2	
Emissions Unit 003 Power Boiler No. 3	
Emissions Unit 005 Vent Gas Scrubber and Direct Contact Condenser	
Emissions Unit 006 Recovery Boiler	
L. Common Conditions – On-Spec Used Oil	94
Emissions Unit 001 Power Boiler No. 1	
Emissions Unit 002 Power Boiler No. 2	
Emissions Unit 003 Power Boiler No. 3	
Emissions Unit 006 Recovery Boiler	



Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

Northeast District
7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite B200
Jacksonville, Florida 32256-7590

Colleen Castille
Secretary

Permittee:
Rayonier, Performance Fibers, LLC

DRAFT Permit No.: 0890004-020-AV
Facility ID No.: 0890004
SIC Nos.: 26, 2611
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

This permit revision is being issued for the purpose of incorporating the terms and conditions of Construction Permit 0890004-018-AC that pertains to the facility's production increase to 162,000 air dried metric tons (ADMT) per consecutive 12-months, rolling total and the installation of a third multiple effect evaporator train consisting of three (3) refurbished existing evaporators bodies. The third MEE train will be used to increase the solids concentration of weak HCE (the spent solution from the pulp washed after the Hot Caustic Extraction stage which is sold to Kraft mills for its sodium content and energy value). This MEE train shall be vented to the existing Evaporator Vents Methanol Condenser System (EU 021).

This existing facility is located at Foot of Gum Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 454.7 km East and 3392.2 km North; Latitude: 30° 39' 44" North and Longitude: 81° 29' 03" West.

This Title V Air Operation Permit Revision is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210 and 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:

Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities
APPENDIX TV-6, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 06/23/06)
TABLE 297.310-1, CALIBRATION SCHEDULE version dated 10/07/96
Appendix GP- General Provisions for 40 CFR Part 63
Appendix A to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD
Appendix B to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD
Tables to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD
USEPA Region IV NCASI Alternative Test Method DI/MEOH-94.03, NCASI Alternative Test Method CI/WP/98.01, WATER8, and biological treatment as method of compliance w/ 40 CFR 63.44(c)(2)(i) approval dated November 7, 2001
FDEP- NED Approval Letter for Alternative Continuous Monitoring Parameters for Condensers dated March 7, 2002
USEPA Region IV Alternate Monitoring Approval for Subpart MM dated 05/19/04

Alternate Sampling Procedure No. ASP-91-H-01
Appendix CAM

Effective Date:
Renewal Application Due Date: May 11, 2010
Expiration Date: November 7, 2010

Christopher L. Kirts, P.E.
District Air Program Administrator

CLK:RFS

**Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s).
on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.**

Section I. Facility Information

Subsection A. Facility Description.

Rayonier is an acid sulfite based pulp mill using ammonia as a base chemical for the manufacture of dissolving pulps.

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

Based on the Title V Air Operation Permit Revision application received July 13, 2006, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Unit ID No(s). and Brief Description(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	No. 1 Power Boiler, Oil -fired boiler.
-002	No. 2 Power Boiler, Oil and wood waste fired boiler.
-003	No. 3 Power Boiler, Oil and wood waste fired boiler.
-005	Vent Gas Scrubber and Direct Contact Condenser
-006	Recovery Boiler, Red liquor Solids and oil fired boiler.
-007	Molten sulfur handling area.
-010	Biological Effluent Treatment System
-011	Dissolving-Grade Bleaching System
-021	Evaporator Vents Methanol Condenser

Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities:

Refer to Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities.

Subsection C. Relevant Documents

The documents listed below are not a part of this permit; however, they are specifically related to this permitting action.

These documents are provided to the permittee for information purposes only:

Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers

Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

Statement of Basis

These documents are on file with permitting authority:

Initial Title V Permit issued May 05, 1998

Title V Permit Revision issued April 26, 1999

Title V Permit Revision issued April 11, 2000

Title V Air Operation Permit Administrative Correction issued January 5, 2004

Title V Permit Renewal issued November 7, 2005

Application for Air Permit – Title V Source (Title V Permit Revision) received July 13, 2006

Additional Information Request dated August 15, 2006

Additional Information Response received September 25, 2006

**Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s).
on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.**

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. APPENDIX TV-6, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is a part of this permit.
{Permitting note: APPENDIX TV-6, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided a copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.}
2. **[Not federally enforceable.] General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited.** The permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.
[Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.]
3. **General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. General Visible Emissions Standard.**
Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity). EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-296.320(4)(b)1. & 4., F.A.C.]

Documents on file with USEPA

The Responsible Official has certified that the Risk Management Plan was submitted to the RMP Reporting Center.

4. **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 submit an updated Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center.
 - b. As required under Section 252.941(1)(c), F.S., the owner or operator shall report to the appropriate representative of the Department of Community Affairs (DCA), 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 DCA on or before April 1, in accordance with Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S., and Rule 9G-21, F.A.C.

Any required written reports, notifications, certifications, and data required to be sent to the DCA, should be sent to:

Department of Community Affairs
Division of Emergency Management
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100
Telephone: 850/413-9921, Fax: 850/488-1739

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent to:

RMP Reporting Center
Post Office Box 3346
Merrifield, VA 22116-3346
Telephone: 703/816-4434

Any required reports to be sent to the National Response Center, should be sent to:

National Response Center
EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
USEPA (5305 W)
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460
Telephone: 1/800/424-8802

Send the required annual registration fee using approved forms made payable to:

Cashier
Department of Community Affairs
State Emergency Response Commission
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2149

[Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S.; and, Rule 9G-21, F.A.C.]

5. Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.

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

6. Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.

[Rules 62-213.440(1), 62-213.430(6), and 62-4.040(1)(b), F.A.C.]

7. [Not federally enforceable.] General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. 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 (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.

Nothing was deemed necessary and ordered at this time.

[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.; and, renewal Title V permit application received 11/6/02]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

8. Emissions of Unconfined Particulate Matter. Pursuant to Rules 62-296.320(4)(c)1., 3. & 4., F.A.C., reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include the following requirements (see Condition 57. of APPENDIX TV-6, TITLE V CONDITIONS):

The following requirements are “not federally enforceable”:

Emissions Point Vent Number	Emissions Point Name	Description & Control Measures
WY001	Chip pit blower	Fresh chips are pneumatically conveyed to a chip pile by a blower. Chipping technology minimizes the production of fines. Also chips are made from freshly cut pine trees having a moisture content of about 50%. This moisture aids in keeping any dust that might be made airborne.
WY004	Chip pile	Chipping technology minimizes the production of fines. Chips are made from freshly cut pine trees having a moisture content of about 50%. This moisture aids in keeping any dust that might be made airborne. Also, frequent rains keep the chip pile sufficiently wet to control windborne particulate.
WY006	Bark pile	Bark has at least 50% moisture and is created in large pieces. Some of the bark must be hogged before burning. Therefore, little becomes airborne from the pile. Furthermore, frequent rains maintain the pile at sufficient moisture to suppress dusting.
AP003	Molten sulfur handling Area	Fugitive emissions from molten sulfur handling areas are regulated by Rule 62-296.411, F.A.C. These rules require curbing and drip pans at unloading areas. Cleanup of spills must occur periodically. Logs must be kept on spills. All of these actions are implemented. They provide the means of minimizing the release of unconfined particulate matter from this source.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; Proposed by applicant in the Renewal Title V Permit Application received 11/6/02]

{Note: This condition implements the requirements of Rules 62-296.320(4)(c)1., 3., & 4. F.A.C. (condition 57. of APPENDIX TV-6, TITLE V CONDITIONS.)}

9. Pulp Production Rate. The permitted maximum facility-wide pulp production rate shall not exceed 162,000 Air Dried Metric Tons (ADMT) per consecutive 12-months, rolling total. The facility shall maintain and submit records of annual facility-wide production rate.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 210.200(PTE) and 62-212.400(5), F.A.C, Construction Permit No. 0890004-010-AC, Condition D.1.a. of Construction Permit No. 0890004-018-AC]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

10. When appropriate, any recording, monitoring, or reporting requirements that are time-specific shall be in accordance with the effective date of the permit, which defines day one.
[FAC Rule 62-213.440(1)]

11. Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction Plan. The Permittee shall adopt and implement a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) plan that describes, in detail, procedures for operating and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. The plan shall also contain a program of corrective action for malfunctioning processes and the air pollution control and monitoring equipment used to comply with the relevant standards of 40 CFR Part 63. The current SSM Plan shall be maintained at the facility and be available for inspection and copying by the Administrator upon request. If the SSM Plan is subsequently revised pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3)(viii), the Permittee shall maintain at the facility each previous (i.e., superseded) version of the SSM Plan, and shall make each such previous version available for inspection and copying by the Administrator for a period of 5 years after revision of the plan. Any revisions made to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan in accordance with the procedures established by 40 CFR 63.6(e), shall not be deemed to constitute a Part 70 or 71 permit revision. Moreover, none of the procedures specified by the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for an affected source shall be deemed to fall within the permit shield.

Note: This condition is applicable to Emissions Units 001, 002, 003, 005, 006, 010, 011, and 021. However, not required for Emissions Units 001, 002 and 003 until the compliance date of 40 CFR 63.7495(b), and not required for Emissions Unit 011 until the compliance date as stated in Subsection H of this permit.
[40 CFR 63.6(e)]

12. Statement of Compliance. The annual statement of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3)(a)2., F.A.C., shall be submitted within 60 (sixty) days after the end of the calendar year using DEP Form No. 62-213.900(7), F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.440(3) and 62-213.900, F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: This condition implements the requirements of Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3., F.A.C. (see Condition 51. of APPENDIX TV-6, TITLE V CONDITIONS.)”

13. Certification by Responsible Official (RO). In addition to the professional engineering certification required for applications by Rule 62-4.050(3), F.A.C., any application form, report, compliance statement, compliance plan and compliance schedule submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall contain a certification signed by a responsible official that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. Any responsible official who fails to submit any required information or who has submitted incorrect information shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary information or correct information.

14. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit to the Department’s Northeast District Office.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

15. Any reports, data, notifications, certifications, and requests required to be sent to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, should be sent to:

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
Air and EPCRA Enforcement Branch
Air Enforcement Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9155, Fax: 404/562-9163

**Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s).
on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.**

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U.

ID No. Brief Description

001 No. 1 Power Boiler w/Venturi Scrubber for PM emissions control

Emissions Unit 001 identifies the No. 1 Power Boiler (oil fired) with a Venturi scrubber (Scrubber A under normal operations) to control particulate matter emissions. It is recognized that Scrubber B will also be used to control particulate matter emissions from this power boiler on an as needed basis.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under: Stipulation dated March 10, 1982; Subsequent order dated April 5, 1982; and Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate is 185 MMBtu per hour.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

A.2. Methods of Operation. Fuel(s). This boiler may be fired with:

- No. 6 fuel oil with a sulfur content that shall not exceed 2.5%, by weight, and
- No. 6 fuel oil with a sulfur content that shall not exceed 2.5%, by weight, blended with facility-generated on-spec used oil.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Stipulation dated March 10, 1982, Subsequent order dated April 5, 1982, Air operation permit AO45-108507; Air Operation Permit No. AO45-183504; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

A.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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

A.4. Particulate Matter Emissions. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.086 lb PM/MMBtu heat input, 16.0 pounds per hour and 70 tons per year.

[Air operation permit AO45-33384; Air operation permit AO45-108507; Air operation permit AO45-183504; FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 0890004-005-AV; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

A.5. Sulfur Dioxide. SO₂ emissions shall not exceed 2.37 lb SO₂/mmBtu heat input, 440 pounds per hour and 1848 tons per year.

[Stipulation dated March 10, 1982, Subsequent order dated April 5, 1982, Air operation permit AO45-33384; Air operation permit AO45-108507; Air operation permit AO45-183504; FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 0890004-005-AV; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

A.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 30 percent opacity except 40 percent opacity is permissible for no more than (2) two minutes in any one hour.

[Air operation permit AO45-108507; Air operation permit AO45-183504; FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 0890004-005-AV; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Requirements

A.7. This emissions unit is subject to the CAM requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 64; and, Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

A.8. Particulate Matter. The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5. A compliance test shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year per Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.

[Air Operation permit AO45-183504; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

A.9. Sulfur Dioxide. The as-fired sulfur content of the No. 6 fuel oil shall be determined with a certified ASTM fuel oil analysis in lieu of a stack test. This information shall be reported annually by March 1 for the previous year.

[Rule 62-297.440(1)(b), Air operation permit AO45-108507; Air Operation permit AO45-183504; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

A10. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed once each federal fiscal year per Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.

[Air operation permit AO45-108507; Air Operation Permit No. AO45-183504; FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 0890004-005-AV; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

A.11. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection J. – F.A.C. Test requirements.

Common Conditions – Special Compliance Tests

A.12. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection K.

Common Conditions – On-Spec Used Oil

A.13. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection L.–On-Spec Used Oil Requirements.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U.

ID No. Brief Description

002 No. 2 Power Boiler w/ multiclone unit followed by a Venturi Scrubber

Emission Unit 002 identifies the No. 2 Power Boiler (a combination oil and wood waste fired boiler rated at 120,000 pounds steam per hour). Particulate emissions are controlled by a multiclone unit (with no reinjection of fly ash) followed by a Venturi scrubber. The boiler is fed to Scrubber A under normal operation or to Scrubber B on a as needed basis.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under: Rule 296.410, F.A.C. –Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment; Stipulation dated March 10, 1982; Subsequent order dated April 5, 1982; and Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate is 184 MMBtu per hour when firing fuel oil and 218 MMBtu per hour when firing wood waste.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

B.2. Methods of Operation. Fuel(s). This boiler shall be fired with the following fuels:

- Carbonaceous fuel such as pine bark and wood refuse;
- No. 6 fuel oil with a sulfur content that shall not exceed 2.5%, by weight, and
- No. 6 fuel oil with a sulfur content that shall not exceed 2.5%, by weight, blended with facility-generated on-spec used oil.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Stipulation dated March 10, 1982, Subsequent order dated April 5, 1982, Air Operation Permit AO45-108508; Air Operation Permit AO45-183506; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

B.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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

B.4. Particulate Matter.

1. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.23 lb PM/MMBtu heat input of wood waste, 50.6 pounds per hour and 212.5 tons per year.
2. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 15.2 pounds per hour and 63.9 tons per year when firing No. 6 fuel oil only.

[Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)2., F.A.C.; Stipulation dated March 10, 1982, Subsequent Order dated April 5, 1982, Air Operation Permit AO45-108508; Air Operation permit AO45-183506; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

B.5. Sulfur Dioxide. SO₂ emissions shall not exceed 2.26 lb SO₂/mmBtu heat input of fuel oil, 418 pounds per hour and 1756 tons per year.

[Stipulation dated March 10, 1982, Subsequent order dated April 5, 1982, Air Operation Permit AO45-108508; Air operation permit AO45-183506; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

B.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 30 percent opacity except 40 percent opacity is permissible for no more than (2) two minutes in any one hour.

[Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)1. F.A.C.; Air Operation Permit AO45-108508; Air operation permit AO45-183506; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Requirements

B.7. This emissions unit is subject to the CAM requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 64; and, Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s), on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

B. 8. Particulate Matter. The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5. A compliance test shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year per Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.410(3)(b), Air Operation permit AO45-183506; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

B.9. Sulfur Dioxide. The as-fired sulfur content of the No. 6 fuel oil shall be determined with a certified ASTM fuel oil analysis in lieu of a stack test. This information shall be reported annually by March 1 for the previous year.

[Rule 62-297.440(1)(b), Air Operation Permit AO45-108508; Air Operation permit AO45-183506; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

B.10. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year per Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.410(3)(a), Air Operation permit AO45-183506; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

B.11. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection I – F.A.C. Test requirements.

Common Conditions – Special Compliance Tests

B.12. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection K.

Common Conditions – On-Spec Used Oil

B.13. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection L.–On-Spec Used Oil Requirements.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions unit.**E.U.****ID No.****Brief Description**

003

No. 3 Power Boiler w/multiclone unit followed by a Venturi Scrubber

Emission Unit 003 identifies the No. 3 Power Boiler (a combination oil and wood waste fired boiler rated at 135,000 pounds steam per hour). Particulate emissions are controlled by a multiclone unit (with no reinjection of fly ash) followed by a Venturi scrubber. The boiler is fed to Scrubber B under normal operation or to Scrubber A on a as needed basis.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under: Rule 296.410, F.A.C. . – Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment; Stipulation dated March 10, 1982; Subsequent order dated April 5, 1982; and Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.}

The following specific conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:**Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters**

C.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate is 207 MMBtu per hour when firing fuel oil and 245 MMBtu per hour when firing wood waste.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

C.2. Methods of Operation. Fuel(s). This boiler shall be fired with the following fuels:

- Carbonaceous fuel such as pine bark and wood refuse;
- No. 6 fuel oil with a sulfur content that shall not exceed 2.5%, by weight, and
- No. 6 fuel oil with a sulfur content that shall not exceed 2.5%, by weight, blended with facility-generated on-spec used oil.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Stipulation dated March 10, 1982, Subsequent order dated April 5, 1982, Air Operation Permit AO45-108509; Air Operation Permit AO45-183507; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

C.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions units is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Air Operation Permit AO45-183507; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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

C.4. Particulate Matter.

1. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.207 lb PM/MMBtu heat input of wood waste, 50.6 pounds per hour and 212.5 tons per year.
2. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 16.7 pounds per hour and 70.1 tons per year when firing No 6 fuel oil only.

[Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)2., F.A.C.; Stipulation dated March 10, 1982, Subsequent Order dated April 5, 1982, Air Operation Permit AO45-108509; Air Operation permit AO45-183507; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

C.5. Sulfur Dioxide. SO₂ emissions shall not exceed 2.21 lb SO₂/mmBtu heat input of fuel oil, 459 pounds per hour and 1928 tons per year.

[Stipulation dated March 10, 1982, Subsequent order dated April 5, 1982, Air Operation Permit AO45-108509; Air Operation permit No. AO45-183507; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

C.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 30 percent opacity except 40 percent opacity is permissible for no more than (2) two minutes in any one hour.

[Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)1, F.A.C.; Air Operation Permit AO45-108509; Air Operation permit No. AO45-183507; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Requirements

C.7. This/these emissions unit(s) is/are subject to the CAM requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 64; and, Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Test Methods and Procedures

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

C. 8. Particulate Matter. The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5. A compliance test shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year per Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.410(3)(b), Air Operation permit AO45-183507; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

C.9. Sulfur Dioxide. The as-fired sulfur content of the No. 6 fuel oil shall be determined with a certified ASTM fuel oil analysis in lieu of a stack test. This information shall be reported annually by March 1 for the previous year.

[Rule 62-297.440(1)(b), Air Operation Permit AO45-108509; Air Operation permit No. AO45-183507; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

C.10. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year per Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.410(3)(a), Air Operation Permit AO45-108509; Air Operation permit No. AO45-183507; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

C.11. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection I– F.A.C. Test requirements.

Common Conditions – Special Compliance Tests

C.12. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection K.

Common Conditions – On-Spec Used Oil

C.13. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection L.–On-Spec Used Oil Requirements.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection D. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U.

ID No. Brief Description

005 Vent Gas Scrubber and Direct Contact Condenser

Emission Unit 005 identifies vent gas scrubber (wet scrubber), which controls emissions from numerous vents from the cooking acid plant, the red stock washers, the unwashed stock tank, the spent sulfite liquor storage tanks, the spent sulfite liquor washer area, the digesters (6), and the blow pits. The scrubber is a packed bed containing 10 feet of packing consisting of two packed sections. The lower section is designed for sulfur dioxide emissions control via gas absorption using alkaline scrubbing media (soda ash, sodium hydroxide, etc.). The spent scrubber media is bled first to other closed sources to make maximum use of the alkali to remove sulfur dioxide, and then to sewer via closed piping to number 1 Pump Station. The sulfur dioxide concentration in the stack is continuously measured with a CMS.

The upper packed section of the vent gas scrubber is designed to condense methanol from the gas stream by direct contact with fresh well water, i.e. the Direct Contact Condenser. This is a once through process.

The condensed methanol held in the water is sent to the biological effluent treatment system for treatment in order to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart S.

This emissions unit has a CMS required for compliance purposes, therefore, it is exempt from CAM for SO₂ monitoring.

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

D.1. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.

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

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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

D.2. Sulfur Dioxide. SO₂ emissions shall not exceed 250 ppm (28350 ACFM, 130°F) as a 3-hour average.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

[Operation permit No. 0890004-004-AO; Construction Permit Nos. 0890004-002-AC and 0890004-010-AC]

D.3. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall be less than 20 percent opacity.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890004-010-AC]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

D.4. Sulfur Dioxide. Compliance shall be determined with an instack continuous monitor system. In addition, compliance shall be determined by the permittee conducting a sulfur dioxide emissions compliance test upon request by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. The test Method shall be EPA Method 8 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. .

[OGC Case No. 90-1028, Consent Order dated 09-20-90, Operation permit No. 0890004-004-AO; Construction Permit Nos. 0890004-002-AC and 0890004-010-AC]

D.5. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

[Construction Permit No. 0890004-010-AC]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

D. 6. Sulfur Dioxide. A SO₂ continuous monitoring system (CMS) report shall be submitted for each calendar quarter. All quarterly reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter and shall include the following information:

- (a) The magnitude of excess emissions, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions.
- (b) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunctions (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.
- (c) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

- (d) When no excess emissions have occurred or the CMS has not been inoperative, repaired or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

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

[OGC Case No. 90-1028, Consent Order dated 09-20-90, Operation permit 0890004-004-AO; Construction permit No. 0890004-010-AC]

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

D.7. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection I – F.A.C. Test requirements.

Common Conditions – Special Compliance Tests

D.8. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection K.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection E. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U.

ID No. Brief Description

006 Recovery Boiler w/ wet scrubber followed by Brinks Demister

Emission Unit 006 identifies the Recovery Boiler. Combustion gases from the boiler and noncondensable gases from the evaporators are controlled through a multi-stage wet scrubber that utilizes ammonium hydroxide as the scrubbing medium. This absorption process produces a fine, aerosol type particulate, which is subsequently controlled by a filter unit, the Brinks Demister. The Brinks Demister consists of four, enclosed rubber-lined metal compartments each containing 52 candles. Each candle is a 24-inch diameter, 12-foot high cylinder with 6 inches of tightly wound polyester fiber filter held within a concentric wire cage. Gases flow up through the center of each candle then pass through the 6 inches of filter medium, out an opening near the top of the compartment and on to the stack.

The sulfur dioxide concentration within the stack is measured continuously using a CMS, therefore this emissions unit is exempt from CAM.

The BetaGuard Particulate Monitor is the CMS utilized to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR63 Subpart MM.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is subject to Rule 17-2.03, F.A.C., Latest Reasonable Available Control Technology (LRACT dated 07-12-76), which was based on Washington State Standards for Sulfite Pulp Mills (WAC 18-38-040). This rule became 17-2.630, F.A.C. which became Best Available Control Technology (BACT) now Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C. This emissions unit was issued Final Order dated June 19, 1991, which included Alternate Sampling Procedure No. ASP-91-H-01, which approved the continual operation of the Brinks Demister System in lieu of meeting the general visible emissions standard of less than 20% opacity as measured by EPA Method 9. This emissions unit is also regulated under NESHAP - 40 CFR 63, Subpart MM, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

E.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate is 653.1 MMBtu per hour when firing 70,000 pounds of oven dry red liquor solids.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Title V permit application received June 14, 1996, Air Operation Permit 0890004-003-AO]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

E.2. Methods of Operation. Fuel(s). This boiler shall be fired with the following fuels:

- No. 6 fuel oil with a sulfur content that shall not exceed 2.5%, by weight, and
- No. 6 fuel oil with a sulfur content that shall not exceed 2.5%, by weight, blended with facility-generated on-spec used oil.
- Red Liquor Solids

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Air Operation Permit 0890004-003-AO; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

E.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Air Operation Permit 0890004-003-AO; Air Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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

E.4. PM Emissions. The owner or operator shall ensure that the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.092 g/dscm (0.040 gr/dscf) corrected to 8 percent oxygen.

[40 CFR 63.862(a)(2); Air Construction permit 0890004-017-AC]

E.5. Sulfur Dioxide. The SO₂ concentration in the stack gas shall not exceed 300 ppm, dry, a 3-hour average. SO₂ emissions shall not also exceed 321.9 pounds per hour and 1409.92 tons per year.

[LRACT analysis dated 7/12/76 based on State of Washington Sulfite Pulp Mill Rules, OGC Case No. 90-0332, DOAH Case 90-2153, Air Construction permit 0890004-001-AC, Air Operation permit 0890004-003-AO, Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Air Construction permit 0890004-017-AC]

E.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall be less than 20 percent opacity.

[LRACT analysis dated 7/12/76 based on State of Washington Sulfite Pulp Mill Rules, OGC Case No. 90-0332, DOAH Case 90-2153, Final Order dated June 19, 1991, Air Construction permit 0890004-001-AC, Air Operation permit 0890004-003-AO, Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.; Air Construction permit 0890004-017-AC]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Brinks Demister Bypass Operating Conditions

E.7. Emergency. Operation with the Brinks Demister system bypassed due to an emergency shall not exceed two (2) hours, after which, if operations have not been restored, shall require discontinuance of fuel sources other than oil, and prompt notification to the Department, followed by a report to the department of the event and any change in the volume or characteristics of visible emissions experienced during the period of oil-only emergency operation. To the extent feasible, the Department's Northeast District Office shall be notified of reportable bypasses by noontime of the business day following reportable bypass.

[LRACT analysis dated 7/12/76 based on State of Washington Sulfite Pulp Mill Rules, Final Order dated June 19, 1991, OGC Case No. 90-0332, DOAH Case 90-2153, ASP-91-H-01; Air Construction permit 0890004-001-AC, Air Operation permit 0890004-003-AO, Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Air Construction permit 0890004-017-AC]

E.8. Shutdown. Operation with the Brinks Demister system bypassed due to a shutdown shall not exceed two (2) hours.

[LRACT analysis dated 7/12/76 based on State of Washington Sulfite Pulp Mill Rules, Final Order dated June 19, 1991, OGC Case No. 90-0332, DOAH Case 90-2153, ASP-91-H-01; Air Construction permit 0890004-001-AC, Air Operation permit 0890004-003-AO, Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Air Construction permit 0890004-017-AC]

E.9. Preventative Maintenance. A specific authorization to allow bypassing the Brinks for up to 24 hours, twice per year to allow for required preventative maintenance to the unit providing that the storage lagoons are drawn down and every other effort is made to minimize the duration of the bypass. There shall be no banking of this authorized bypass.

[OGC Case No. 90-0332, DOAH Case 90-2153, Air Construction permit 0890004-001-AC, Air Operation permit 0890004-003-AO, Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.]

E.10. Excess Emissions. Excess emissions are permitted for a period not to exceed 4 hours, while the Brinks is bypassed during boiler startup, providing the Department is notified prior to such event, and a written report is submitted delineating the causes and duration. There shall be no banking of this authorized bypass.

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

[Final Order dated June 19, 1991, OGC Case No. 90-0332, DOAH Case 90-2153, Stipulation dated 1/14/80; ASP-91-H-01; Air Construction permit 0890004-001-AC, Air Operation permit 0890004-003-AO, Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Air Construction permit 0890004-017-AC]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Monitoring of Operations

E.11. Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS). The owner or operator shall calibrate, maintain, and operate the MSI BetaGuard Particulate Monitor to measure the beta particle attenuation across a sample of particulate collected on the glass fiber tape. The following procedures shall be used:

- a. A measurement shall be recorded at least once every successive 15-minutes.
- b. The maximum/upper level limit shall be a meter reading of 45 (representing mg/SCM - milligrams per standard cubic meter).

[63.864(e)(14), Alternate Monitoring Procedure EPA Region IV Approval dated May 19, 2004]

E.12. CPMS – Meter Reading Reestablishment. The owner or operator may establish expanded or replacement operating ranges for the MSI Beta Guard meter reading during subsequent performance tests using the test methods in Conditions E.15. through E.18.

The owner or operator shall continuously monitor each parameter and determine the arithmetic average value of each parameter during each performance test. Multiple performance tests may be conducted to establish a range of parameter values.

[63.864(j)(3) and (4)]

E.13. PM Emissions – Corrective Action. The Owner or operator shall implement corrective action, as specified in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan prepared under Condition E.22. if the following monitoring exceedance occurs:

- Any 3-hour average parameter value is above the upper meter reading limit (stated in Condition E.11.) or outside the range of values established in Condition E.12.

[63.864(k)(1)(iv)]

E.14. PM Emissions – Violations. It shall be considered a violation of the standards of Condition E.4. if the following if the monitoring exceedance occurs:

- when six or more 3-hour average values within any 6-month reporting period are above the upper meter reading limit (stated in Condition E.11.) or outside the range of values established in Condition E.12.

For purposes of determining the number of nonopacity monitoring exceedances, no more than one exceedance will be attributed in any given 24-hour period.

[63.864(k)(2)(vii) and 63.864(k)(3)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Test Methods and Procedures

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

E.15. Particulate Matter. For the purposes of determining the concentration of PM emitted from this emissions unit, EPA Method 5 or 29 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used, except that Method 17 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 may be used in lieu of Method 5 or Method 29 if a constant value of 0.009 g/dscm (0.004 gr/dscf) is added to the results of Method 17, and the stack temperature is no greater than 205 °C (400 °F). For Methods 5, 29, and 17, the sampling time and sample volume for each run must be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf), and water must be used as the cleanup solvent instead of acetone in the sample recovery procedure.

[63.865(b)(1)]

E.16. PM Concentration Correction. The PM concentration shall be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration using the following equation:

$$C_{corr} = C_{meas} \times (21 - X) / (21 - Y)$$

Where:

- C_{corr} = the measured concentration corrected for oxygen, g/dscm (gr/dscf).
- C_{meas} = the measured concentration uncorrected for oxygen, g/dscm (gr/dscf).
- X = the corrected volumetric oxygen concentration (8 percent).
- Y = the measured average volumetric oxygen concentration.

[63.865(b)(2)]

E.17. Oxygen Concentration. The oxygen concentration shall be determined using EPA Method 3A or 3B in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60. The voluntary consensus standard ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981--Part 10 (incorporated by reference--see 40 CFR 63.14) may be used as an alternative to using Method 3B. The gas sample must be taken at the same time and at the same traverse points as the particulate sample.

[63.865(b)(3)]

E.18. The Permittee shall comply with the following:

- (i) For purposes of selecting sampling port location and number of traverse points, Method 1 or 1A in appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used;
- (ii) For purposes of determining stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate, Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G in appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used;

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

- (iii) For purposes of conducting gas analysis, Method 3, 3A, or 3B in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used. The voluntary consensus standard ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981--Part 10 (incorporated by reference--see 40 CFR 63.14) may be used as an alternative to using Method 3B; and
- (iv) For purposes of determining moisture content of stack gas, Method 4 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used.

[63.865(b)(5)]

E.19. Sulfur Dioxide. Compliance shall be determined with an instack continuous monitor system. In addition, the permittee shall conduct sulfur dioxide emissions compliance test upon request by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. The test Method shall be EPA Method 6 incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

[LRACT analysis dated 7/12/76 based on State of Washington Sulfite Pulp Mill Rules, OGC Case No. 90-0332, DOAH Case 90-2153, Air Construction permit 0890004-001-AC, Air Operation permit 0890004-003-AO, Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Air Construction permit 0890004-017-AC]

E.20. Visible Emissions. Compliance with respect to the recovery boiler opacity shall be based on the record of on-line operation of the Brinks Demister System (see Specific Condition E.14.).

[LRACT analysis dated 7/12/76 based on State of Washington Sulfite Pulp Mill Rules, Final Order dated May 10, 1991, OGC Case No. 90-0332, DOAH Case 90-2153, ASP-91-H-01; Air Construction permit 0890004-001-AC, Air Operation permit 0890004-003-AO, Rule 62-212.400(6); Applicant's letter dated November 24, 1997 letter; Air Construction permit 0890004-017-AC]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

E.21. Brinks Demister. A continuous monitor time record of the Brinks Demister System's operational status, programmed to record any bypass of that system, shall be maintained by the permittee, and retained on site for Department inspection pursuant to Rule 62-4.160(7) (Appendix TV-6, Title V Conditions, Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., Condition No. 12).

[OGC Case No. 90-0332, DOAH Case 90-2153, ASP-91-H-01; Air Construction permit 0890004-001-AC, Air Operation permit 0890004-003-AO; Air Construction permit 0890004-017-AC]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

E.22. Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan. In addition to the information required in 40 CFR 63.6(e), the owner or operator shall include the following requirements in the startup shutdown malfunction plan for this emissions unit.

- (1) Procedures for responding to any process parameter level that is inconsistent with the level(s) established under Sec. 63.864(j), including the procedures in paragraphs (1)(i) and (ii) of this condition:
 - (i) Procedures to determine and record the cause of an operating parameter exceedance and the time the exceedance began and ended; and
 - (ii) Corrective actions to be taken in the event of an operating parameter exceedance, including procedures for recording the actions taken to correct the exceedance.
- (2) The startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan also must include the schedules listed in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this condition:
 - (i) A maintenance schedule for each control technique that is consistent with, but not limited to, the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for routine and long-term maintenance; and
 - (ii) An inspection schedule for each continuous monitoring system required under 40 CFR 63.864 to ensure, at least once in each 24-hour period, that each continuous monitoring system is properly functioning.

[40 CFR 63.866(a)]

E.23. Corrective Action Records. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit must maintain records of any occurrence when corrective action is required under Condition E.13. [40 CFR 63.866(b)]

E.24. Violation Records. The owner or operator shall maintain records of any occurrence when a violation is noted under Condition E.14. [40 CFR 63.866(b)]

E.25. Additional Records. In addition to the general records required by 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2), the owner or operator shall maintain records of the following information:

- (1) N/A
- (2) N/A
- (3) Records of parameter monitoring data required under § 63.864, including any period when the operating parameter levels were inconsistent with the levels established during the initial performance test, with a brief explanation of the cause of the deviation, the time the deviation occurred, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and the corrective action taken;

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

- (4) Records and documentation of supporting calculations for compliance determinations made under Sec. 63.865(a) through (d);
- (5) Records of monitoring parameter ranges established for each affected source or process unit;
- (6) N/A
- (7) N/A

[40 CFR 63.866(c)]

Test Reports

E.26. Sulfur Dioxide. A SO₂ continuous monitoring system (CMS) report shall be submitted for each calendar quarter. All quarterly reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter and shall include the following information:

- (a) The magnitude of excess emissions, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions.
- (b) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunctions (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.
- (c) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
- (d) When no excess emissions have occurred or the CMS has not been inoperative, repaired or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

[Air Construction permit 0890004-001-AC, Air Operation permit 0890004-003-AO; Air Construction permit 0890004-017-AC]

E.27. Brinks. The Department is to be notified in advance of the SSL (or Red Liquor) lagoon drawdown, and when the inspection/repairs of the Brinks are to begin. A follow-up report on what was found, what corrections were made and when the next maintenance event is planned, shall be submitted.

[Stipulation dated 1/14/80; Air Construction Permit 0890004-017-AC]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Reporting

E.28. The owner or operator of any affected source or process unit must submit the applicable notifications from Subpart A of 40 CFR Part 63, as specified in Table 1 of this subpart.
[40 CFR 63.867(a)(1)]

E.29. Excess Emissions Report. The owner or operator must report quarterly if measured parameters meet any of the conditions specified in paragraph (k)(1) or (2) of Sec. 63.864. This report must contain the information specified in Sec. 63.10(c) of this part as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in Sec. 63.864(k)(1), and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in Sec. 63.864(k)(2). Reporting excess emissions below the violation thresholds of Sec. 63.864(k) does not constitute a violation of the applicable standard.

- (1) When no exceedances of parameters have occurred, the owner or operator must submit a semiannual report stating that no excess emissions occurred during the reporting period.
- (2) The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit subject to the requirements of this subpart and subpart S of this part may combine excess emissions and/or summary reports for the mill.

[40 CFR 63.867(c)]

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

E.30. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection J. – F.A.C. Test requirements.

Common Conditions – Special Compliance Tests

E.31. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection K.

Common Conditions – On-Spec Used Oil

E.32. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection L.–On-Spec Used Oil Requirements

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection F. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U.

<u>ID No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
007	Molten Sulfur storage and handling facility

Emissions Unit 007 identifies the rail tank car unloading and the storage of molten sulfur. Molten sulfur is transferred from the rail cars to the 55,000-gallon storage tank via an enclosed piping system. The surface below the rail cars is paved and bermed to capture any potential spills. All emissions are fugitive in nature and are associated with spills.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under: Rule 62-296.411, F.A.C. – Sulfur Storage and Handling Facilities}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

F.1. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.

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

Emission Limitations and Work Practice Standards

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

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

F.2. Molten sulfur transfer. All molten sulfur transfer shall be through enclosed piping systems where feasible and practical. In user facilities, molten sulfur may be transferred by covered trench or a movable spout, which is positioned over a receiving pit. Contact surfaces between movable unloading areas and stationary pipes shall seat effectively around the entire circumference to minimize spillage.

[Rule 62-296.411(1)(a)]

F.3. Pipe disconnection point. All areas surrounding points where molten sulfur pipes are routinely disconnected and areas where molten sulfur is transferred to trucks or tailraces shall be paved and curbed within 20 feet of the point of disconnection or transfer to contain any spilled molten sulfur, or shall be provided with noncorrosible drip pans or other secondary containment, positioned to collect spill, that are adequate to contain amounts of sulfur that may escape during routine disconnection, reconnection or operation of the piping system.

[Rule 62-296.411(1)(b)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

F.4. Molten sulfur spills. All spilled molten sulfur shall be collected and properly disposed of whenever the containment area is filled to one-half its containment capacity, or monthly, whichever is more frequent. Spills of molten sulfur outside of a containment area, or where subject to vehicular traffic, shall be collected and disposed of as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after the spill occurs. Drip pans or other secondary containment shall be cleaned as needed to prevent exceedance of capacity,, but at least weekly.

[Rule 62-296.411(1)(d)]

F.5. Vent surfaces. All vent surfaces shall be cleaned monthly to remove captured particles.

[Rule 62-296.411(1)(e)]

F.6. Operational procedures. Approved operational procedures, by the Department, shall be established to minimize spills from any moveable loading arm or pipe upon disconnection, reconnection or operation.

[Rule 62-296.411(1)(h)]

F.7. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from any emissions point within this emissions unit shall not exceed 20 percent opacity (six minute average).

[Rule 62-296.411(1)(g)]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

F.8. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.411(1)(j)1.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

F.9. All owners and operators of molten sulfur storage and handling facilities shall maintain records of spills outside of containment areas and of collection and disposal of spilled sulfur. Such records shall be retained for a minimum of two years and shall be available for inspection by the Department upon request.

[Rule 62-296.411(1)(f), F.A.C.]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

F.10. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection J. – F.A.C. Test requirements.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection G. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S Common Conditions.

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
005	Vent Gas Scrubber and Direct Contact Condenser
021	Evaporator Vents Methanol Condenser System
010	Biological Effluent Treatment System

Emission Unit 005 identifies vent gas scrubber (wet scrubber), which controls emissions from numerous vents from the cooking acid plant, the red stock washers, the unwashed stock tank, the spent sulfite liquor storage tanks, the spent sulfite liquor washer area, the digesters (6), and the blow pits. The scrubber is a packed bed containing 10 feet of packing consisting of two packed sections. The lower section is designed for sulfur dioxide emissions control via gas absorption using alkaline scrubbing media (soda ash, sodium hydroxide, etc.). The spent scrubber media is bled first to other closed sources to make maximum use of the alkali to remove sulfur dioxide, and then to sewer via closed piping to number 1 Pump Station. The sulfur dioxide concentration in the stack is continuously measured with a CMS.

The upper packed section of the vent gas scrubber is designed to condense methanol from the gas stream by direct contact with fresh well water, i.e. the Direct Contact Condenser. This is a once through process. The condensed methanol held in the water is sent to the biological effluent treatment system for treatment in order to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart S.

Emissions Unit 021 identifies the Evaporator Vents Methanol Condenser System. The steam that is used to eject the vent gases from the two sets of multiple effect evaporators dedicated to increasing the solids concentration of red liquor, along with the evaporator vent gases themselves, are piped to a pre-condenser which condenses the steam followed by the main condenser which condenses the methanol. The gases are then sent to the multi-stage wet scrubber/Brinks Demister at the Recovery boiler (Emissions Unit No. 006) before being vented to the atmosphere.

In addition, a third multiple effect evaporator train consisting of three (3) refurbished existing evaporators bodies, authorized to be installed under Construction Permit No. 0890004-018-AC, shall be used to increase the solids concentration of weak Hot Caustic Extract (the spent solution from the pulp washed after the Hot Caustic Extraction stage which is sold to Kraft mills for its sodium content and energy value). This third MEE train is also vented to the pre-condenser followed by the main condenser and the multi-stage wet scrubber/Brinks Demister at the Recovery boiler (Emissions Unit No. 006) before being vented to the atmosphere.

The water used to condense the steam and methanol in the two condensers is reclaimed from the biological effluent treatment system after the methanol has been digested. The condensate formed in the pre-condenser and the main condenser is sewered to the biological effluent treatment system via the Number 3 Pump Station for compliance with the 40 CFR 63 Subpart S requirements. The non-condensable gases from the main condenser are sent to the multi-stage wet scrubber/Brinks Demister at the Recovery boiler (Emissions Unit No. 006) before being vented to the atmosphere.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Emissions Unit 010 consists of the Biological Effluent Treatment System. The effluent from the systems required to be treated by 40 CFR 63 Subpart S (MACT I) combined with other mill effluent is treated in a primary, open clarifier and the aerated stabilization basin (biological treatment system). The biological treatment removes the methanol from the effluent via bacterial digestion.

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

G.1. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S, Table 1.
[40 CFR 63.440(g)]

G.2.a. Digester System Vent/Pulp Washing System. Each digester system vent and each pulp washing system shall be enclosed and vented into a closed-vent system and routed to the direct contact condenser at the Vent Gas Scrubber (EU 005). This control device shall meet the requirements of Condition G.3. The enclosures and closed-vent system shall meet the requirements of Condition G.4.

[40 CFR 63.444(a), 40 CFR 63.444(b)]

G.2.b. Evaporator System Vent. Each evaporator system vent shall be enclosed and vented into a closed-vent system and routed to the Evaporator Vents Methanol Condenser System (EU 021). This control device shall meet the requirements of Condition G.3. The enclosures and closed-vent system shall meet the requirements of Condition G.4.

[40 CFR 63.444(a), 40 CFR 63.444(b)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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

G.3. Total HAP Emissions - The total HAP emissions from both the equipment systems listed in Conditions G.2.a. and b., and the vents, wastewater, and condensate streams from the Vent Gas Scrubber and the Direct Contact Condenser, the Evaporator Vents Methanol Condenser System and the Biological Effluent Treatment System (control devices used to reduce HAP emissions), shall be controlled such that no more than 1.1 kilograms of total HAP or methanol per megagram (2.2 pounds per ton) of ODP is emitted.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.441 - Pulp samples for applicability or compliance determinations for both the pulping and bleaching systems shall be unbleached pulp.

[40 CFR 63.444(c) and (c)(2)(i)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Operating Standards

G.4. Enclosures and Closed-Vent Systems Requirements. Each enclosure and closed-vent system specified in Conditions G.2.a. and b. for capturing and transporting vent streams that contain HAP shall meet the following requirements:

- (a) Each enclosure shall maintain negative pressure at each enclosure or hood opening as demonstrated by the procedures specified in Condition No. G.9. Each enclosure or hood opening closed during the initial performance test shall be maintained in the same closed and sealed position as during the performance test at all times except when necessary to use the opening for sampling, inspection, maintenance, or repairs.
- (b) Each component of the closed-vent system used to comply with Conditions G.2.a. and b. that is operated at positive pressure and located prior to a control device shall be designed for and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million by volume above background, as measured by the procedures specified in Condition No. G.8.
- (c) Each bypass line in the closed-vent system that could divert vent streams containing HAP to the atmosphere without meeting the emission limitations in Conditions G.1 through G.3. shall comply with either of the following requirements:
 - (1) On each bypass line, the permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to manufacturer's specifications a flow indicator that provides a record of the presence of gas stream flow in the bypass line once every 15 minutes. The flow indicator shall be installed in the bypass line in such a way as to indicate flow in the bypass line; or
 - (2) For bypass line valves that are not computer controlled, the permittee shall maintain the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car seal or a seal placed on the valve or closure mechanism in such a way that valve or closure mechanism cannot be opened without breaking the seal.

[40 CFR 63.450; 40 CFR 63.454(e)]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

G.5. Vent sampling port locations and gas stream properties. For purposes of selecting vent sampling port locations and determining vent gas stream properties, the owner or operator shall comply with the procedures in 40 CFR 63.457(b).¹

¹ Rayonier shall use NCASI Test Method CI/WP/98.01 as an alternative to EPA Test Method 308 for air sampling and analysis.

[40 CFR 63.457(b); EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards Approval Letter for Alternate Test Method NCASI CI/WP/98.01 dated February 8, 2002]

G.6. Liquid sampling locations and properties. For purposes of selecting liquid sampling locations and for determining properties of liquid streams such as wastewaters, process waters, and condensates, the owner or operator shall comply with the procedures in 40 CFR 63.457(c).^{1,2}

¹ Rayonier shall use NCASI Test Method DI/MEOH-94.03 as an alternative to NCASI Test Method DI/MEIH-94.02 for water sampling and analysis.

² Rayonier shall collect liquid samples at: the Vent Gas Scrubber Blow down to the sewer, the outlet of the direct contact condenser for the pulping/washing sources, the inlet to the No. 1 Pump Station, the outlet of the main condenser for the evaporator sources, the outlet of the pre-condenser for the evaporator sources, the inlet to the No. 3 Pump Station, the clarifier discharge, i.e. the inlet to the aeration stabilization basin, and the end of regulated section of the aeration stabilization basin, i.e. mid lagoon.

[40 CFR 63.457(c); EPA Approval Letter for Alternate NCASI Test Method DI/MEOH-94.03 dated November 7, 2001]

G.7. Fugitive Methanol Emissions. For purposes of determining methanol emissions from the effluent collection and treatment system (No. 1 Pump Station and No. 3 Pump Station, and the biological effluent treatment system), the owner or operator shall use the mathematical model, WATER9 or the most recent version of this model.

[EPA Approval Letter for WATER8 Computer Model dated November 7, 2001]

G.8. Detectable leak procedures. To measure detectable leaks for closed-vent systems as specified in Condition G.4.(b) the owner or operator shall comply with the following:

- (1) Method 21, of Part 60, Appendix A; and
- (2) The instrument specified in Method 21 shall be calibrated before use according to the procedures specified in Method 21 on each day that leak checks are performed. The following calibration gases shall be used:
 - (i) Zero air (less than 10 parts per million by volume of hydrocarbon in air); and
 - (ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million by volume methane or n-hexane.

[40 CFR 63.457(d)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

G.9. Negative pressure procedures. To demonstrate negative pressure at process equipment enclosure openings as specified in Condition G.4.(a), the owner or operator shall use one of the following procedures:

- (1) An anemometer to demonstrate flow into the enclosure opening;
- (2) Measure the static pressure across the opening;
- (3) Smoke tubes to demonstrate flow into the enclosure opening; or
- (4) Any other industrial ventilation test method demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction.

[40 CFR 63.457(e)]

G.10. Total HAP Concentration Measurements. The owner or operator shall measure the total HAP concentration as methanol. An annual performance test is required pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.c., F.A.C. once every federal fiscal year.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.c., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.457(f)(2)]

G.11. Vent gas stream calculations. To demonstrate compliance with the mass emission rate, mass emission rate per megagram of ODP, and percent reduction requirements for vent gas streams, the owner or operator shall use the procedures of 40 CFR 63.457(i).

[40 CFR 63.457(i)]

Monitoring Requirements

G.12. Continuous Monitoring System. The permittee shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS) as specified in G.13 through G.15. The CMS shall include a continuous recorder.

[40 CFR 63.453(a)]

G.13. Continuous Monitoring System – Parameters (EU 005). A CMS shall be operated to measure the following parameters at the methanol direct contact condenser at the Vent Gas Scrubber:

- Water flow entering the direct contact condenser
- Gas temperature discharging the direct contact condenser

[Compliance Methodology, August 16, 2002 revised March 1, 2005; Initial Performance Test Plan Approval letter dated March 7, 2002; Initial Performance Test conducted June 17-18, 2002; 40 CFR 63.453(m)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

G.14. Continuous Monitoring System – Parameters (EU 021). A CMS shall be operated to measure the following parameters at the Evaporator Vents Methanol Condenser System:

- Gas temperature leaving the Main Condenser
- Water flow entering the Main Condenser
- Water flow entering the Pre-Condenser

[Compliance Methodology, August 16, 2002 revised March 1, 2005; Initial Performance Test Plan Approval letter dated March 7, 2002; Initial Performance Test conducted June 17-18, 2002; 40 CFR 63.453(m)]

G.15. Continuous Monitoring System – Parameters (EU 010). A CMS shall be operated to measure the following parameters at the Effluent Collection and Treatment System:

- Total Aerator Horsepower

[Compliance Methodology, August 16, 2002 revised March 1, 2005; Initial Performance Test Plan Approval letter dated March 7, 2002; Initial Performance Test conducted June 17-18, 2002; 40 CFR 63.453(j)(2)]

G.16. Enclosure/Closed-Vent System Inspections. Each enclosure and closed-vent system used to comply with G.4. shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) below.

- (1) For each enclosure opening, a visual inspection of the closure mechanism specified in G.4.(a) shall be performed at least once every 30 days to ensure the opening is maintained in the closed position and sealed.
- (2) Each closed-vent system required by Condition G.4. shall be visually inspected every 30 days and at other times as requested by the Administrator. The visual inspection shall include inspection of ductwork, piping, enclosures, and connections to covers for visible evidence of defects.
- (3) For positive pressure closed-vent systems or portions of closed-vent systems, demonstrate no detectable leaks as specified in Condition G.4.(b) measured initially and annually by the procedures in Condition G.8.
- (4) Demonstrate initially and annually that each enclosure opening is maintained at negative pressure as specified in Condition G.9.
- (5) The valve or closure mechanism specified in Condition G.4.(c)(2) shall be inspected at least once every 30 days to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the emission point gas stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

- (6) If an inspection required by paragraphs (1) through (5) of this condition identifies visible defects in ductwork, piping, enclosures or connections to covers required by Condition G.4., or if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million by volume or greater above background is measured, or if enclosure openings are not maintained at negative pressure, then the following corrective actions shall be taken as soon as practicable.
- (i) A first effort to repair or correct the closed-vent system shall be made as soon as practicable but no later than 5 calendar days after the problem is identified.
 - (i) The repair or corrective action shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the problem is identified. Delay of repair or corrective action is allowed if the repair or corrective action is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown or if the owner or operator determines that the emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be completed by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.453(k)]

G.17. Operating Parameters – Reestablishment/Establishment. To reestablish the value for each operating parameter required to be monitored under Conditions G.13. through G.15. and as stated in Conditions G.18 through G.20., the permittee shall use the following procedures:

- (1) During subsequent performance tests, continuously record the operating parameter;
- (2) Determinations shall be based on the control performance and parameter data monitored during the performance test, supplemented if necessary by engineering assessments and the manufacturer's recommendations;
- (3) The owner or operator shall provide for the Administrator's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, and monitoring frequency, and averaging time. Include all data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission standard.

[40 CFR 63.453(n)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

G.18. Operating Parameters – EU 005- Minimum/Maximum. The Vent Gas Scrubber Stack and Direct Contact Condenser shall be operated in a manner consistent with a minimum water flow rate entering the direct contact condenser of 210 gpm and a maximum gas discharge temperature of 106 °F. Unless reestablished pursuant to the procedures of Condition G.17., the operation of the Vent Gas Scrubber Stack and Direct Contact Condenser below minimum operating parameter values or above maximum operating parameter values, as applicable, or failure to perform procedures required by 40 CFR 63 Subpart S, shall constitute a violation of Condition G.3. and be reported as a period of excess emissions.

[40 CFR 63.453(o); Compliance Methodology, August 16, 2002 revised March 1, 2005]

G.19. Operating Parameters – EU 021- Minimum/Maximum. The Evaporator Vents Methanol Condenser System shall be operated in a manner consistent with a minimum water flow rate entering the pre-condenser of 500 gpm, a minimum water flow rate entering the main condenser of 250 gpm, and a maximum gas discharge temperature of 140 °F. Unless reestablished pursuant to the procedures of Condition G.17., the operation of the Evaporator Vents Methanol Condenser System below minimum operating parameter values or above maximum operating parameter values, as applicable, or failure to perform procedures required by 40 CFR 63 Subpart S, shall constitute a violation of Condition G.3. and be reported as a period of excess emissions.

[40 CFR 63.453(o); Compliance Methodology, August 16, 2002 revised March 1, 2005]

G.20. Operating Parameters – EU 010- Minimum/Maximum. The Effluent Collection and Treatment System shall be operated in a manner consistent with the minimum aerator horsepower of 1000 hp/day. Except as provided in Condition G.21., or reestablished pursuant to the procedures of Condition G.17., the operation of the Effluent Collection and Treatment System below the minimum operating parameter value, or failure to perform procedures required by 40 CFR 63 Subpart S, shall constitute a violation of Condition G.3. and be reported as a period of excess emissions.

[40 CFR 63.453(o); Compliance Methodology, August 16, 2002 revised March 1, 2005]

G.21. Biological Treatment System Monitoring Parameter Excursions. The procedures of this condition apply whenever a monitoring parameter excursion occurs, and it is decided to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit stated in Condition G.3. A monitoring parameter excursion occurs whenever the monitoring parameters specified in Condition G.15. is below the minimum operating parameter value established in Condition G.17.

- (1) As soon as practical after the beginning of the monitoring parameter excursion, the following requirements shall be met:
 - (i) Before the steps in paragraph (1)(ii) or (iii) of this section are performed, all sampling and measurements necessary to meet the requirements in paragraph(2) of this Condition shall be conducted.
 - (ii) Steps shall be taken to repair or adjust the operation of the process to end the parameter excursion period.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

- (iii) Steps shall be taken to minimize total HAP emissions to the atmosphere during the parameter excursion period.
- (2) A parameter excursion is not a violation of the applicable emission standard if the results of the performance test conducted using the procedures in this paragraph demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in Condition G.3.
- (i) Conduct a performance test using the test methods specified in Conditions G.5. through G.11. and the monitoring data specified in Condition G.15. that coincides with the time of the parameter excursion. No maintenance or changes shall be made to the effluent collection and treatment system after the beginning of a parameter excursion that would influence the results of the performance test.
 - (ii) If the results of the performance test specified in paragraph (2)(i) of this Condition demonstrate compliance with the emission limit in Condition G.3., then the parameter excursion is not a violation of the applicable emission limit.
 - (iii) If the results of the performance test specified in paragraph (2)(i) of this Condition do not demonstrate compliance with the emission limit in Condition G.3., then the parameter excursion is a violation of the applicable emission limit.
 - (iv) The results of the performance test specified in paragraph (2)(i) of this Condition shall be recorded as specified in Condition G.25.

[40 CFR 63.453(p)(1) and (2)]

Recordkeeping

G.22. The Permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 63.10, as shown in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S, Table 1.

[40 CFR 63.454(a)]

G.23. For each applicable enclosure opening, closed-vent system, and closed collection system, the permittee shall prepare and maintain a site-specific inspection plan including a drawing or schematic of the components of applicable affected equipment and shall record the following information for each inspection:

- (1) Date of inspection;
- (2) The equipment type and identification;

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

- (3) Results of negative pressure tests for enclosures;
- (4) Results of leak detection tests;
- (5) The nature of the defect or leak and the method of detection (i.e., visual inspection or instrument detection);
- (6) The date the defect or leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the defect or leak;
- (7) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the defect or leak;
- (8) The reason for the delay if the defect or leak is not repaired within 15 days after discovery;
- (9) The expected date of successful repair of the defect or leak if the repair is not completed within 15 days;
- (10) The date of successful repair of the defect or leak;
- (11) The position and duration of opening of bypass line valves and the condition of any valve seals; and
- (12) The duration of the use of bypass valves on computer controlled valves.

[40 CFR 63.454(b)]

G.24. The owner or operator shall record the CMS parameters specified in 40 CFR 63.453 and meet the requirements specified in Condition G.22. for any new affected process equipment or pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the 40 CFR 63 Subpart S standards due to a process change or modification.

[40 CFR 63.454(d)]

G.25. Biological Treatment System Monitoring Parameter Excursions. When complying with Condition G.21., the owner or operator shall prepare a written record specifying the results of the performance test specified in Condition G.21.(2).

[40 CFR 63.454(f)]

Reporting Requirements

G.26. The permittee shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A as specified in Table 1 of Subpart S.

[40 CFR 63.455(a)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

G.27. The permittee shall meet the requirements specified Condition G.26. upon startup of any new affected process equipment or pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the standards of this subpart due to a process change or modification.

[40 CFR 63.455(d)]

G.28. If the owner or operator uses the results of the performance test required in Condition G.21.(2) to revise the approved values or ranges of the monitoring parameters specified in Condition G.15. the owner or operator shall submit an initial notification of the subsequent performance test to the Administrator as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 days, before the performance test required in Condition G.21.(2) is scheduled to be conducted. The owner or operator shall notify the Administrator as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours, before the performance test is scheduled to be conducted to confirm the exact date and time of the performance test.

[40 CFR 63.455(e)]

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

G.29. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Conditions Subsection J. – F.A.C. Test requirements.

Common Conditions – Excess Emissions

G. 30. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable SSM requirements in Section II, Condition 10.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection H. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S Dissolving-Grade Bleaching System Conditions.

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
011	Dissolving-Grade Bleaching System

H.1. The dissolving-grade bleaching system shall achieve compliance with the bleach plant provisions of 40 CFR 63.445 as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 4 years from the issuance of Construction Permit No. 0890004-018-AC, i.e. no later than February 19, 2010.

[40 CFR 63.440(d)(2)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection I. Common Conditions – 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD**E.U.**

<u>ID No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
001	No. 1 Power Boiler
002	No. 2. Power Boiler
003	No. 3 Power Boiler

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

I.0. The permittee shall comply with the following requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD no later than the compliance deadline established in the Subpart, i.e. no later than September 13, 2007. The Permittee shall apply for and obtain air construction permits as needed, in order to meet these requirements.

[40 CFR 63.7495(b)]

I.1. The permittee shall comply with the notification requirements in Conditions I.62. through I.66. according to the schedule stated in these conditions and also in 40 CFR 63 Subpart A.

Some of the notifications are required to be submitted before the requirement to comply with the emission limits and work practice standards in this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7495(d)]

40 CFR 63.7500 - Emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits

I.2. The Permittee shall comply with the following requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this condition.

- (1) Each emission limit and work practice standard in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD that applies to your boiler or process heater shall be met, except as provided under Conditions I.8 and I.9.
- (2) Each operating limit in Tables 2 through 4 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD that applies to your boiler or process heater. If a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart are used, or you wish to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit and alternative monitoring parameters, you must apply to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)]

40 CFR 63.7505 - General requirements for complying with 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.3. The Permittee shall be in compliance with the emission limits (including operating limits) and the work practice standards in 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

[40 CFR 63.7505(a)]

I.4. The Permittee shall always operate and maintain your affected source, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, according to the provisions in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)(i).

[40 CFR 63.7505(b)]

I.5. The Permittee may demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to Condition I.51. is less than the applicable emission limit. Otherwise, the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance using performance testing.

[40 CFR 63.7505(c)]

I.6. If performance testing is used to demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit, a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this condition must be developed. This requirement also applies if the EPA Administrator is petitioned for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

- (1) For each continuous monitoring system (CMS) required in this condition, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses paragraphs (1)(i) through (iii) of this condition must be developed and submitted to the EPA Administrator for approval. This site-specific monitoring plan must be submitted at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS.
 - (i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);
 - (ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and
 - (iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations).
- (1) Paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this condition must also be addressed in your site-specific monitoring plan.
 - (i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

- (ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d); and
 - (iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).
- (3) A performance evaluation of each CMS shall be conducted in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.
- (4) The CMS shall be operated and maintained in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)]

I.7. Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP). If you have an applicable emission limit or work practice standard, a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) according to the provisions in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3). Shall be developed and implemented.

[40 CFR 63.7505(e)]

40 CFR 63.7507- Health-based compliance alternatives for the hydrogen chloride (HCl) and total selected metals (TSM) standards

I.8. Health-based compliance alternatives for the hydrogen chloride (HCl) standards. As an alternative to the requirement for large solid fuel boilers located at a single facility to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, you may demonstrate eligibility for the health-based compliance alternative for HCl emissions under the procedures prescribed in appendix A to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7507(a)]

I.9. Health-based compliance alternatives for the total selected metals (TSM). In lieu of complying with the TSM emission standards in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD based on the sum of emissions for the eight selected metals, you may demonstrate eligibility for complying with the TSM emission standards in Table 1 based on the sum of emissions for seven selected metals (by excluding manganese emissions from the summation of TSM emissions) under the procedures prescribed in 40 CFR 63 Appendix A.

[40 CFR 63.7507(b)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

40 CFR 63.7510- Initial compliance requirements

I.10. For affected sources that elect to demonstrate compliance with any of the emission limits of this subpart through performance testing, your initial compliance requirements include conducting performance tests according to Conditions I.21. through I.26. and Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, conducting a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to Conditions I.28 through I.31. and Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, establishing operating limits according to Conditions I.48. through I.52. and Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, and conducting CMS performance evaluations according to Conditions I.39 through I.47.

[40 CFR 63.7510(a)]

I.11. For affected sources that elect to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits for HCl, mercury, or TSM through fuel analysis, your initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to Conditions I.28 through I.31. and Table 6 to this subpart and establish operating limits according to Conditions I.48. through I.52. and Table 8 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7510(b)]

I.12. For affected sources that have an applicable work practice standard, your initial compliance requirements depend on the subcategory and rated capacity of your boiler or process heater. If your boiler or process heater is in any of the limited use subcategories or has a heat input capacity less than 100 MMBtu per hour, your initial compliance demonstration is conducting a performance test for carbon monoxide according to Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD. If your boiler or process heater is in any of the large subcategories and has a heat input capacity of 100 MMBtu per hour or greater, your initial compliance demonstration is conducting a performance evaluation of your continuous emission monitoring system for carbon monoxide according to Condition I.39.

[40 CFR 63.7510(c)]

I.13. For existing affected sources, you must demonstrate initial compliance no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in Condition I.0. and according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7510(d)]

40 CFR 63.7515 - Subsequent performance tests or fuel analyses requirements

I.14. You must conduct all applicable performance tests according to Conditions I.21. through I.26. on an annual basis, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section. Annual performance tests must be completed between 10 and 12 months after the previous performance test, unless you follow the requirements listed in Conditions I.11. through I.13.

[40 CFR 63.7515(a)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.15. You can conduct performance tests less often for a given pollutant if your performance tests for the pollutant (particulate matter, HCl, mercury, or TSM) for at least 3 consecutive years show that you comply with the emission limit. In this case, you do not have to conduct a performance test for that pollutant for the next 2 years. You must conduct a performance test during the third year and no more than 36 months after the previous performance test.

[40 CFR 63.7515(b)]

I.16. If your boiler or process heater continues to meet the emission limit for particulate matter, HCl, mercury, or TSM, you may choose to conduct performance tests for these pollutants every third year, but each such performance test must be conducted no more than 36 months after the previous performance test.

[40 CFR 63.7515(c)]

I.17. If a performance test shows noncompliance with an emission limit for particulate matter, HCl, mercury, or TSM, you must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 3-year period show compliance.

[40 CFR 63.7515(d)]

I.18. If you have an applicable work practice standard for carbon monoxide and your boiler or process heater is in any of the limited use subcategories or has a heat input capacity less than 100 MMBtu per hour, you must conduct annual performance tests for carbon monoxide according to Conditions I.21. through I.26. Each annual performance test must be conducted between 10 and 12 months after the previous performance test.

[40 CFR 63.7515(e)]

I.19. You must conduct a fuel analysis according to Conditions I.28 through I.31. for each type of fuel burned no later than 5 years after the previous fuel analysis for each fuel type. If you burn a new type of fuel, you must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel in your boiler or process heater. You must still meet all applicable continuous compliance requirements in Condition I.56. through I.59.

[40 CFR 63.7515(f)]

I.20. You must report the results of performance tests and fuel analyses within 60 days after the completion of the performance tests or fuel analyses. This report should also verify that the operating limits for your affected source have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating parameters established according to Conditions I.48. through I.52. and Table 7 to this 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests and fuel analyses should include all applicable information required in Conditions I.67. through I.73.

[40 CFR 63.7515(g)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

40 CFR 63.7520 - Performance tests and procedures

I.21. You must conduct all performance tests according to 40 CFR 63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). You must also develop a site-specific test plan according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(c) if you elect to demonstrate compliance through performance testing.

[40 CFR 63.7520(a)]

I.22. You must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7520(b)]

I.23. You must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD. You must conduct performance tests at the maximum normal operating load while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that have the highest content of chlorine, mercury, and total selected metals, and you must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test.

[40 CFR 63.7520(d)]

I.24. Performance tests shall not be conducted during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[40 CFR 63.7520(e)]

I.25. Three separate test runs shall be conducted for each performance test required in Conditions I.21. through I.26., as specified in 40 CFR 63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

[40 CFR 63.7520(f)]

I.26. To determine compliance with the emission limits, you must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in Sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 of Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 60 to convert the measured particulate matter concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured TSM concentrations, and the measured mercury concentrations that result from the initial performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates using F-factors.

[40 CFR 63.7520(g)]

40 CFR 63.7521- Fuel analyses and procedures

I.27. Fuel Analysis Procedures. Fuel analyses shall be conducted according to the procedures in Conditions I.28 through I.31. and Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, as applicable.

[40 CFR 63.7521(a)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.28. Site-Specific Fuel Analysis Plan. A site-specific fuel analysis plan shall be developed and submitted to the EPA Administrator for review and approval according to the following procedures and requirements in (1) and (2) of this condition.

(1) You must submit the fuel analysis plan no later than 60 days before the date that you intend to demonstrate compliance.

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (2)(i) through (vi) of this section in your fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all fuel types anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each fuel type, the notification of whether you or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel analysis.

(iii) For each fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the composite samples if your procedures are different from paragraph (c) or (d) of this section. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types.

(iv) For each fuel type, the analytical methods, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of selected total metals, chlorine, or mercury.

(v) If you request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that will be used.

(vi) If you will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7521(b)]

I.29. At a minimum, you must obtain three composite fuel samples for each fuel type according to the procedures in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) If sampling from a belt (or screw) feeder, collect fuel samples according to paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Stop the belt and withdraw a 6-inch wide sample from the full cross-section of the stopped belt to obtain a minimum two pounds of sample. Collect all the material (fines and coarse) in the full cross-section. Transfer the sample to a clean plastic bag.

(ii) Each composite sample will consist of a minimum of three samples collected at approximately equal intervals during the testing period.

(2) If sampling from a fuel pile or truck, collect fuel samples according to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For each composite sample, select a minimum of five sampling locations uniformly spaced over the surface of the pile.

(ii) At each sampling site, dig into the pile to a depth of 18 inches. Insert a clean flat square shovel into the hole and withdraw a sample, making sure that large pieces do not fall off during sampling.

(iii) Transfer all samples to a clean plastic bag for further processing.

[40 CFR 63.7521(c)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.30. Prepare each composite sample according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (7) of this condition.

- (1) Thoroughly mix and pour the entire composite sample over a clean plastic sheet.
- (2) Break sample pieces larger than 3 inches into smaller sizes.
- (3) Make a pie shape with the entire composite sample and subdivide it into four equal parts.
- (4) Separate one of the quarter samples as the first subset.
- (5) If this subset is too large for grinding, repeat the procedure in paragraph (3) of this condition with the quarter sample and obtain a one-quarter subset from this sample.
- (6) Grind the sample in a mill.
- (7) Use the procedure in paragraph (3) of this condition to obtain a one-quarter subsample for analysis. If the quarter sample is too large, subdivide it further using the same procedure.

[40 CFR 63.7521(d)]

I.31. Determine the concentration of pollutants in the fuel (mercury, chlorine, and/or total selected metals) in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7521(e)]

40 CFR 63.7522- Emission averaging

I.32. As an alternative to meeting the requirements of Condition I.2., if you have more than one existing large solid fuel boiler located at your facility, you may demonstrate compliance by emission averaging according to the procedures in Conditions I.32. through I.38. in a State that does not choose to exclude emission averaging.

[40 CFR 63.7522(a)]

I.33. For each existing large solid fuel boiler in the averaging group, the emission rate achieved during the initial compliance test for the HAP being averaged must not exceed the emission level that was being achieved on November 12, 2004 or the control technology employed during the initial compliance test must not be less effective for the HAP being averaged than the control technology employed on November 12, 2004.

[40 CFR 63.7522(b)]

I.34. You may average particulate matter or TSM, HCl, and mercury emissions from existing large solid fuel boilers to demonstrate compliance with the limits in Table 1 to this subpart if you satisfy the requirements in Conditions I.35., I.36. and I.37.

[40 CFR 63.7522(c)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.35. The weighted average emissions from the existing large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option must be in compliance with the limits in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD at all times following the compliance date specified in Condition I.0.

[40 CFR 63.7522(d)]

I.36. You must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraphs (1) or (2) of this condition.

(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to demonstrate that the particulate matter or TSM, HCl, and mercury emissions from all existing large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart.

$$\text{AveWeighted Emissions} = \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Hm) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Hm \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

AveWeighted = Average weighted emissions for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate (as calculated according to Table 5 to this subpart) or fuel analysis (as calculated by the applicable equation in Condition I.51.) for boiler, i, for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Hm = Maximum rated heat input capacity of boiler, i, in units of million Btu per hour.

n = Number of large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option.

(2) If you are not capable of monitoring heat input, you can use Equation 2 of this section as an alternative to using equation 1 of this section to demonstrate that the particulate matter or TSM, HCl, and mercury emissions from all existing large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart.

$$\text{AveWeighted Emissions} = \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Sm \times Cf) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Sm \times Cf \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

AveWeighted = Average weighted emission level for PM or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate (as calculated according to Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD) or fuel analysis (as calculated by the applicable equation in Condition I.5. for boiler, i, for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Sm = Maximum steam generation by boiler, i, in units of pounds.

Cf = Conversion factor, calculated from the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated.

[40 CFR 63.7522(e)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.37. You must demonstrate continuous compliance on a 12-month rolling average basis determined at the end of every month (12 times per year) according to paragraphs (1) and (2). The first 12-month rolling-average period begins on the compliance date specified in Condition I.0.

(1) For each calendar month, you must use Equation 3 of this section to calculate the 12-month rolling average weighted emission limit using the actual heat capacity for each existing large solid fuel boiler participating in the emissions averaging option.

$$\text{AveWeighted Emissions} = \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Hb) + \sum_{i=1}^n Hb \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

AveWeighted Emissions = 12-month rolling average weighted emission level for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate, calculated during the most recent compliance test, (as calculated according to Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD) or fuel analysis (as calculated by the applicable equation in Condition I.51. for boiler, i, for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Hb = The average heat input for each calendar month of boiler, i, in units of million Btu.

n = Number of large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option.

(2) If you are not capable of monitoring heat input, you can use Equation 4 of this condition as an alternative to using Equation 3 of this condition to calculate the 12-month rolling average weighted emission limit using the actual steam generation from the large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option.

$$\text{AveWeighted Emissions} = \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Sa \times Cf) + \sum_{i=1}^n Sa \times Cf \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

AveWeighted Emissions = 12-month rolling average weighted emission level for PM or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate, calculated during the most recent compliance test (as calculated according to Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD) or fuel analysis (as calculated by the applicable equation in Condition I.51. for boiler, i, for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Sa = Actual steam generation for each calendar month by boiler, i, in units of pounds.

Cf = Conversion factor, as calculated during the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated.

[40 CFR 63.7522(f)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.38. You must develop and submit an implementation plan for emission averaging to the applicable regulatory authority for review and approval according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4).

(1) You must submit the implementation plan no later than 180 days before the date that the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the emission averaging option.

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (2)(i) through (vii) of this section in your implementation plan for all emission sources included in an emissions average:

(i) The identification of all existing large solid fuel boilers in the averaging group, including for each either the applicable HAP emission level or the control technology installed on;

(ii) The process parameter (heat input or steam generated) that will be monitored for each averaging group of large solid fuel boilers;

(iii) The specific control technology or pollution prevention measure to be used for each emission source in the averaging group and the date of its installation or application. If the pollution prevention measure reduces or eliminates emissions from multiple sources, the owner or operator must identify each source;

(iv) The test plan for the measurement of particulate matter (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions in accordance with the requirements in Conditions I.21. through I.26.;

(v) The operating parameters to be monitored for each control system or device and a description of how the operating limits will be determined;

(vi) If you request to monitor an alternative operating parameter pursuant to Conditions I.39. through I.47., you must also include:

(A) A description of the parameter(s) to be monitored and an explanation of the criteria used to select the parameter(s); and

(B) A description of the methods and procedures that will be used to demonstrate that the parameter indicates proper operation of the control device; the frequency and content of monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements; and a demonstration, to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority, that the proposed monitoring frequency is sufficient to represent control device operating conditions; and

(vii) A demonstration that compliance with each of the applicable emission limit(s) will be achieved under representative operating conditions.

(3) Upon receipt, the regulatory authority shall review and approve or disapprove the plan according to the following criteria:

(i) Whether the content of the plan includes all of the information specified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section; and

(ii) Whether the plan presents sufficient information to determine that compliance will be achieved and maintained.

(4) The applicable regulatory authority shall not approve an emission averaging implementation plan containing any of the following provisions:

(i) Any averaging between emissions of differing pollutants or between differing sources; or

(ii) The inclusion of any emission source other than an existing large solid fuel boiler.

[40 CFR 63.7522(g)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

40 CFR 63.7525 - Monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements.

I.39. If you have an applicable work practice standard for carbon monoxide, and your boiler or process heater is in any of the large subcategories and has a heat input capacity of 100 MMBtu per hour or greater, you must install, operate, and maintain a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) for carbon monoxide according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (6) of this condition by the compliance date specified in Condition I.0.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification (PS) 4A of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, and according to the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to Conditions I. 3 through I.7.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CEMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8 and according to PS 4A of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B.

(3) Each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must calculate and record a 30-day rolling average emission rate on a daily basis. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate is calculated as the average of all of the hourly CO emission data for the preceding 30 operating days.

(6) For purposes of calculating data averages, you must not use data recorded during periods of monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out-of-control periods, required quality assurance or control activities, or when your boiler or process heater is operating at less than 50 percent of its rated capacity. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance. Any period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for required calculations constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

[40 CFR 63.7525(a)]

I.40. If you have an applicable opacity operating limit, you must install, operate, certify and maintain each continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (7) of this condition by the compliance date specified in Condition I.0.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to PS 1 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8 and according to PS 1 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B.

(3) As specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) You must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(e). Identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

(7) You must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and 1-hour block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

[40 CFR 63.7525(b)]

I.41. If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS, you must install, operate, and maintain each continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this condition by the compliance date specified in Condition I.0.

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period. You must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation to have a valid hour of data.

(2) Except for monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must conduct all monitoring in continuous operation at all times that the unit is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(3) For purposes of calculating data averages, you must not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out of control periods, or required quality assurance or control activities. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance. Any period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for required calculations constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(4) Determine the 3-hour block average of all recorded readings, except as provided in paragraph (3) of this condition.

(5) Record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

[40 CFR 63.7525(c)]

I.42. If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a flow measurement device, you must meet the requirements in Condition I.41. and paragraphs (1) through (4) of this condition.

(1) Locate the flow sensor and other necessary equipment in a position that provides a representative flow.

(2) Use a flow sensor with a measurement sensitivity of 2 percent of the flow rate.

(3) Reduce swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

(4) Conduct a flow sensor calibration check at least semiannually.

[40 CFR 63.7525(d)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.43. If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a pressure measurement device, you must meet the requirements in Condition I.41. and (1) through (6) of this condition.

- (1) Locate the pressure sensor(s) in a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure.
- (2) Minimize or eliminate pulsating pressure, vibration, and internal and external corrosion.
- (3) Use a gauge with a minimum tolerance of 1.27 centimeters of water or a transducer with a minimum tolerance of 1 percent of the pressure range.
- (4) Check pressure tap pluggage daily.
- (5) Using a manometer, check gauge calibration quarterly and transducer calibration monthly.
- (6) Conduct calibration checks any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating pressure range or install a new pressure sensor.

[40 CFR 63.7525(e)]

I.44. If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a pH measurement device, you must meet the requirements in Condition I.41. and (1) through (3) of this condition.

- (1) Locate the pH sensor in a position that provides a representative measurement of scrubber effluent pH.
- (2) Ensure the sample is properly mixed and representative of the fluid to be measured.
- (3) Check the pH meter's calibration on at least two points every 8 hours of process operation.

[40 CFR 63.7525(f)]

I.45. If you have an operating limit that requires the use of equipment to monitor voltage and secondary current (or total power input) of an electrostatic precipitator (ESP), you must use voltage and secondary current monitoring equipment to measure voltage and secondary current to the ESP.

[40 CFR 63.7525(g)]

I.46. If you have an operating limit that requires the use of equipment to monitor sorbent injection rate (e.g., weigh belt, weigh hopper, or hopper flow measurement device), you must meet the requirements in Condition I.41. and (1) through (3) of this condition.

- (1) Locate the device in a position(s) that provides a representative measurement of the total sorbent injection rate.
- (2) Install and calibrate the device in accordance with manufacturer's procedures and specifications.
- (3) At least annually, calibrate the device in accordance with the manufacturer's procedures and specifications.

[40 CFR 63.7525(h)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.47. If you elect to use a fabric filter bag leak detection system to comply with the requirements of this subpart, you must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate a bag leak detection system as specified in paragraphs (1) through (8) of this condition.

(1) You must install and operate a bag leak detection system for each exhaust stack of the fabric filter.

(2) Each bag leak detection system must be installed, operated, calibrated, and maintained in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations and in accordance with the guidance provided in EPA-454/R-98-015, September 1997.

(3) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter or less.

(4) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide output of relative or absolute particulate matter loadings.

(5) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with a device to continuously record the output signal from the sensor.

(6) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an alarm system that will sound automatically when an increase in relative particulate matter emissions over a preset level is detected. The alarm must be located where it is easily heard by plant operating personnel.

(7) For positive pressure fabric filter systems that do not duct all compartments of cells to a common stack, a bag leak detection system must be installed in each baghouse compartment or cell.

(8) Where multiple bag leak detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

[40 CFR 63.7525(i)]

40 CFR 63.7530 – Demonstration of initial compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards.

I.48. You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit and work practice standard that applies to you by either conducting initial performance tests and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to Conditions I.21. through I.26., Condition I.50., and Tables 5 and 7 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD OR conducting initial fuel analyses to determine emission rates and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to Conditions I.27. through I.31., Condition I.51., and Tables 6 and 8 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7530(a)]

I.49. New or reconstructed boilers or process heaters in one of the liquid fuel subcategories that burn only fossil fuels and other gases and do not burn any residual oil must demonstrate compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7506(a).

[40 CFR 63.7530(b)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.50. If you demonstrate compliance through performance testing, you must establish each site-specific operating limit in Tables 2 through 4 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD that applies to you according to the requirements in Conditions I.21. through I.26., Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, and paragraph (4) of this condition, as applicable. You must also conduct fuel analyses according to Conditions I.27 through I.31. and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition, as applicable.

(1) You must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (C_{input}) during the initial performance testing according to the procedures in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iii) of this condition.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of chlorine.

(ii) During the performance testing for HCl, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (C_i).

(iii) You must establish a maximum chlorine input level using Equation 5 of this condition.

$$Cl_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n [(C_i)(Q_i)] \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

Cl_{input} = Maximum amount of chlorine entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

C_i = Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, analyzed according to Sec. 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

(2) If you choose to comply with the alternative TSM emission limit instead of the particulate matter emission limit, you must establish the maximum TSM fuel input level (TSM_{input}) during the initial performance testing according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of TSM.

(ii) During the performance testing for TSM, you must determine the fraction of total heat input from each fuel burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of total selected metals, and the average TSM concentration of each fuel type burned (M_i).

(iii) You must establish a baseline TSM input level using Equation 6 of this section.

$$TSM_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n [(M_i)(Q_i)] \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Where:

TSM_{input} = Maximum amount of TSM entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

M_i = Arithmetic average concentration of TSM in fuel type, i, analyzed according to Sec. 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from based fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

(3) You must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level ($Mercury_{input}$) during the initial performance testing using the procedures in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of mercury.

(ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, you must determine the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned (HG_i).

(iii) You must establish a maximum mercury input level using Equation 7 of this section.

$$Mercury_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n [(HG_i)(Q_i)] \quad (Eq. 7)$$

Where:

$Mercury_{input}$ = Maximum amount of mercury entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

HG_i = Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, i, analyzed according to Sec. 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of mercury.

(4) You must establish parameter operating limits according to paragraphs (c)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) For a wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum scrubber effluent pH, liquid flowrate, and pressure drop as defined in Sec. 63.7575, as your operating limits during the three-run performance test. If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance tests for particulate matter, HCl, and mercury emissions, you must establish one set of minimum scrubber effluent pH, liquid flowrate, and pressure drop operating limits. The minimum scrubber effluent pH operating limit must be established during the HCl performance test. If you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flowrate and pressure drop operating limits at the highest minimum values established during the performance tests.

(ii) For an electrostatic precipitator, you must establish the minimum voltage and secondary current (or total power input), as defined in Sec. 63.7575, as your operating limits during the three-run performance test.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

(iii) For a dry scrubber, you must establish the minimum sorbent injection rate, as defined in Sec. 63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test.

(iv) The operating limit for boilers or process heaters with fabric filters that choose to demonstrate continuous compliance through bag leak detection systems is that a bag leak detection system be installed according to the requirements in Conditions I.39 through I.47., and that each fabric filter must be operated such that the bag leak detection system alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period.

[40 CFR 63.7530(c)]

I.51. If you elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, you must conduct fuel analyses according to Conditions I.27. through I.31. and follow the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this condition.

(1) If you burn more than one fuel type, you must determine the fuel mixture you could burn in your boiler or process heater that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that you elect to demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(2) You must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided z-statistic test described in Equation 8 of this section.

$$P_{90} = \text{mean} + (\text{SD} \times t) \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Where:

P90 = 90th percentile confidence level pollutant concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

mean = Arithmetic average of the fuel pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to Sec. 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

SD = Standard deviation of the pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to Sec. 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile (0.1) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a Distribution Critical Value Table.

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 9 of this section must be less than the applicable emission limit for HCl.

$$\text{HCl} = \sum_{i=1}^n [(C_{i90})(Q_i)(1.028)] \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

Where:

HCl = HCl emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Ci90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 8 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for TSM, the TSM emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 10 of this section must be less than the applicable emission limit for TSM.

$$\text{TSM} = \sum_{i=1}^n [(M_{i90})(Q_i)] \quad (\text{Eq. 10})$$

Where:

TSM = TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.
Mi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of TSM in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 8 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of total selected metals. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

(5) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 11 of this section must be less than the applicable emission limit for mercury.

$$\text{Mercury} = \sum_{i=1}^n [(HG_{i90})(Q_i)] \quad (\text{Eq. 11})$$

Where:

Mercury = Mercury emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

HGi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of mercury in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 8 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest mercury content.

[40 CFR 63.7530(d)]

I.52. You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in Condition I.66.

[40 CFR 63.7530(e)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

40 CFR 63.7535 - Monitoring and collecting data to demonstrate continuous compliance

I.53. You must monitor and collect data according to Conditions I.53. through I.55. and the site-specific monitoring plan required by Condition I.6.

[40 CFR 63.7535(a)]

I.54. Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously (or collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the affected source is operating.

[40 CFR 63.7535(b)]

I.55. You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, or required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. Boilers and process heaters that have an applicable carbon monoxide work practice standard and are required to install and operate a CEMS, may not use data recorded during periods when the boiler or process heater is operating at less than 50 percent of its rated capacity.

[40 CFR 63.7535(c)]

40 CFR 63.7540 - Continuous compliance demonstration with the emission limits and work practice standards

I.56. You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart and paragraphs (a)(1) through (10) of this section.

(1) Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under Sec. Sec. 63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, you must not operate above any of the applicable maximum operating limits or below any of the applicable minimum operating limits listed in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction. Operating limits do not apply during performance tests. Operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits.

(2) You must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would either result in lower emissions of TSM, HCl, and mercury, than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant (if you demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis), or result in lower fuel input of TSM, chlorine, and mercury than the maximum values calculated during the last performance tests (if you demonstrate compliance through performance testing).

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

(3) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through fuel analysis and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the HCl emission rate using Equation 9 of Sec. 63.7530 according to paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to Sec. 63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.

(iii) Recalculate the HCl emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 9 of Sec. 63.7530. The recalculated HCl emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(4) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through performance testing and you plan to burn a new type of fuel type or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum chlorine input using Equation 5 of Sec. 63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum chlorine input using Equation 5 of Sec. 63.7530 are higher than the maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in Conditions I.21. through I.26. to demonstrate that the HCl emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in Condition I.50.

(5) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through fuel analysis, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the TSM emission rate using Equation 10 of Sec. 63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the TSM concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to Condition I.28.

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of TSM.

(iii) Recalculate the TSM emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 10 of Condition I.51. The recalculated TSM emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(6) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum TSM input using Equation 6 of Condition I.50. If the results of recalculating the maximum total selected metals input using Equation 6 of Condition I.50. are higher than the maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in Conditions I.21. through I.26. to demonstrate that the TSM emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in Condition I.50.

(7) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 11 of Condition I.51. according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (7)(i) through (iii) of this condition.

(i) You must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to Condition I.28.

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.

(iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 11 of Condition I.51. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(8) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum mercury input using Equation 7 of Condition I.50.. If the results of recalculating the maximum mercury input using Equation 7 of Condition I.50. are higher than the maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in Conditions I.21. through I.26. to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in Condition I.50.

(9) If your unit is controlled with a fabric filter, and you demonstrate continuous compliance using a bag leak detection system, you must initiate corrective action within 1 hour of a bag leak detection system alarm and complete corrective actions according to your SSMP, and operate and maintain the fabric filter system such that the alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period. You must also keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alarm, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alarm and the corrective action taken. You must also record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the alarm sounds. In calculating this operating time percentage, if inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, no alarm time is counted. If corrective action is required, each alarm shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. If you take longer than 1 hour to initiate corrective action, the alarm time shall be counted as the actual amount of time taken to initiate corrective action.

(10) If you have an applicable work practice standard for carbon monoxide, and you are required to install a CEMS according to Condition I.39., then you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (10)(i) through (iii) of this condition.

(i) You must continuously monitor carbon monoxide according to Condition I.39 and Conditions I.53. through I.55.

(ii) Maintain a carbon monoxide emission level below your applicable carbon monoxide work practice standard in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and when your boiler or process heater is operating at less than 50 percent of rated capacity.

(iii) Keep records of carbon monoxide levels according to Condition I.75.

[40 CFR 63.7540(a)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.57. You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 4 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD that apply to you. You must also report each instance during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction when you did not meet each applicable emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard. These instances are deviations from the emission limits and work practice standards in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in Conditions I.67. through I.73.

[40 CFR 63.7540(b)]

I.58. During periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, you must operate in accordance with the SSMP as required in Condition I.7.

[40 CFR 63.7540(c)]

I.59. Consistent with 40 CFR 63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are not violations if you demonstrate to the EPA Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with your SSMP. The EPA Administrator will determine whether deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are violations, according to the provisions in 40 CFR 63.6(e).

[40 CFR 63.7540(d)]

40 CFR 63.7541 - Continuous compliance demonstration under the emission averaging provision

I.60. Following the compliance date, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with this subpart on a continuous basis by meeting the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) For each calendar month, demonstrate compliance with the average weighted emissions limit for the existing large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option as determined in Sec. 63.7522(f) and (g);

(2) For each existing solid fuel boiler participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a dry control system, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit;

(3) For each existing solid fuel boiler participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a wet scrubber, maintain the 3-hour average parameter values at or below the operating limits established during the most recent performance test; and

(4) For each existing solid fuel boiler participating in the emissions averaging option that has an approved alternative operating plan, maintain the 3-hour average parameter values at or below the operating limits established in the most recent performance test.

[40 CFR 63.7541(a)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.61. Any instance where the owner or operator fails to comply with the continuous monitoring requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of Condition I.60., except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, is a deviation.

[40 CFR 63.7541(b)]

40 CFR 63.7545 - Notification submittals

I.62. You must submit all of the notifications in 40 CFR 63.7(b) and (c), 40 CFR 63.8 (e), (f)(4) and (6), and 40 CFR 63.9 (b) through (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

[40 CFR 63.7545(a)]

I.63. As specified in 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2), if you startup your affected source before November 12, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after November 12, 2004. The Initial Notification must include the information required in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this condition, as applicable.

(1) If your affected source has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent, your Initial Notification must include the information required by 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2).

(2) If your affected source has a federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent such that the unit is in one of the limited use subcategories (the limited use solid fuel subcategory, the limited use liquid fuel subcategory, or the limited use gaseous fuel subcategory), your Initial Notification must include the information required by 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2) and also a signed statement indicating your affected source has a federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent.

[40 CFR 63.7545(b)]

I.64. As specified in 40 CFR 63.9(b)(4) and (b)(5), if you startup your new or reconstructed affected source on or after November 12, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 15 days after the actual date of startup of the affected source.

[40 CFR 63.7545(c)]

I.65. If you are required to conduct a performance test you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 30 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

[40 CFR 63.7545(d)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.66. If you are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in Sec. Condition I.48., you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For each initial compliance demonstration, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations according to 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (9) of this condition, as applicable.

(1) A description of the affected source(s) including identification of which subcategory the source is in, the capacity of the source, a description of the add-on controls used on the source description of the fuel(s) burned, and justification for the fuel(s) burned during the performance test.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests, fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits.

(3) Identification of whether you are complying with the particulate matter emission limit or the alternative total selected metals emission limit.

(4) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing or fuel analysis.

(5) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging.

(6) A signed certification that you have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) A summary of the carbon monoxide emissions monitoring data and the maximum carbon monoxide emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that you have met any applicable work practice standard in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

(8) If your new or reconstructed boiler or process heater is in one of the liquid fuel subcategories and burns only liquid fossil fuels other than residual oil either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, you must submit a signed statement certifying this in your Notification of Compliance Status report.

(9) If you had a deviation from any emission limit or work practice standard, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

[40 CFR 63.7545(e)]

40 CFR 63.7550 – Reports and Submittals.

I.67. You must submit each report in Table 9 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD that applies to you.

[40 CFR 63.7550(a)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.68. Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under 40 CFR 63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 9 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD and according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this condition.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in Condition I.0. and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in Condition I.0..

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in Condition I.0.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR Part 70 or 40 CFR Part 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this condition.

[40 CFR 63.7550(b)]

I.69. The compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (1) through (11) of this condition.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) The total fuel use by each affected source subject to an emission limit, for each calendar month within the semiannual reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(5) A summary of the results of the annual performance tests and documentation of any operating limits that were reestablished during this test, if applicable.

(6) A signed statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 5 of Condition I.50., that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 9 of Condition I.51. that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel, you must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 6 of Condition I.50., that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate using Equation 10 of Condition I.51. that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 7 of Condition I.50., that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 11 of Condition I.51. that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(7) If you wish to burn a new type of fuel and you can not demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 5 of Condition I.50., the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 6 of Condition I.50., or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 7 of Condition I.50., you must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

(8) The hours of operation for each boiler and process heater that is subject to an emission limit for each calendar month within the semiannual reporting period. This requirement applies only to limited use boilers and process heaters.

(9) If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your SSMP, the compliance report must include the information in 40 CFR 63.10(d)(5)(i).

(10) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards in this subpart, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits, operating limits, or work practice standards during the reporting period.

(11) If there were no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMSs were out of control during the reporting period.

[40 CFR 63.7550(c)]

I.70. For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart and for each deviation from the requirements for work practice standards in this subpart that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a CMSs to comply with that emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (1) through (10) of Condition I.69. and the information required in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this condition. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(1) The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.

(2) A description of the deviation and which emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard from which you deviated.

(3) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(4) A copy of the test report if the annual performance test showed a deviation from the emission limit for particulate matter or the alternative TSM limit, a deviation from the HCl emission limit, or a deviation from the mercury emission limit.

[40 CFR 63.7550(d)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.71. For each deviation from an emission limitation and operating limit or work practice standard in this subpart occurring at an affected source where you are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard, you must include the information in paragraphs (1) through (10) of Condition I.69. and the information required in paragraphs (1) through (12) of this condition. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction and any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in Condition I.6.

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what you deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMSs downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter that was monitored at the affected source for which there was a deviation, including opacity, carbon monoxide, and operating parameters for wet scrubbers and other control devices.

(9) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(10) A brief description of each CMS for which there was a deviation.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit for the system for which there was a deviation.

(12) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

[40 CFR 63.7550(e)]

I.72. Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a compliance report pursuant to Table 9 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice requirement in this subpart, submission of the compliance report satisfies any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report does not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

[40 CFR 63.7550(f)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.73. If you operate a new gaseous fuel unit that is subject to the work practice standard specified in Table 1 to this subpart, and you intend to use a fuel other than natural gas or equivalent to fire the affected unit, you must submit a notification of alternative fuel use within 48 hours of the declaration of a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in Sec. 63.7575. The notification must include the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this condition.

- (1) Company name and address.
- (2) Identification of the affected unit.
- (3) Reason you are unable to use natural gas or equivalent fuel, including the date when the natural gas curtailment was declared or the natural gas supply interruption began.
- (4) Type of alternative fuel that you intend to use.
- (5) Dates when the alternative fuel use is expected to begin and end.

[40 CFR 63.7550(g)]

40 CFR 63.7555 - Recordkeeping

I.74. You must keep records according to paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition.

- (1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that you submitted, according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).
- (2) The records in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
- (3) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations, performance evaluations, and opacity observations as required in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(viii).

[40 CFR 63.7555(a)]

I.75. For each CEMS, CPMS, and COMS, you must keep records according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this condition.

- (1) Records described in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2) (vi) through (xi).
- (2) Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in 40 CFR 63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).
- (3) Previous (i.e., superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in 40 CFR 63.8(d)(3).
- (4) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(6)(i).
- (5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether the deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

[40 CFR 63.7555(b)]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

I.76. You must keep the records required in Table 8 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits such as opacity, pressure drop, carbon monoxide, and pH to show continuous compliance with each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard that applies to you.

[40 CFR 63.7555(c)]

I.77. For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit, you must also keep the records in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this condition.

(1) You must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(2) You must keep records of monthly hours of operation by each boiler or process heater. This requirement applies only to limited-use boilers and process heaters.

(3) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 5 of Condition I.50., that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 9 of Condition I.51., that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 6 of Condition I.50., that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 10 of Condition I.51., that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(5) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 7 of Condition I.50., that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 11 of Condition I.51., that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

[40 CFR 63.7555(d)]

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I.78. If your boiler or process heater is subject to an emission limit or work practice standard in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD and has a federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent such that the unit is in one of the limited use subcategories, you must keep the records in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this condition.

(1) A copy of the federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor of the source to less than or equal to 10 percent.

(2) Fuel use records for the days the boiler or process heater was operating.

[40 CFR 63.7555(e)]

40 CFR 63.7560 – Record format and length of time to maintain

I.79. Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

[40 CFR 63.7560(a)]

I.80. As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

[40 CFR 63.7560(b)]

I.81. You must keep each record on site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

[40 CFR 63.7560(c)]

40 CFR 63.7565 - General Provisions applicability

I.82. The Permittee shall comply with the applicable parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 63.15 as stated in Appendix B.

[40 CFR 63.7565]

40 CFR 63.7575 - Definitions

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in Sec. 63.2 (the General Provisions), and in this section as follows:

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a boiler or process heater from the fuels burned during a calendar year, and the potential heat input to the boiler or process heater had it been operated for 8,760 hours during a year at the maximum steady state design heat input capacity.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Bag leak detection system means an instrument that is capable of monitoring particulate matter loadings in the exhaust of a fabric filter (i.e., baghouse) in order to detect bag failures. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on electrodynamic, triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other principle to monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Biomass fuel means unadulterated wood as defined in this subpart, wood residue, and wood products (e.g., trees, tree stumps, tree limbs, bark, lumber, sawdust, sanderdust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings); animal litter; vegetative agricultural and silvicultural materials, such as logging residues (slash), nut and grain hulls and chaff (e.g., almond, walnut, peanut, rice, and wheat), bagasse, orchard prunings, corn stalks, coffee bean hulls and grounds.

Blast furnace gas fuel-fired boiler or process heater means an industrial/commercial/institutional boiler or process heater that receives 90 percent or more of its total heat input (based on an annual average) from blast furnace gas.

Boiler means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the primary purpose of recovering thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water. Waste heat boilers are excluded from this definition.

Coal means all solid fuels classifiable as anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D388-991 \1\, ``Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank \1\" (incorporated by reference, see Sec. 63.14(b)), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purpose of creating useful heat including but not limited to, solvent-refined coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, for the purposes of this subpart. Coal derived gases are excluded from this definition.

Coal refuse means any by-product of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent (by weight) and a heating value less than 13,900 kilojoules per kilogram (6,000 Btu per pound) on a dry basis.

Commercial/institutional boiler means a boiler used in commercial establishments or institutional establishments such as medical centers, research centers, institutions of higher education, hotels, and laundries to provide electricity, steam, and/or hot water.

Construction/demolition material means waste building material that result from the construction or demolition operations on houses and commercial and industrial buildings.

Deviation. (1) Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(i) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard;

(ii) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

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(iii) Fails to meet any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(2) A deviation is not always a violation. The determination of whether a deviation constitutes a violation of the standard is up to the discretion of the entity responsible for enforcement of the standards.

Distillate oil means fuel oils, including recycled oils, that comply with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396-02a, ``Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils 1" (incorporated by reference, see Sec. 63.14(b)).

Dry scrubber means an add-on air pollution control system that injects dry alkaline sorbent (dry injection) or sprays an alkaline sorbent (spray dryer) to react with and neutralize acid gas in the exhaust stream forming a dry powder material. Sorbent injection systems in fluidized bed boilers and process heaters are included in this definition.

Electric utility steam generating unit means a fossil fuel-fired combustion unit of more than 25 megawatts that serves a generator that produces electricity for sale. A fossil fuel-fired unit that cogenerates steam and electricity and supplies more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 megawatts electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale is considered an electric utility steam generating unit.

Electrostatic precipitator means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by charging the particles using an electrostatic field, collecting the particles collecting surface, and transporting the particles into a hopper.

Fabric filter means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by filtering gas streams through filter media, also known as a baghouse.

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the EPA Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 40 CFR 51.24.

Firetube boiler means a boiler in which hot gases of combustion pass through the tubes and water contacts the outside surfaces of the tubes.

Fossil fuel means natural gas, petroleum, coal, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such materials.

Fuel type means each category of fuels that share a common name or classification. Examples include, but are not limited to, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, biomass, construction/demolition material, salt water laden wood, creosote treated wood, tires, residual oil. Individual fuel types received from different suppliers are not considered new fuel types except for construction/demolition material.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Gaseous fuel includes, but is not limited to, natural gas, process gas, landfill gas, coal derived gas, refinery gas, and biogas. Blast furnace gas is exempted from this definition.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a boiler or process heater and does not include the heat input from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

Hot water heater means a closed vessel with a capacity of no more than 120 U.S. gallons in which water is heated by combustion of gaseous or liquid fuel and is withdrawn for use external to the vessel at pressures not exceeding 160 psig, including the apparatus by which the heat is generated and all controls and devices necessary to prevent water temperatures from exceeding 210[deg]F (99[deg]C).

Industrial boiler means a boiler used in manufacturing, processing, mining, and refining or any other industry to provide steam, hot water, and/or electricity.

Large gaseous fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent.

Large liquid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent. Large gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

Large solid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent.

Limited use gaseous fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any liquid or solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent.

Limited use liquid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent. Limited use gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Limited use solid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent.

Liquid fossil fuel means petroleum, distillate oil, residual oil and any form of liquid fuel derived from such material.

Liquid fuel includes, but is not limited to, distillate oil, residual oil, waste oil, and process liquids.

Minimum pressure drop means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average pressure drop measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum scrubber effluent pH means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average effluent pH measured at the outlet of the wet scrubber according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable hydrogen chloride emission limit.

Minimum scrubber flow rate means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average flow rate measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum sorbent flow rate means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average sorbent (or activated carbon) flow rate measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Minimum voltage or amperage means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average voltage or amperage to the electrostatic precipitator measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Natural gas means:

- (1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or
- (2) Liquid petroleum gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835-03a, "Standard Specification for Liquid Petroleum Gases" (incorporated by reference, see Sec. 63.14(b)).

Opacity means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

Particulate matter means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by the test methods specified under this subpart, or an alternative method.

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Period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption means a period of time during which the supply of natural gas to an affected facility is halted for reasons beyond the control of the facility. An increase in the cost or unit price of natural gas does not constitute a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption.

Process heater means an enclosed device using controlled flame, that is not a boiler, and the unit's primary purpose is to transfer heat indirectly to a process material (liquid, gas, or solid) or to a heat transfer material for use in a process unit, instead of generating steam. Process heaters are devices in which the combustion gases do not directly come into contact with process materials. Process heaters do not include units used for comfort heat or space heat, food preparation for on-site consumption, or autoclaves.

Residual oil means crude oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5 and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396-02a, ``Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils ¹'' (incorporated by reference, see Sec. 63.14(b)).

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Small gaseous fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels and burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, and any boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input.

Small liquid fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, and any boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input. Small gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

Small solid fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, and any other boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input.

Solid fuel includes, but is not limited to, coal, wood, biomass, tires, plastics, and other nonfossil solid materials.

Temporary boiler means any gaseous or liquid fuel boiler that is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another. A temporary boiler that remains at a location for more than 180 consecutive days is no longer considered to be a temporary boiler. Any temporary boiler that replaces a temporary boiler at a location and is intended to perform the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

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Total selected metals means the combination of the following metallic HAP: arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, nickel and selenium.

Unadulterated wood means wood or wood products that have not been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure treated with compounds such as chromate copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, and creosote. Plywood, particle board, oriented strand board, and other types of wood products bound by glues and resins are included in this definition.

Waste heat boiler means a device that recovers normally unused energy and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat boilers incorporating duct or supplemental burners that are designed to supply 50 percent or more of the total rated heat input capacity of the waste heat boiler are not considered waste heat boilers, but are considered boilers. Waste heat boilers are also referred to as heat recovery steam generators.

Watertube boiler means a boiler in which water passes through the tubes and hot gases of combustion pass over the outside surfaces of the tubes.

Wet scrubber means any add-on air pollution control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a boiler or process heater to control emissions of particulate matter and/or to absorb and neutralize acid gases, such as hydrogen chloride.

Work practice standard means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, that is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the CAA.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection J. Common Conditions – F.A.C. Test Requirements

E.U.

<u>ID No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
001	No. 1 Power Boiler
002	No. 2. Power Boiler
003	No. 3 Power Boiler
005	Vent Gas Scrubber and Direct Contact Condenser
006	Recovery Boiler
010	Biological Effluent Treatment System
021	Evaporator Vents Methanol Condenser

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

J.1. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured; provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five-day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20% below the allowable emission limiting standard.

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

J.2. Operation During Compliance Test. Unless otherwise stated in the applicable emission limiting standard rule, testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity as defined below. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent 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 permitted capacity. Permitted capacity is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit.

[Rule 62-297.310(2) and (2)(b), F.A.C.]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

J.3. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.

[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

J.4. Required Sampling Time.

1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
 - a. For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations, which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.
 - b. The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.
 - c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.

[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a), F.A.C.]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

J.5. Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.

[Rule 62-297.310(4)(b), F.A.C.]

J.6. Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.

[Rule 62-297.310(4)(c), F.A.C.]

J.7. Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1.

[Rule 62-297.310(4)(d), F.A.C.]

J.8. Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.

[Rule 62-297.310(4)(e), F.A.C.]

J.9. Calibration Schedule.

TABLE 297.310-1 CALIBRATION SCHEDULE			
<u>ITEM</u>	<u>MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY</u>	<u>REFERENCE INSTRUMENT</u>	<u>TOLERANCE</u>
Liquid in glass thermometer	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer or equivalent, or thermometric points	+/-2%
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calib. liq. in glass thermometer	5 degrees F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer	5 degrees F
Barometer	Monthly	Hg barometer or NOAA station	+/-1% scale

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

TABLE 297.310-1 CALIBRATION SCHEDULE			
<u>ITEM</u>	MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY	REFERENCE INSTRUMENT	TOLERANCE
Pitot Tube	When required or when damaged	By construction or measurements in wind tunnel D greater than 16" and standard pitot tube	See EPA Method 2, Fig. 2-2 & 2-3
Probe Nozzles	Before each test or when nicked, dented, or corroded Max. deviation between readings	Micrometer	+/-0.001" men of at least three readings .004"
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, When 5% change observed, Annually 2. One Point: Semiannually 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter Comparison check	2% 5%

J.10. 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.]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

- J.11. Required Stack Sampling Facilities.** Sampling facilities include sampling ports, work platforms, access to work platforms, electrical power, and sampling equipment support. All stack sampling facilities must meet any Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety and Health Standards described in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subparts D and E.
- (a) **Permanent Test Facilities.** The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test, other than a visible emissions test, is required on at least an annual basis, shall install and maintain permanent stack sampling facilities.
 - (b) **Temporary Test Facilities.** The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is not required to conduct a compliance test on at least an annual basis may use permanent or temporary stack sampling facilities. If the owner chooses to use temporary sampling facilities on an emissions unit, and the Department elects to test the unit, such temporary facilities shall be installed on the emissions unit within 5 days of a request by the Department and remain on the emissions unit until the test is completed.
 - (c) **Sampling Ports.**
 - 1. All sampling ports shall have a minimum inside diameter of 3 inches.
 - 2. The ports shall be capable of being sealed when not in use.
 - 3. The sampling ports shall be located in the stack at least 2 stack diameters or equivalent diameters downstream and at least 0.5 stack diameter or equivalent diameter upstream from any fan, bend, constriction or other flow disturbance.
 - 4. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct has been filed prior to December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 15 feet or less. For stacks with a larger diameter, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct is filed on or after December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 10 feet or less. For stacks with larger diameters, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. On horizontal circular ducts, the ports shall be located so that the probe can enter the stack vertically, horizontally or at a 45-degree angle.
 - 5. On rectangular ducts, the cross sectional area shall be divided into the number of equal areas in accordance with EPA Method 1. Sampling ports shall be provided which allow access to each sampling point. The ports shall be located so that the probe can be inserted perpendicular to the gas flow.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

(d). Work Platforms.

1. Minimum size of the working platform shall be 24 square feet in area. Platforms shall be at least 3 feet wide.
2. On circular stacks with 2 sampling ports, the platform shall extend at least 110 degrees around the stack.
3. On circular stacks with more than two sampling ports, the work platform shall extend 360 degrees around the stack.
4. All platforms shall be equipped with an adequate safety rail (ropes are not acceptable), toeboard, and hinged floor-opening cover if ladder access is used to reach the platform. The safety rail directly in line with the sampling ports shall be removable so that no obstruction exists in an area 14 inches below each sample port and 6 inches on either side of the sampling port.

(e). Access to Work Platform.

1. Ladders to the work platform exceeding 15 feet in length shall have safety cages or fall arresters with a minimum of 3 compatible safety belts available for use by sampling personnel.
1. Walkways over free-fall areas shall be equipped with safety rails and toeboards.

(f). Electrical Power.

1. A minimum of two 120-volt AC, 20-amp outlets shall be provided at the sampling platform within 20 feet of each sampling port.
2. If extension cords are used to provide the electrical power, they shall be kept on the plant's property and be available immediately upon request by sampling personnel.

(g). Sampling Equipment Support.

1. A three-quarter inch eyebolt and an angle bracket shall be attached directly above each port on vertical stacks and above each row of sampling ports on the sides of horizontal ducts.
 - a. The bracket shall be a standard 3-inch x 3 inch x one-quarter inch equal-legs bracket, which is 1 and one-half inches wide. A hole that is one-half inch in diameter shall be drilled through the exact center of the horizontal portion of the bracket. The horizontal portion of the bracket shall be located 14 inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

- b. A three-eighth inch bolt, which protrudes 2 inches from the stack, may be substituted for the required bracket. The bolt shall be located 15 and one-half inches above the centerline of the sampling port.
 - c. The three-quarter inch eyebolt shall be capable of supporting a 500 pound working load. For stacks that are less than 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 48 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. For stacks that are greater than or equal to 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 60 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. If the eyebolt is more than 120 inches above the platform, a length of chain shall be attached to it to bring the free end of the chain to within safe reach from the platform.
1. A complete monorail or dualrail arrangement may be substituted for the eyebolt and bracket.
 2. When the sample ports are located in the top of a horizontal duct, a frame shall be provided above the port to allow the sample probe to be secured during the test.

[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

J.12. 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 a new or modified emissions unit that is subject to an emission-limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission-limiting standard prior to obtaining an operation permit for such emissions unit.
 2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., a compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel for more than 400 hours other than during startup.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

3. 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:
 - a. Did not operate; or
 - b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.
1. 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:
 - a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
 - b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
 - c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
1. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.
2. For fossil fuel steam generators on a semi-annual particulate matter emission compliance testing schedule, a compliance test shall not be required for any six-month period in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 200 hours other than during startup.
3. For emissions units electing to conduct particulate matter emission compliance testing quarterly pursuant to Rule 62-296.405(2)(a), F.A.C., a compliance test shall not be required for any quarter in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 100 hours other than during startup.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

4. Any combustion turbine that does not operate for more than 400 hours per year shall conduct a visible emissions compliance test once per each five-year period, coinciding with the term of its air operation permit.
5. 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, of 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.
6. An annual compliance test conducted for visible emissions shall not be required for units exempted from air permitting pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3), F.A.C.; units determined to be insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.300(2)(a)1., F.A.C., or Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C.; or units permitted under the General Permit provisions in Rule 62-210.300(4)(a) or Rule 62-213.300, F.A.C., unless the general permit specifically requires such testing.
 - (a) **Special Compliance Tests.** When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.
 - (b) **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.]

J.13. Test Reports.

- (a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
- (b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
- (c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:
 - 1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
 - 2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
 - 3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
 - 4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
 - 5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
 - 6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
 - 7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.
 - 8. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.
 - 9. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.
 - 10. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.
 - 11. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.
 - 12. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.
 - 13. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
 - 14. Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.
 - 15. Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.
 - 16. Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

17. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
18. All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
19. The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.
20. The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.
21. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

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

Subsection K. Common Conditions – Opacity/Special Compliance Test

E.U.

<u>ID No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
001	No. 1 Power Boiler
002	No. 2. Power Boiler
003	No. 3 Power Boiler
006	Recovery Boiler

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

K.1. Opacity. Opacity readings shall not be the exclusive method for determining a violation of the particulate matter emissions limits stated in Specific Conditions A.4., B.4., C.4., and E.4., but may be used as an indicator of such violation.

[Requested by applicant in November 24, 1997 letter.]

K.2. Opacity. If the Department or its agent observes visible emissions, pursuant to Rule 62-296.310(7)(B), F.A.C., in excess of 20% opacity (or the applicable limit), it shall be considered good reason to believe that the applicable mass emission standard is in danger of being Violated. Upon such a finding, the permittee shall be required to run a special mass emissions test in accordance with Condition. K.3. and such test shall be conducted within 14 days after the Department has notified the permittee, in writing of the applicability of this permit condition.

[Visible Emissions Standards Associated with Particulate Emitting Sources Equipped with Wet Scrubbers and Exhibits Wet Plumes Located at Paper and Pulp Mills dated June 30, 1992]

K.3. Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

[Rule 62-296.310(7)(b),F.A.C.]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection L. Common Conditions - On-Spec Used Oil

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

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
001	No. 1 Power Boiler
002	No. 2. Power Boiler
003	No. 3 Power Boiler
006	Recovery Boiler

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

Operational Parameters

L.1. The used oil fired in the emissions units listed above shall be facility generated.

[Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

L.2. On request, a certification shall be provided that the used oil (prior to blending with No. 6 fuel oil) complies with the limits **listed below**, the provisions of 40 CFR 279 & 761, and shall be recorded:

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

[Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

L.3. On-specification used oil may be fired as follows:

- At any time provided the maximum concentration of PCBs is less than 2 ppm. The analysis and recordkeeping requirements apply to each amount prior to blending even if to be blended with 90% virgin oil.
- Only during normal operation temperature and not during startup or shutdown if the maximum concentration of PCBs is ≥ 2 but < 50 ppm.

[Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

- L.4.** Approved EPA, DEP or ASTM test methods shall be used or a certified on-specification used oil analysis shall be obtained prior to blending and shall be retained for inspection or submitted to the Department on request.

[Construction Permit No. 0890004-017-AC]

**Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s).
on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.**