Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Palatka Mill

Facility ID No.: 1070005
Putnam County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
PROPOSED Title Permit No.: 1070005-034-AV
Revision to Title V Air Operation Permit No.: 1070005-029-AV

Permitting and Compliance Authority:
Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast District Air Program
7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite B-200
Jacksonville, Florida 32256-7590
Telephone: 904/807-3300
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Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
PROPOSED Title V Operation Permit Revision No.: 1070005-034-AV

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Department of
Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

Colleen Castille
Secretary

Permittee:
Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Palatka Mill

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1070005-034-AV
Facility ID No.: 1070005
SIC No(s).: 2611, 2621
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

This permit is for the operation of the air sources at Georgia-Pacific Corporation Palatka Mill. This permit revision is for the purpose of revising the Bleach Plant scrubber monitoring parameters for the No. 3 Bleach Plant. This revision modifies scrubber surrogate monitoring parameters based on performance testing results for the No. 3 Bleach Plant. Also, Specific Condition E.15 is being changed to reference the corrected state rule for SO2 testing method: from Rule 62-297.401(8), F.A.C. to Rule 62-297.401(6)(c), F.A.C. The facility is located west of US 17, on SR 216, north of Palatka, Putnam County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 434.0- km East and 3283.4 km North; Latitude: 29°40'50" North and Longitude: 81°40'56" West.

STATEMENT OF BASIS: 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, 62-213, and 62-214. 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 U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 02/12/02)
Appendix GPS- General Provisions for 40 CFR 63, Subpart S
Appendix GPMM – General Provisions for 40 CFR 63, Subpart MM
40 CFR 63, Appendix C
Appendix SA, 40 CFR 60 Subpart A
Appendix SC, (Specific Conditions) Applicability List
Appendix AR, (Applicable Rules) Applicability List &
Appendix NAR, (Non-applicable Rules) Non-Applicability List
EPA Approved Alternative Monitoring Parameter dated December 22, 2000
EPA Approved Alternative Monitoring Parameter dated March 3, 2003
Operation and Maintenance Plan for No. 3 Bleach Plant
EPA Approved Alternative Titration Procedure for Method 26A dated May 6, 2003
EPA Approved Alternative (NCASI Method CI/SG/PULP-94.03) dated October 15, 2003
EPA Approved Alternative received October 20, 2003
ASP No. 92-P-01

Permittee:
Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Palatka Mill

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1070005-034-AV
Facility ID No.: 1070005
SIC No(s).: 2611, 2621
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

Effective Date:	October 30, 2000
Revision Effective Date:	xx/xx/xx
Renewal Application Due Date:	April 30, 2005
Expiration Date:	October 30, 2005

DRAFT

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

CLK:lm

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility is a Kraft pulp and paper mill that consists of major activities areas such as: chip handling, pulping, bleaching, chemical recovery, utilities, paper machines, converting, turpentine and tall oil production.

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

Based on the initial Title V permit application received 06-17-96, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD Applicability

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
014	No. 4 Power Boiler
015	No. 5 Power Boiler
016	No. 4 Combination Boiler
044	No. 7 Package Boiler

This facility is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Industrial, Commerical, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters effective November 12, 2004. Since each boiler subject to this subpart was constructed prior to April 2, 2002, the source is considered existing. The compliance date for existing sources is September 13, 2007.

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-014	No. 4 Power Boiler
-015	No. 5 Power Boiler
-016	No. 4 Combination Boiler
-017	No. 4 Lime Kiln
-018	No. 4 Recovery Boiler
-019	No. 4 Smelt Dissolving Tanks (2)
-031	Tall Oil Plant
-032	Noncondensible Gas System/TRS Incinerator (removed)
-034	No. 6 Boiler (removed)
-035	ClO2 Plant and Methanol Storage Tank
-036	Elemental Chlorine Free (ECF) No. 3 Bleach Plant
-037	Thermal Oxidizer
-044	No. 7 Package Boiler
-045	Wide-web Flexographic Printers
-046	Condensate Stripper System

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

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:
Air Construction Permit 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL 264 issued June 30, 1999
Initial Title V Permit issued October 30, 2000
Risk Management Plan submitted to the RMP Reporting Center on June 18, 1999 (postmark date).
Air Construction Permit 1070005-010-AC (1070005-006-AC Reissued) issued June 24, 2001
Air Construction Permit 1070005-019-AC/PSD-FL-264A issued June 17, 2003
Title V Operation Permit Revision issued May 11, 2004
Application for a Title V Operation Permit Revision received August 26, 2004
Title V Operation Permit Revision issued February 7, 2005
Application for a Title V Operation Permit Revision received June 20, 2005

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. APPENDIX TV-5, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is a part of this permit.
{Permitting note: APPENDIX TV-5, 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. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall 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., Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

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

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

RMP Reporting Center
Post Office Box 1515
Lanham-Seabrook, MD 20703-1515
Telephone: 301/429-5018

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

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

7. [Not federally enforceable.] Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

Conveyors that are covered or enclosed where feasible and practical.
Paved roads entering and exiting the plant.
Limiting vehicle speeds.
Good housekeeping practices.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2.]

8. Georgia Pacific will take measures to ensure that all property boundaries are properly fenced or have other physical barriers (equivalent to a fence), and/or are properly posted and routinely patrolled.
[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

9. 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. For purposes of this permit, an official year is defined as from January 1 through December 31, except for stack testing purposes, in which case an official year is defined as the federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30). An official day is defined as the time period from 6 A.M. to 6 A.M.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; Applicant Request]

10. <u>Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction Plan.</u> 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 meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3) including containing 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 036, 037, 046 and 017, 018, and 019. However, not required for Emissions Units 017, 018, and 019 until the 40 CFR 63 Subpart MM compliance date of March 13, 2004.[40 CFR 63.6(e)]

11. <u>Statement of Compliance</u>. 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-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS.}"

12. 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.

13. Submittals. All reports, tests, notifications or other submittals required by this permit shall be submitted to the Department's Northeast District, Air Section:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast District Office, Air Program
7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite B-200
Jacksonville, Florida 32256-7590

Telephone: 904/807-3300
Fax: 904/448-4363

14. 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

15. The permittee shall comply with the following:

a. Achieve compliance with the pulping system control requirements for the equipment systems specified in 40 CFR 63.443(a)(1)(ii) through 63.443(a)(1)(iv) no later than April 17, 2006[1], unless extended pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A. [40 CFR 63.6(i)(3), 40 CFR 63.440(d)(1)]

b. Submit an updated non-binding control strategy report no later than April 15, 2005. The non-binding control strategy report shall include the information specified in 40 CFR 63.455(b)(1) through (b)(3) and address compliance with the pulping system control requirements for the equipment systems specified in 40 CFR 63.443(a)(1)(ii) through 63.443(a)(1)(v).
[40 CFR 63.455(b)]

c. Apply for a permit revision to this permit (or the subsequent Title V renewal), no later than Nov 30, 2006, to incorporate relevant Subpart S requirements and ensure compliance with the pulping system control requirements for the equipment systems specified in 40 CFR 63.443(a)(1)(ii) through 63.443(a)(1)(v). The applicant may apply for an extension of this deadline in conformance with 40 CFR Part 63.9(c).
[40 CFR 63.6(i); Rule 62-213.420(1)(b), F.A.C.]

d. Comply with the General Provisions 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S, Table 1 for the subject emission units.

16. The DEP has determined that the applicable requirements in the attached Appendix SC (Specific Conditions) Applicability List, based on applicant submittal, were identified in the permit application.
[Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C. (Permit Shield)]

17. The applicable requirements identified in the attached Appendix AR (Applicable Rules) Applicability List, based on applicant submittal, and listed in the application are included in the permit in a correct manner to the best knowledge of the DEP.
[Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C. (Permit Shield)]

18. The non-applicable requirements identified in the attached Appendix NAR (Non-applicable Rules) Non-Applicability List based on applicant submittal, and listed in the application were specifically determined to be not applicable to this facility for the reason noted for each requirement.
[Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C. (Permit Shield)]

19. Air pollution control parameter testing shall be performed as follows[1]:

A. Where a limit for an air pollution control parameter (e.g., scrubber flow rate and/or pressure drop, etc.) exists in a permit condition:

i. Within 60 days of the operation of a pollution control device (e.g., scrubber, baghouse, etc.) lower than a minimum numerical control parameter limit specified in a condition of this permit, the permittee shall conduct a compliance test with the pollution control device operating at no higher than the lower value at which it operated, in order to demonstrate compliance; or

ii. Within 60 days of the operation of a pollution control device (e.g., scrubber, baghouse, etc.) higher than a maximum numerical control parameter limit specified in a condition of this permit, the permittee shall conduct a compliance test with the pollution control device operating at no lower than the higher value at which it operated, in order to demonstrate compliance.

The test result(s) shall be submitted to this office within 45 days of testing. Acceptance of the test(s) by the Department will establish the fact that the operation of the pollution control device, at the observed parameter outside the permit limit, was not a violation of this permit. Furthermore, the permittee may submit an application to amend this permit to reflect the higher or lower control parameter.
[Rules 62-213.440(1)(b)1.b. and 62-297.310(8)(b), F.A.C.]

B. Where no limit for an air pollution control parameter (e.g., scrubber flow rate and/or pressure drop, etc.) exists in a permit condition:

i. Within 60 days of the operation of a pollution control device (e.g., scrubber, baghouse, etc.) lower than 90% of the minimum numerical control parameter determined during the most recent successful compliance test, the permittee shall conduct a compliance test with the pollution control device operating at no higher than the lower value at which it operated, in order to demonstrate compliance.

ii. Within 60 days of the operation of a pollution control device (e.g., scrubber, baghouse, etc.) higher than 110% of the maximum numerical control parameter determined during the most recent successful compliance test, the permittee shall conduct a compliance test with the pollution control device operating at no lower than the higher value at which it operated, in order to demonstrate compliance.

The test result(s) shall be submitted to this office within 45 days of testing. Acceptance of the test(s) by the Department will establish the fact that the operation of the pollution control device, at the observed parameter, was not a violation of this permit. Furthermore, the permittee may submit an application to amend this permit to reflect the higher or lower control parameter.
[Rules 62-213.440(1)(b)1.b. and 62-297.310(8)(b), F.A.C.]

C. All surrogate parameter set points established by this permit shall be verified during each specified compliance testing period.

[1] Not applicable to parameters reestablished in performance tests according to 40 CFR 63.453(n) , Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction (SSM) Events or excess emissions events covered under Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. During such SSM events, the facility shall comply with the Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction Plan required under facility-wide Condition No. 9 unless otherwise noted by permit or rule. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

20. Fuel Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the No. 6 fuel oil used by the facility for all of the fuel sources shall not exceed 2.35% by weight, based on a 3-barge rolling average. A record of analysis of each fuel oil shipment received shall be maintained and an annual report submitted. In order to demonstrate compliance with this conditions, and Conditions A. 2., A.6., B.2, B.6., C.2., C.5.a., D.2., and E.2., the Permittee shall calculate and maintain a log of the rolling 3-barge average sulfur content (i.e., the average of three consecutive barge deliveries, based on the certified fuel oil analysis receipt). Fuel oil analysis shall be conducted using ASTM Methods D-129, D-1552, D-2622, D-4294, or equivalent methods approved by the Department.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002; Georgia-Pacific Letter dated April 1, 2003]

{Permitting Note: This condition implements the requirements of Condition 43 of APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS.}

21. Semi-Annual Monitoring Reports. The permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring at least every six (6) months. The reports shall be submitted within 60 (sixty) days after the end of each semi-annual reporting period, i.e., by March 1 and September 1 of each year. At the Permittee's option, these reports may be submitted on a calendar quarter basis.

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	**Brief Description**
014	#4 Power Boiler

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with less than 250 Million Btu per hour Heat Input, New and Existing Sources, BACT Determination dated September 20, 2002.

Operational Parameters

A.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input rate is 134 MMBtu/hr, which shall not be exceeded as a 24-hr average and shall not be exceeded by more than 10% for any 1-hr average.

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability.}

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

A.2. Methods of Operation. This boiler is fired with No.6 fuel oil with a sulfur content that shall not exceed 2.35% by weight and on-spec used oil.

Excess Emissions due to startup and shutdown are conditionally allowed for up to 8 hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

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

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

A.3. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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

A.4. Particulate Matter Emissions (steady-state) are not limited quantitatively in the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

{BACT was determined for the boiler based on the Florida emission standards for small boilers (<250 MMBtu/hr). The BACT was set at 2.35% sulfur fuel oil for both SO_2 and PM. No PM mass emission limit was set.}
[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C]

A.5. Particulate Matter Emissions (soot blowing & load change) shall not exceed 0.3 lb/MMBTU and may last up to 3 hours in any 24-hour period.
[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

A.6. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall be limited to 2.35% sulfur in the fuel oil; 344.3 lb/hr and 1508 TPY.
[Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

A.7. Visible Emissions (steady-state) shall not exceed 20% opacity except for up to 40% for 2 minutes/hr.
[Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.]

A.8. Visible Emissions (soot blowing & load change) shall not exceed 60% opacity while soot blowing or during a load change for up to 3 hours in any 24 hour period.
[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

A.9. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Compliance - (in lieu of stack testing) a record shall be maintained for at least five years of acceptable fuel oil analyses of all fuel oil received and reported annually (by March 1 for the previous year).
[Rule 62-297.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

A.10. Visible Emissions testing (steady-state) shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-297.401(9), F.A.C. (DEP Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-025-AC]

A.11. Visible Emissions testing (soot blowing & load change) shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-297.401(9), F.A.C. (DEP Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-025-AC]

Common Conditions - On-Spec Used Oil

A.12. This emissions unit is also subject to the On-Spec Used Oil requirements in Subsection S.

Common Conditions - Excess Emissions

A.13. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T.

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

A.14. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

Common Conditions - Periodic Monitoring

A.15. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
015	#5 Power Boiler with an electrostatic precipitator to control particulate matter emissions.

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 Million Btu per hour Heat Input, PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002.

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

Operational Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input rate is 568.9 MMBtu/hr, which shall not be exceeded as a 24-hr average and shall not be exceeded by more than 10% for any 1-hr average.

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability.}

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

B.2. Methods of Operation. This boiler may be fired with:
- No.6 fuel oil with a sulfur content that shall not exceed 2.35% by weight and on-spec used oil.
- Natural gas as a startup fuel.

Excess Emissions due to startup and shutdown are conditionally allowed for up to 8 hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

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

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

B.3. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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

B.4. Particulate Matter Emissions (steady-state) shall not exceed 0.1 lb/MMBTU; 56.89 lb/hr and 249.18 TPY.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C.]

B.5. Particulate Matter Emissions (soot blowing & load change) shall not exceed 0.3 lb/MMBTU; 170.67 lb/hr and may last up to 3 hours in any 24-hour period.
[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

B.6. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall be limited to 2.35 % sulfur in the fuel oil, 1461.7 lb/hr and 6402.2 TPY.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1.j., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

B.7. Visible Emissions (steady-state) shall not exceed 20% opacity except for up to 40% for 2 minutes/hr.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.]

B.8. Visible Emissions (soot blowing & load change) shall not exceed 60% opacity while soot blowing or during a load change for up to 3 hours in any 24 hours.
[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

B.9. Particulate Matter Emissions (steady-state) stack testing shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.405(1)(e), F.A.C. (EPA Methods 1 through 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed once each federal fiscal year per Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.

B.10. Particulate Matter Emissions (soot blowing) stack testing shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.405(1)(e), F.A.C. (EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed once each federal fiscal year per Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)2., F.A.C.

B.11. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Compliance - (in lieu of stack testing) a record shall be maintained for at least five years of acceptable fuel oil analyses of all fuel oil received and reported annually (by March 1 for the previous year).
[Rule 62-297.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

B.12. Visible Emissions testing (steady-state) shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-297.401(9), F.A.C. (DEP Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-025-AC]

B.13. Visible Emissions testing (soot blowing & load change) shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-297.401(9), F.A.C. (DEP Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-025-AC]

Common Conditions - On-Spec Used Oil

B.14. This emissions unit is also subject to the On-Spec Used Oil requirements in Subsection S

Common Conditions - Excess Emissions

B.15. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

B.16. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

Common Conditions - Periodic Monitoring

B.17. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
016	#4 Combination Boiler with a centrifugal collector and an electrostatic precipitator in series to control particulate matter emissions. This boiler serves as a backup destruction device for noncondensable gases (NCGs) and condensate stripper off-gases (EU 046) from the sources required to be controlled by 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S (MACT I) and State TRS regulations. The primary destruction device is the Thermal Oxidizer (EU 037). When utilized in this mode, a spray tower pre-scrubber is used to remove sulfur from the batch (Batch Digesting system) streams and a separate, spray tower pre-scrubber is used to remove sulfur from the continuous (MEE System) streams prior to destruction in the boiler. NCGs from the Turpentine Condensing system and stripper off-gases (SOGs) from the Condensate Stripper System are vented directly to the boiler for destruction. The boiler is permitted to operate as the backup destruction device for a maximum uptime of 20 percent.

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills, Rule 62-296.410, F.A.C. – Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment and 40 CFR 63 Subpart S - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C, PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002.

#4 Combination Boiler is a front-fired spreader stoker type furnace manufactured by Babcock and Wilson in 1965.

40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD Applicability

It appears that this facility is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD – Industrial, Commerical, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters effective November 12, 2004. Since each boiler subject to this subpart was constructed prior to April 2, 2002, the source is considered existing. In accordance with 40 CFR 63.7545(b), initial notification submittal is due March 12, 2005, for affected sources constructed before the promulgation date. The compliance date for existing sources is September 13, 2007. Since this date falls after the permit renewal deadline, October 30, 2005, its scheduled compliance with the rule will be evaluated at that time.

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

Operational Parameters

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

Heat Input Rate	Fuel Source
512.7 MMBtu/hr[1]	Carbonaceous fuel only or in combination with fuel oil.
418.6 MMBtu/hr[1]	Fuel oil only.

[1] Shall not be exceeded as a 24-hr average and shall not be exceeded by more than 10% for any 1-hr average.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-163040, Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability.}

C.2. Methods of Operation.: This boiler may be fired with the following fuels:

- Carbonaceous fuel such as tree bark and wood fuel.
- No.6 fuel oil with a sulfur content that shall not exceed 2.35% by weight and on-spec used oil.
- Natural gas as a startup fuel. The natural gas may be kept on pilot for flame safety.
- NCGs and/or SOGs during periods when the boiler is being utilized for their destruction.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

C.3. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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

C.4. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed the following:

when firing only carbonaceous fuel:

0.3 lb/MMBtu, 125.6 lbs/hr and 550.1 TPY.

when firing only fuel oil:

0.1 lb/MMBtu, 41.9 lbs/hr and 183.5 TPY.

when firing carbonaceous fuel and fuel oil at the same time:
the allowable Particulate Matter Emissions shall be determined using the rate factors by fuel type above and the heat input from each fuel type.

[Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)2., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC54-163040; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

C.5.a. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions. Sulfur Dioxide emissions shall be limited to a maximum sulfur content of 2.35 % by weight in the fuel oil, 1,701.9 lb./hr and 5,259.5 TPY.[1]

[1] Includes SO_2 emissions due to NCG and SOG burning : 626.4 lb/hr and 548.7 TPY.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

C.5.b. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions – NCG/SOG. The burning of NCGs and/or SOGs shall cease when the sum of the SO2 emissions reaches the yearly allowable limitation of 548.7 tons.[1]

[1] When firing NCGs and/or SOGs, SO_2 emissions shall be determined as stated in Condition C.9.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

C.6. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Emissions. TRS emissions shall not exceed 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average; and 0.54 lb/hr and 0.47 TPY.
[Rule 62-296.404(3)(f)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

C.7.a. Visible Emissions – Carbonaceous Fuel Only or Carbonaceous/No. 6 Fuel Oil Combination. Visible emissions shall not exceed 30% opacity except for 40% opacity for no more than 2 minutes/hr.
[Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC54-163040]

C.7.b. Visible Emissions –No. 6 Fuel Oil Only. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity except for 40% opacity for no more than 2 minutes/hr when burning only No. 6 fuel oil.
[Construction Permit No. AC54-163040]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

C.8. Particulate Matter Emissions. The test method for particulate matter shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The test shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

C.9. Sulfur Dioxide - NCG/SOG. Sulfur Dioxide emissions as a result of NCG and SOG burning shall be determined as follows:

- The burning of any NCG and/or SOG for a partial hour is deemed as a full hour of SO2 contribution;
- For just NCG burning, the contribution is considered to be 302.4 lbs/hr of SO2, regardless of the amount of NCGs burned;
- For just SOG burning, the contribution is considered to be 324.0 lbs/hr of SO2, regardless of the amount of SOGs burned;
- For simultaneous NCG and SOG burning, the contribution is considered to be 626.4 lbs/hr of SO2, regardless of the amount of NCGs and SOGs burned together;
- The total SO2 emissions, in tons, attributed to any NGC and/or SOG burning, shall be the sum of the previous NCG and/or SOG burning conducted during the year to date.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC, PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

C.10. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions – Fuel Oil Firing. In lieu of stack testing, a record shall be maintained of acceptable fuel oil analyses of all fuel oil received for at least five years and reported annually. [Rule 62-297.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

C.11. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions – Fuel Oil/NCGs/SOGs. The Sulfur Dioxide emissions during period of NCG/SOG/Fuel Oil burning will be calculated by summing the Sulfur Dioxide emissions due to No. 6 fuel oil burning and the SO2 emissions due to NCG/SOG burning in the boiler. For purposes of this condition, SO2 emissions due to fuel oil burning will be determined by the total gallons fuel oil fired as follows:

(%S oil/100) x 8.2 lb/gal x 2 lb SO_2/lb S = (0.164 x% S) lb SO_2/gal
(0.164 x %S) lb SO_2/gal x gallons of fuel oil fired = lb SO_2

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

C.12. TRS Emissions. It is assumed that compliance with the TRS emissions limit stated in Condition No. C.6. is achieved by maintaining the minimum temperature of 1200°F and the 0.5-second residence time.
[Rule 62-296.404(3)(a)1. F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.283(a)(1)(iii); Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC, PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

C.13. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C and shall be performed once each federal fiscal year
[Construction permit No. 1070005-017-AC;PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

Monitoring Requirements

C.14. The steam production rate in lbs/hr including the pressure in psig and the temperature in ^{o}F, and the No. 6 fuel oil feed rate per hour shall be monitored and recorded.
[Construction Permit No. AC54-163040]

Excess Emissions

C.15. Excess Emissions – Startup/Shutdown.. Excess Emissions due to startup and shutdown are conditionally allowed for up to 8 hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

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

C16. Periods of excess emissions reported under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A) shall not be a violation of Conditions N.4. AND N.8., provided that the total time of excess emissions (excluding periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction) divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed 1% for the Thermal Oxidizer and No. 4 Combination Boiler combined.
[40 CFR 63.443(e)1; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

C.17. Excess Emissions. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T.

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

Recordkeeping

C.18. In lieu of stack testing, the Permittee shall maintain records of the following:
- The date and time NCGs/SOGs are fired in the boiler;
- The sulfur content of the fuel oil fired;
- The amount (gallons) of fuel oil fired;
- The certified on-specification used oil analysis (when on-spec used oil is fired).

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

Reporting

C.19. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions. A Sulfur Dioxide emissions report of the data required in Condition C.18. shall be submitted to the Compliance Section of the Northeast District Office on an annual basis (by April 1 for the previous year).
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

Common Conditions - On-Spec Used Oil

C.20. This emissions unit is also subject to the On-Spec Used Oil requirements in Subsection S.

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

C.21. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

Common Conditions - Periodic Monitoring

C.22. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

General Provisions

C.24. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A.

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
017	#4 Lime Kiln with a venturi scrubber to control emissions.

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills, Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No(s). PSD-FL-171; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 5, 1991.

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

Operational Parameters

D.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed 82,986 lb input ($CaCO_3$ & inerts)/hr which shall not be exceeded as a 24-hr average and shall not be exceeded by more than 10% for any 1-hr average.

{Permitting note: The operation rate limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability.}

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.2. Methods of Operation. This kiln is fired with #6 fuel oil with a sulfur content that shall not exceed 2.35% by weight and it may include on-spec used oil. Natural gas may be fired as start-up fuel.

Excess Emissions due to startup and shutdown are conditionally allowed for up to 8 hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

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

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

D.3. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

D.4. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 0.081 gr/dscf at 10% O_2, 26.0 lb/hr and 113.9 TPY.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.5. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Emissions shall not exceed 20 ppmvd @ 10% O_2 as 12-hr avg as H_2S; 4.0 lb/hr and 17.5 TPY as H_2S.
[Rule 62-296.404(3)(e)1., F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.6. The Visible Emissions standard of "less than 20% opacity" is not applicable due to moisture interference in accordance with BACT. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7)(b),F.A.C., as follows:

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 test to the Department.

[BACT; Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171; Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]

D.7. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 10.9 lb/hr and 47.7 TPY (based on AP-42 factor of 0.3 lb/ton ADUP; 72.9 TPH ADUP; 638,604 TPY ADUP and 50% efficiency on the control of SO2). This ADUP is for SO2 emissions calculations and is not a mill production limitation.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.8. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions shall not exceed 290 ppmvd corrected to 10% O_2, 50.3 lb/hr and 223.3 TPY.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.9. Carbon Monoxide Emissions shall not exceed 69 ppmvd, corrected to 10% O_2, 7.3 lb/hr and 32.0 TPY.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.10. VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) Emissions shall not exceed 185 ppmvd corrected to 10% O_2, 17.2 lb/hr and 75.3 TPY.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

D.11. Particulate Matter Emissions stack testing shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-297.401(5), F.A.C. (EPA Methods 1 through 5 to determine the mass emission rate and EPA Method 3A or 3B for oxygen concentration to calculate the corrected particulate matter concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.12. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) stack testing shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C. (EPA Method 16 or 16A, to measure TRS concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 for volumetric flow rate measurements, and EPA Method 3A or 3B for oxygen concentration to calculate the oxygen-corrected TRS concentration incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). The tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.13. Visible Emissions testing (see SC D.6).
[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.14. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(8), F.A.C. (EPA Method 8 to measure the SO_2 concentration and Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). The test shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.15. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(7)(e), F.A.C. (EPA Method 7E shall be used to measure the NO_x concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 shall be used to measure the volumetric flow rate and EPA Method 3A or 3B shall be used to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the NO_x concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). The tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year
[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.16. Carbon Monoxide Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(10), F.A.C. (EPA Method 10 shall be used to measure the CO concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 shall be used to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B shall be used to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the CO concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.17. VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(25)(a), F.A.C. (EPA Method 25A to measure the total hydrocarbon concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the VOC concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171, 3/11/93 Alternate Procedures and Requirements Order]

Continuous Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

D.18. A TRS continuous monitoring system shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C.

D.19. TRS continuous monitoring system reporting shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(6), F.A.C.

Monitoring Requirements

D.20. The total lime mud input to the kiln in lbs/hr shall be monitored and recorded on a daily basis. Using the operating time for the day, the 24-hr average of lime mud input to the kiln in lbs/hr shall be calculated and recorded.

D.21. To comply with the facility-wide Condition 18, the liquid flow rate to the scrubber shall be monitored continuously. This parameter value may be reset by performing additional compliance tests and upon Department approval.

Common Conditions - On-Spec Used Oil

D.22. This emissions unit is also subject to the On-Spec Used Oil requirements in Subsection S

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

D.23. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

Common Conditions - Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills

D.24. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills Requirements in Subsection V.

Common Conditions - Periodic Monitoring

D.25. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

Common Conditions – Excess Emissions

D.26. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T.

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
018	#4 Recovery Boiler with an electrostatic precipitator to control particulate matter emissions. Total Reduced Sulfur emissions are reduced by low odor design.

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills, Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No(s). PSD-FL-171, PSD-FL-226; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 7, 1991 and September 18, 1995.

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

Operational Parameters

E.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed 210,000 lb (BLS)/hr where BLS is Black Liquor Solids as a 24-hr average and shall not be exceeded by more than 10% for any 1-hr average. The operation rate of 210,000 lb (BLS)/hr is equivalent to 5.04×10^6 lb/day BLS.

{Permitting note: The operation rate limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability.}

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.2. Methods of Operation. This emissions unit may be fired with:

- BLS is Black Liquor Solids.
- No.6 fuel oil with a sulfur content that shall not exceed 2.35% by weight and on-spec used oil.
- Natural gas as a startup fuel.

Excess Emissions due to startup and shutdown are conditionally allowed for up to 8 hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

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

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

E.3. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

E.4. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 0.030 gr/dscf at 8% O_2; 75.6 lb/hr and 331.1 TPY.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.5. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) shall not exceed 7.0 ppmvd at 8% O_2 as a 12-month rolling avg; 10.9 lb/hr and 47.7 TPY. Maximum of 11.2 ppmvd at 8% O_2 as a 12-hr avg; 17.5 lb/hr as a 12-hr avg.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.6. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.7. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 75 ppmvd at 8% O_2; 109.9 lb/hr and 481.4 TPY.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.8. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions shall not exceed 80 ppmvd at 8% O_2; 168.5 lb/hr and 738.1 TPY.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.9. Carbon Monoxide Emissions shall not exceed (3-hr: 800 ppmvd at 8% O_2; 1025.4 lb/hr) and (24-hr: 400 ppmvd at 8% O_2; 512.7 lb/hr and 2245.6 TPY).
[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.10. VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) Emissions shall not exceed 0.30 lb/ton BLS; 31.5 lb/hr and 138.0 TPY.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.11. Sulfuric Acid Mist (SAM) Emissions shall not exceed 0.81 ppmvd; 3.2 lb/hr and 14.2 TPY.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.12. Beryllium Emissions shall not exceed 0.5 lb/E+12 Btu; 6.4E-4 lb/hr and 2.8E-3 TPY.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

E.13. Particulate Matter emissions stack testing shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-297.401(5), F.A.C. (EPA Methods 1 through 5, to determine the mass emissions rate and EPA Method 3A or 3B for oxygen concentration to calculate the corrected particulate matter concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year. These tests shall be conducted concurrently with the Visible Emissions performance test.

{Permitting note: Pursuant to the procedures of EPA Method 9, the visible emissions compliance test should not be conducted during inclement weather. The facility may postpone the visible emissions compliance test until weather permits. It is also recognized that concurrent EPA Method 5 and Method 9 compliance testing may not be feasible during periods of time of inclement weather}

[Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226, Applicant Request dated March 23, 2004]

E.14. Visible Emissions testing shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-297.401(9), F.A.C. (EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed once each federal fiscal year. This test shall be conducted concurrently with the PM performance test.

{Permitting note: Pursuant to the procedures of EPA Method 9, the visible emissions compliance test should not be conducted during inclement weather. The facility may postpone the visible emissions compliance test until weather permits. It is also recognized that concurrent EPA Method 5 and Method 9 compliance testing may not be feasible during periods of time of inclement weather}

[Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226, Applicant Request dated March 23, 2004]

E.15. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(6)(c), F.A.C. (EPA Method 6C to measure the SO_2 concentration and Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.16. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(7)(e), F.A.C. (EPA Method 7E shall be used to measure the NO_x concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 shall be used to measure the volumetric flow rate and EPA Method 3A or 3B shall be used to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the NO_x concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.17. Carbon Monoxide Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(10), F.A.C. (EPA Method 10 shall be used to measure the CO concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 shall be used to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B shall be used to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the CO concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.18. VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(25)(a), F.A.C. (EPA Method 25A to measure the total hydrocarbon concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the VOC concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226, 3/11/93 Alternate Procedures and Requirements Order]

E.19. TRS (Total Reduced Sulfur) Emissions 12-hr testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C. (EPA Method 16 or 16A, to measure TRS concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 for volumetric flow rate measurement, and EPA Method 3A or 3B for oxygen concentration to calculate the oxygen-corrected TRS concentration incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year. Compliance with the 12-month rolling average for TRS shall be based on the CEM data.
[Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.20. SAM (Sulfuric Acid Mist) Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(8), F.A.C. (EPA Method 8, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) or NCASI Method 106 (8A) and be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226, Applicant Request dated March 23, 2004]

E.21. Beryllium Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(35), F.A.C. (EPA Method 104, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed every 5 years
[Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

E.22. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) continuous emissions monitoring shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b)1.a., F.A.C. and compliance with the 12-month rolling average for TRS shall be based on the CEM data.
[PSD-FL-226]

<u>Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements</u>

E.23. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) continuous emissions monitoring quarterly report shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(6), F.A.C.

Common Conditions - On-Spec Used Oil

E.24. This emissions unit is also subject to the On-Spec Used Oil requirements in Subsection S.

Common Conditions - Excess Emissions

E.25. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T.

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

E.26. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

Common Conditions - Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills

E.27. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills Requirements in Subsection V.

Common Conditions - Periodic Monitoring

E.28. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
019	#4 Smelt Dissolving Tanks (2) with a scrubber to control emissions from each tank.

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills, Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No(s). PSD-FL-171; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 7, 1991.

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

Operational Parameters

F.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed 210,000 lb. (BLS)/hr where BLS is Black Liquor Solids as a 24-hr average and shall not be exceeded by more than 10% for any 1-hr average which is the maximum Black Liquor Solids fired in the #4 Recovery Boiler.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

F.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

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 time for this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

F.3. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 0.12 lb/ton BLS; 12.6 lb./hr and 55.2 TPY based on 85,890 lb (smelt)/hr which is based on the maximum amount of Black Liquor Solids fired in the #4 Recovery Boiler.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

F.4. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) shall not exceed 0.048 lb TRS/3000 lbs BLS as H2S (based amount of black liquor solids fired in #4 recovery boiler); 3.4 lb/hr and 14.9 TPY.
[Rule 62-296.404(3)(d)1., F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

F.5. Visible Emissions shall be less than 20% opacity is not applicable due to moisture interference. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7)(b),F.A.C., to demonstrate compliance with the particulate matter mass emissions standard as follows:

F.5. continued:

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 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 test to the Department.

[Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

F.6. Particulate Matter emissions testing shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(4)(c)1., F.A.C., Rule 62-297.401(5), F.A.C. (EPA Methods 1 through 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed once each federal fiscal year
[Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

F.7. Visible Emissions testing (see SC #F.5.).
[Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

F.8. TRS Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-296.404(4)(c)3., F.A.C., Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C. (EPA Method 16 or 16A to measure TRS concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 for volumetric flow rate measurements, and EPA Method 3A or 3B for oxygen concentration to calculate the oxygen-corrected TRS concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

F.9. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) continuous emissions monitoring of the surrogate parameter (119 gpm, minimum 12-hr avg., of weak wash flow rate to the scrubber) shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(5)(d), F.A.C.
[Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

F.10. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) continuous emissions monitoring report shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(6), F.A.C.
[Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

F.11. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U

Common Conditions - Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills

F.12. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills Requirements in Subsection V.

Common Conditions - Periodic Monitoring

F.13. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

Common Conditions – Excess Emissions

F.14. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T.

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
031	Tall Oil Plant with a wet scrubber to control emissions.

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills.

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

Operational Parameters

G.1. Permitted Capacity. The Tall Oil operation rate shall not exceed 110 tons of crude tall oil per 24-hr period with a yearly maximum of 32,000 tons of crude tall oil.

{Permitting note: The operation rate limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability.}

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit No. 1070005-009-AC]

G.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

G.3. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) shall not exceed 0.031 lb TRS/ton of Tall Oil as 12-hr avg; 0.14 lb/hr and 0.5 TPY.
[Rule 62-296.404(3)(b)1., F.A.C.; Permit No. 1070005-009-AC]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

G.4. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) testing shall comply with the applicable requirements of Rule 62-296.404(4)(d), F.A.C., Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C. (EPA Method 16 or 16A to measure TRS concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 for volumetric flow rate measurement, and EPA Method 3A or 3B for oxygen concentration to calculate the oxygen-correct TRS, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed every 5 years.
[Permit No. 1070005-009-AC]

G.5. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). The testing shall be comprised of two runs with one run covering the entire acidulation portion of the cook and the other run covering the entire neutralization portion of the cook.
[Permit No. 1070005-009-AC]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

G.6. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) continuous monitoring device shall measure the surrogate minimum flow rates (scrubber ringheader inlet flow rate of 29 gpm and scrubber makeup flow rate of 98 gpm) during the entire cook. The scrubber medium is white liquor and must be at least digester quality type of white liquor.
[Permit No. 1070005-009-AC]

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

G.7. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

Common Conditions - Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills

G8. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills Requirements in Subsection V.

Common Conditions - Periodic Monitoring

G.9. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

Common Conditions – Excess Emissions

G.10. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T.

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
032	Noncondensible Gas (NCG) System TRS were controlled by the TRS Incinerator.

The TRS Incinerator has been removed from service. The NCG gases are now routed to the Thermal Oxidizer (EU 037) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (EU 016) for control of TRS and HAP Emissions.

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

E.U. ID No.	**Brief Description**
034	#6 Boiler with low NOx (Nitrogen Oxides) burner

This emissions unit has been removed, and replaced by the No. 7 Package Boiler (EU 044) permitted under 1070005-018-AC, issued September 20, 2002.

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
035	Chlorine Dioxide Plant with Methanol Storage Tank

Emissions Unit 035 consists of a 54 tons per day (based on a monthly average) chlorine dioxide plant and a vertical fixed roof 15,200 gallon (approximate) methanol storage tank identified as Emissions Point 01.

Emissions from the chlorine dioxide recovery system, the gases from the chlorine dioxide storage tanks and process vessels will be vented to the existing bleach plant alkaline scrubber. Emissions from the methanol storage tank will be vented to the atmosphere.

This emissions unit is regulated under the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb - Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced after July 23, 1984.

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

Operational Parameters

J.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum production rate of the chlorine dioxide plant shall not exceed 54 tons per day on a monthly average.
[Rule 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., and Construction Permit No. 1070005-005-AC]

J.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.1610(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 1070005-005-AC]

Recordkeeping Requirements

J.3. The Permittee shall maintain and keep readily accessible records indicating the dimensions of the Methanol storage tank and an analysis showing the capacity of the tank. This information shall be kept for the life of the tank.
[40 CFR 60.116(a) and (b), Subpart Kb - Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Tanks, Construction Permit No. 1070005-005-AC.]

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
036	Elemental Chlorine Free (ECF) No. 3 Bleach Plant

Emissions Unit 036 consists of an ECF bleach plant. This plant uses chlorine dioxide in the bleaching process. Emissions are controlled by a wet scrubber. This emissions unit is regulated under 40 CFR 63 Subpart S - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No. PSD-FL-264; PSD-FL-264A; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., and Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 30, 1999.

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

Operational Parameters

K.1. Permitted Capacity. The production rate of this emissions unit shall not exceed 1,350 tons per day (TPD) of air-dried bleached pulp (ADBP) as a maximum monthly average, nor 1,440 TPD ADBP as a daily maximum.
[Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-019-AC/PSD-FL-264A]

K.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not restricted, i.e. 8,760 hours per year.
[Rules 62-4.1610(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

Operating Standards

K.3. Bleaching Stage Equipment. The equipment at each bleaching stage, of the No. 3 Bleach Plant, where chlorinated compounds are introduced shall be enclosed and vented into a closed-vent system and routed to the wet scrubber stack for control. The enclosures and closed-vent system shall meet the requirements specified in Condition K.5.
[40 CFR 63.445(b)]

K.4. Chloroform air emissions. To reduce chloroform air emissions to the atmosphere from the No. 3 Bleach Plant, the Permittee shall meet the applicable effluent limitation guidelines and standards specified in 40 CFR Part 430, and shall not use hypochlorite or chlorine for bleaching in the bleaching system or line.
[40 CFR 63.445(d)(2), Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

K.5. Enclosures and Closed-Vent Systems. The enclosure and closed-vent system specified in Condition K.3 for capturing and transporting vent streams that contain HAP shall meet the following requirements:

K.5 continued:

(a) Each enclosure shall maintain negative pressure at each enclosure or hood opening as demonstrated by the procedures specified in Condition K.14. Each enclosure or hood opening closed during the initial performance test specified in 40 CFR 63.457(a) 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 Condition K.3. 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 K.13..

(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 40 CFR 63.445 shall comply with either of the following requirements:

(1) On each bypass line, the owner or operator 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 at least 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 owner or operator 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]

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 time for this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

K.6. Carbon Monoxide. Carbon monoxide emissions from the wet scrubber shall not exceed 100 lbs/hr and 324 tons per year. Carbon monoxide emissions from this emissions unit shall be minimized to the extent practicable by efficient bleaching operations.

[Rule 62-212.400(5)(c)., F.A.C. (BACT); Construction Permit No. 1070005-019-AC/PSD-FL-264A,]

K.7. Total Chlorinated HAPs. The concentration of total chlorinated HAPs at the outlet of the control device shall not exceed 10 parts per million by volume.
[63.445(c)(2); Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

K.8. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions from this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity. The visible emissions limit shall only be effective if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by plume mixing or moisture condensation. [Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

Excess Emissions

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.}

K.9. Carbon Monoxide. The test method for carbon monoxide emissions shall be EPA Method 10 to measure the CO concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the CO concentration, as incorporated in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. The performance test shall be conducted while processing 100 percent softwood. For the duration of all tests the emissions units shall be operating at permitted capacity. Permitted capacity is defined as at least 90 percent of the maximum operation rate (1,440 TPD ADBP) allowed by the permit. If it is impractible to test at permitted capacity, then the emissions unit may be tested at less than permittee capacity (i.e. 90% of the maximum operating rate allowed by the permit); in this case, subsequent emission unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, then operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purposes of additional compliance testing to regain the permitted capacity in the permit. If additional physical modification is required to attain 1,440 TPD ADBP, the permittee shall submit an application for Department approval. The compliance testing shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-019-AC/PSD-FL-264A, Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., Rules 62-212.400 and 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

K.10. Total Chlorinated HAPs**.** The test method for total chlorinated HAPs (chlorine) shall be EPA Method 26A as incorporated in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A except as modified by 40 CFR Part 63.457(b)(5)(ii). The compliance testing shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year. [Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.c., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.457(b)]

K.11. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9 as incorporated in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. The compliance testing shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264, Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.]

K.12. 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 63.445 [1, 2].

[1] As an alternative to the requirement in 40 CFR 63.457(b)(5)(ii)(F)(4), for additional testing over longer sampling times if the neutral titer is less than 0.5 milliliter (mL), the facility's sample will be acidified and titrated to the acid endpoint. If the acid titer is greater than 0.1 mL, the neutral titer will be assumed to be 0.1 mL, and the chlorine concentration will be reported as less than the calculated value. If the acid titer is less than 0.1 mL, the results will be calculated using 0.1 mL for both the neutral and acid titer.
[2] As an Alternative to Method 308 for measuring methanol, NCASI Method CI/SG/PULP-94.03 to measure methanol in air emission stream may be used. The mill analyzes only the chilled impinger samples and not the silica gel adsorbent tubes. This modified method, may only be used to measure methanol and does not apply to any of the other HAPs that can be measured by NCASI Method CI/SG/PULP-94-02.

[40 CFR63.457(b); EPA Approved Alternative Titration procedure for Method 26A dated May 6, 2003; EPA Approved Alterative Method to Method 308 (NCASI Method CI/SG/PULP-94.03) dated October 15, 2003.]

K.13. Detectable leak procedures. To measure detectable leaks for closed-vent systems as specified in Condition K.5., 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)]

K.14. Negative pressure procedures. To demonstrate negative pressure at process equipment enclosure openings as specified in Condition K.5(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)]

K.15. Bleaching HAP concentration measurement. For purposes of complying with the bleaching system requirements in § 63.445, the owner or operator shall measure the total HAP concentration as the sum of all individual chlorinated HAPs or as chlorine.

[40 CFR 63.457(h)]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

K.16. The permittee shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS, as defined in §63.2) as specified in Condition K.17. The CMS shall include a continuous recorder.
[40 CFR 63.453(a), Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

K.17. A CMS shall be operated to measure the following parameters:
(1) The pH or the oxidation/reduction potential of the gas scrubber effluent;
(2) Fan amperage of the bleaching system vent gas fan*; and
(3) The gas scrubber liquid influent flow rate.

*EPA Approved Alternative Monitoring Parameter dated December 22, 2000. EPA Alternative Monitoring Parameter dated March 3, 2003 approved monitoring the differential pressure across the fan as a backup monitoring parameter to the fan loading.
[40 CFR 63.453(c), Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

K.18. Enclosure and Closed-Vent System. The enclosure and closed-vent system shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) For each enclosure opening, a visual inspection of the closure mechanism specified in K.5.(a) shall be performed at least once during each calendar month, with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections, to ensure the opening is maintained in the closed position and sealed.

(2) The closed-vent system shall be visually inspected once during each calendar month, with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections, 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 K.5.(b) measured initially and annually by the procedures in Condition K.13.

(4) Demonstrate initially and annually that each enclosure opening is maintained at negative pressure as specified in Condition K.14.

(5) The valve or closure mechanism specified in Condition K.5.(c)(2) shall be inspected at least once during each calendar month, with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections, to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the emission point gas stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(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 K.5., 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.

K.18 Continued:

(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.

(ii) 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); EPA Approved Alternative received October 20, 2003]

K.19. Wet Scrubber Operating Parameters. The wet scrubber shall be operated in a manner consistent with the minimum pH of the scrubbing medium effluent at 8.7 s.u., the minimum fan amperage of 7.8 amps and the maximum fan amperage of 19.3 amps (or backup monitoring of fan differential pressure with the minimum of 12.5 inches of water), and the minimum scrubber recirculation flow rate of 1,085 gpm. Operation of the wet scrubber below these minimum operating parameter values (unless reestablished pursuant to the procedures of Condition K.20.) or failure to perform procedures required by 40 CFR 63 Subpart S shall constitute a violation of Condition K.7. and be reported as a period of excess emissions.

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

[40 CFR 63.453(o), Applicant Request dated 6/20/05, EPA Region IV Letters dated 12/22/00 and 03/03/03]

K.20. Wet Scrubber Operating Parameters – Reestablishment. To reestablish the value for each operating parameter required to be monitored under Condition K.17. and as stated in Condition K.19., (minimum pH of scrubbing medium effluent, minimum fan amperage, and minimum scrubber recirculation flow rate), the following procedures shall be used:

(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)]

Recordkeeping Requirements

K.21. The permittee shall maintain daily records of the following information in order to document continuous compliance with Condition Nos. K.1., K.6., K.7., and K.17.:

- Quantity of pulp processed through the No. 3 Bleach Plant in air-dried bleach tons.
- Scrubber parameters monitored per Condition K.17.

K.22. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 63.10, as shown in Table 1 of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart S.
[40 CFR 63.454(a)]

K.23. Enclosure Opening, Closed-Vent System and Closed Collection System. For each applicable enclosure opening, closed-vent system, and closed collection system, the owner or operator 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;
(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)]

K.24. New affected Process Equipment. The permittee shall record the CMS parameters specified in §63.453 and meet the requirements specified in Condition K.22., for any new affected process equipment that becomes subject to the standards of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart S due to a process change or modification.
[40 CFR 63.454(d)]

Reporting Requirements

K.25. 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)]

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

K.26. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

Common Conditions - Periodic Monitoring

K.27. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

Common Conditions – Excess Emissions

K. 28. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable SSM requirements in Section II, Condition 9.

Section III. Emissions Unit and Conditions.

Subsection L. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
044	No. 7 Package Boiler with low NOx (Nitrogen Oxides) burners. This emissions unit replaces the No. 6 Boiler (EU 034)

This emissions unit is subject to regulation under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Db, Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with less than 250 Million Btu per hour Heat Input, New and Existing Sources, BACT Determination dated 9-20-02.

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

Operational Parameters

L.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input rate for this emissions unit shall not exceed 244.63 MMBtu/hr (1-hour block average) and 394,000 MMBtu/yr.

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability.}

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No.1070005-018-AC]

L.2. Methods of Operation. The boiler shall be fired with natural gas. Pursuant to applicant request, the natural gas usage shall not exceed 394 MMCF/yr, based on 1,000 Btu/scf.
[BACT; Construction Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

L.3. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting note: The averaging time for the applicable emissions limits in this permit is based on the run time of the specified test method.}

L.4. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall be limited by the firing of natural gas.
[Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.; BACT; Construction Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

L.5. Nitrogen Oxides. Nitrogen Oxide Emissions shall not exceed 0.20 lb/MMBtu (30-day rolling avg); 48.9 lb/hr and 39.4 TPY. The 0.2 lb NO_x/MMBtu limitation shall apply at all times including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction**.**
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)3., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.44b(a)(1)(ii); 40 CFR 60.44b(h); 40 CFR 60.44b(i); 40 CFR 60.44b(l)(1); Construction Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

L.6. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter emissions shall be limited by the firing of natural gas.
[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; BACT; Construction Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

L.7. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.
[Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.43b(f); Construction Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

L.8. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions – 30 Day Performance Test. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides standards in Condition L.5. through the use of a 30-day performance test prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit.
[Permit #1070005-018-AC; 40 CFR 60.46b(e)(4); Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3., F.A.C.]

L.9. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions. During periods when compliance tests are not requested, nitrogen oxides emissions data collected pursuant to Condition Nos. L.11 through L.15. shall be used to calculate a 30-day rolling average emission rate on a daily basis and used to prepare excess emission reports, but will not be used to determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission standards. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate is calculated each steam generating unit operating day as the average of all of the hourly nitrogen oxides emission data for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days.
[Permit #1070005-018-AC; 40 CFR 60.46b(e)(4)]

L.10. Visible Emissions. The test method for Visible Emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This performance test shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.
[Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

L.11. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions discharged to the atmosphere. The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for the installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring system.
[40 CFR 60.48b(b)(1), 40 CFR 60.48b(e); Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

L.12. Continuous Monitoring System Operation. The continuous monitoring system shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns and repairs. Data shall be recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.
[40 CFR 60.48b(c)].

L.13. Continuous Monitoring System 1-hr Averages. The 1-hour average nitrogen oxides emission rates measured by the continuous nitrogen oxides monitor shall be expressed in lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under 40 CFR 60.44b. The 1-hour averages shall be calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13(b). At least 2 data points must be used to calculate each 1-hour average.
[40 CFR 60.48b(d), 40 CFR 60.13(h)]

L.14. Continuous Monitoring System Span Value. The span value for nitrogen oxides shall be 500 ppm.
[40 CFR 60.48b(e)(2)]

L.15. Back-up NOx Emission Data Collection. When nitrogen oxides emission data is not obtained because of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks and zero and span adjustments, emission data will be obtained by using standby monitoring systems, EPA Method 7, EPA Method 7A, or other approved reference methods to provide emission data for a minimum of 75 percent of the operating hours in each steam generating unit operating day, in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days.
[40 CFR 60.48b(f)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

L.16. Recordkeeping. The permittee shall maintain records of the following information for each steam generating unit-operating day:

(1) Calendar date.
(2) The average hourly nitrogen oxides emissions rates (expressed as NO2) in lb/MMBtu heat input measure or predicted.
(3) The 30-day average nitrogen oxides emission rates calculated at the end of each steam generating unit operating day from the measured or predicted hourly nitrogen oxide emission rates for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days.
(4) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days when the calculated 30-day average nitrogen oxides emission rates are in excess of the 0.2 lb NO_x/MMBtu

L.16. Continued:

standard, with the reasons for such excess emissions as well as a description of corrective actions taken.

(5) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days for which pollutant data have not been obtained, including reasons for not obtaining sufficient data and a description of corrective actions taken.

(6) Identification of the times when emission data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates and the reasons for excluding data.

(7) Identification of "F" factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.

(8) Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the continuous monitoring system.

(9) Description of any modifications to the continuous monitoring system that could affect the ability of the continuous monitoring system to comply with Performance Specification 2 or 3.

(10) Results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under Appendix F, Procedure 1.

[40 CFR 60.49b(g)]

L.17. Recordkeeping- Continuous Monitoring Records. All continuous monitoring records shall be maintained for a period of 5 years.
[40 CFR 60.49b(o); Rule 62-213.440(1)b., F.A.C.]

L.18. Test Reporting. Reports of the required compliance tests shall be filed with the Air Compliance Section of this Office as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last test is completed. The test report shall include the performance evaluation of the CEMS using the applicable performance specification stated in 40 CFR 60 Appendix B.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.49b(b)]

L.19. Reporting – Excess Emissions. The permittee shall submit excess emissions reports for any excess emissions, which occurred during the reporting period. Excess emissions are defined as any calculated 30-day rolling average nitrogen oxides emission rate, as determined by 40 CFR 60.46b(e) {and stated in Condition No. L.9.}, which exceeds the 0.2 lb NO_x/MMBtu standard. The reporting period is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted by the 30th day following the end of each six-month period. At the Permittee's option, these reports maybe submitted on a calendar quarter basis.

NOTE: The permittee may submit electronic *quarterly* reports for NOx in lieu of submitting the written reports stated above. The format of each quarterly electronic report shall be coordinated with the District Air Program. The electronic report(s) shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter and shall be accompanied by a certification statement from the Responsible Official indicating whether compliance with the applicable emission standards and minimum data requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart Db was achieved during the reporting period. Before submitting reports in the electronic format, the Permittee shall coordinate with the District Air Program to obtain their agreement to submit reports in this alternative format.

[40 CFR 60.49b(h)(2), (4), 40 CFR 60.49b(i), 40 CFR 60.49b(s), 40 CFR 60.49b(v)]

L.20. The permittee shall comply with the applicable reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions.
[Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

Common Conditions - Excess Emissions

L.21. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T.

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

L.22. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

Common Conditions - Periodic Monitoring

L.23. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

Section III. Emissions Unit and Conditions.

Subsection M. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
045	Wide-web Flexographic Printers

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

Operational Parameters

M.1. Permitted Capacity. The Permittee shall apply no more than :

a) 400 kg per month, for every month, of organic HAP on the product and packaging wide-web flexographic printing presses; or
b) 500 kg per month, for every month, of inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvents, thinners, reducers, and other materials on product and packaging wide-web flexographic printing presses.

[40 CFR 63.821(b)]

Recordkeeping

M.2. Total Volume and Organic HAP Content. The permittee shall maintain records of the total volume and organic HAP content of each material applied on the product and packaging, wide-web flexographic printing presses during each month. The owner or operator shall maintain these records for five years, and upon request, submit them to the Department.
[40 CFR 63.829(e)]

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart KK Applicability

M.3. In the event that the Permittee does not comply with the criterion of Condition M.1. in any month, starting with that month, the facility is subject to all relevant requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart KK and is no longer eligible to use the provisions of Condition M.1., even if in subsequent months the affected source does comply with the criteria of Condition. M.1. The Permittee shall then comply with the applicable standards of 40 CFR 63, Subpart KK and apply for and obtain all necessary air permits.
[40 CFR 63.821(c), 40 CFR 63.826(a)]

Section III. Emissions Unit and Conditions.

Subsection N. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
037	Thermal Oxidizer with a wet, SO2 Scrubber followed by a Candle Mist Eliminator Filter for SAM reduction.

Sulfur from the LVHC NCG streams from the batch NCG system (NCGs from the Batch Digester System) is removed via a spray tower pre-scrubber prior to destruction in the Thermal Oxidizer or the backup control device, the No. 4 Combination Boiler. A second, spray tower pre-scrubber is used to remove sulfur from the LVHC NCG streams from the continuous NCG System (NCGs from the MEE system) prior to destruction in the Thermal Oxidizer or the backup control device, the No. 4 Combination Boiler.

NCGs from the Turpentine Condensing system and the Condensate Stripper System are vented directly to the Thermal Oxidizer for destruction, or to the backup control device, the No. 4 Combination Boiler.

This emissions unit is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB – Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills; Rule 62-212.400(2)(a)2.b., F.A.C., - PCP Exemptions, and Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills.

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

Operational Parameters

N.0. Permitted Capacity- Digester System. The pulp production rate for the digester system shall not exceed 118 TPH and 1850 TPD ADUP (Air Dried Unbleached Pulp) as a monthly average.

{Permitting note: The limitation has been placed in the permit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the mill's rated capacity and that the thermal oxidizer is receiving all of the NCGs and SOGs generated for destruction. Regular record keeping is required to account for all periods that NCGs and/or SOGs are being delivered to the thermal oxidizer. The owner or operator is expected to determine the mill's operating rate whenever emission testing is required}

[Rule 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; Construction Permit No. AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

N.1. Method of Operation. This emissions unit is designed to incinerate NCGs and SOGs and to utilize their fuel value. Natural gas shall be the startup fuel and as a makeup fuel to maintain the minimum destruction temperature.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

N.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for these emissions units are not limited.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

N.3. Total HAP Emissions. Each equipment system listed below[1] shall be enclosed and vented (as specified in Condition No. N.4.) into a closed-vent system and routed to the Thermal Oxidizer (primary control device) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (secondary control device) for total HAP emission reduction.

- **Batch Digester System**
- **Nos. 1 –4 MEE System**
- **Turpentine Condensing System**
- **Condensate Stripper System**

[1] In accordance with 40 CFR 63.443(a), the facility is required to control the total HAP emissions from the LVHC system as defined as the collection of equipment including the digester, turpentine recovery (condensers, decanters, turpentine storage tanks), evaporator, steam stripper systems, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.
[40 CFR 63.443(c), 40 CFR 63.443(d)(1); 40 CFR 63.443(d)(2)]

Operating Standards

N.4. Enclosures and Closed-Vent Systems Requirements**.** Each enclosure and closed-vent system specified in Condition No. N.3. 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. N.17. Each enclosure or hood opening closed during the initial performance test specified in §§ 63.457(a) 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 Condition No. N.4. 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. N.16.

N.4. Continued:

(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 N.4. and N.8. 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]

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 time for this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

N.5. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Emissions. TRS emissions shall not exceed 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour block average; and 0.20 lb/hr and 0.89 TPY.
[Rule 62-296.404(3)(f)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

N.6. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions. SO2 emissions shall not exceed 31.3 lb/hr and 137.2 TPY
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

N.7. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall be not exceed 20% Opacity. A visible emissions limit shall be effective only if the visible emissions measurement can be made without being substantially affected by plume mixing or moisture condensation. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7)(b),F.A.C.; as follows:
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 test to the Department.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; Rule 62-296.404(2)(b); Rule 62-297.310(7)(b)]

N.8. Total HAP Reduction. The Thermal Oxidizer shall reduce the total HAP concentration at the outlet of the Thermal Oxidizer to 20 parts per million by volume or less corrected to 10 percent oxygen on a dry basis.
[40 CFR 63.443(d)(2); Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

N.9. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Emissions. It is assumed that compliance with the TRS emissions limit in Condition N.4. is achieved by maintaining the minimum temperature of 1200°F and the 0.5 second residence time.
[Rule 62-296.404(3)(a)1., F.A.C.;40 CFR 60.283(a)(1)(iii); 40 CFR 63.443(d)(3); Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

N.10. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions. The test method for Sulfur dioxide shall be EPA Method 6C to measure the SO_2 concentration and Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This test shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year.
[Rule 62-297.401(6)(c), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

N.11. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This test shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year. See Condition. No. N.7.

[Rule 62-297.401(9), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

N.12. 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)]

N.13. 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 63.445 [1,2]

[1] As an alternative to the requirement in 40 CFR 63.457(b)(5)(ii)(F)(4), for additional testing over longer sampling times if the neutral titer is less than 0.5 milliliter (mL), the facility's sample will be acidified and titrated to the acid endpoint. If the acid titer is greater than 0.1 mL, the neutral titer will be assumed to be 0.1 mL, and the chlorine concentration will be reported as less than the calculated value. If the acid titer is less than 0.1 mL, the results will be calculated using 0.1 mL for both the neutral and acid titer.

N.13. continued:

[2] As an Alternative to Method 308 for measuring methanol, NCASI Method CI/SG/PULP-94.03 to measure methanol in air emission stream may be used. The mill analyzes only the chilled impinger samples and not the silica gel adsorbent tubes. This modified method, may only be used to measure methanol and does not apply to any of the other HAPs that can be measured by NCASI Method CI/SG/PULP-94-02.

[63.457(b); EPA Approved Alternative Titration procedure for Method 26A dated May 6, 2003; EPA Approved Alternative to Method 308 (NCASI Method CI/SG/PULP-94.03) dated October 15, 2003]

N.14. Oxygen Concentration Correction Procedures. To demonstrate compliance with the total HAP concentration limit of 20 ppmv in **Condition N. 8.** the concentration measured using the methods specified in Condition N.13.(5) shall be corrected to 10 percent oxygen using the following procedures:

(1) The emission rate correction factor and excess air integrated sampling and analysis procedures of Methods 3A or 3B of Part 60, Appendix A shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration. The samples shall be taken at the same time that the HAP samples are taken.

(2) The concentration corrected to 10 percent oxygen shall be computed using the following equation:

$$C_c = C_m\left(\frac{10.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2d}}\right)$$

where:

C_c = Concentration of total HAP corrected to 10 percent oxygen, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

C_m = Concentration of total HAP dry basis, parts per million by volume, as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

$\%0_{2d}$ = Concentration of oxygen, dry basis, percent by volume.

[63.457(k)]

N.15. Enclosure and Closed-Vent System - Inspections. Each enclosure and closed-vent system used to comply with **Condition N.3.** shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) For each enclosure opening, a visual inspection of the closure mechanism specified in **Condition N.3.(a)** shall be performed once during each calendar moth, with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections, to ensure the opening is maintained in the closed position and sealed.

(2) Each closed-vent system shall be visually inspected once during each calendar month, with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections , 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.

N.15. continued:

(3) For positive pressure closed-vent systems or portions of closed-vent systems, demonstrate no detectable leaks as specified in Condition N.3.(b) measured initially and annually by the procedures in **Condition N.16**.

(4) Demonstrate initially and annually that each enclosure opening is maintained at negative pressure as specified in **Condition N.17**.

(5) The valve or closure mechanism specified in Condition N.3.(c)(2) shall be inspected at least once during each calendar month, with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections, to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the emission point gas stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(6) If an inspection required by **Condition No. N.15.(1) through N.15.(5)** identifies visible defects in ductwork, piping, enclosures or connections to covers required in Condition No. N.3., 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.
   (ii) 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), EPA Approved Alterative received October 20, 2003]

N.16. Detectable leak procedures. To measure detectable leaks for closed-vent systems as specified in Condition N.3. 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)]

N.17. Negative pressure procedures. To demonstrate negative pressure at process equipment enclosure openings as specified in **Condition N.3.(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.

[63.457(e)]

Monitoring Requirements

N.18. Batch Pre-Scrubber**.** The Batch Pre-Scrubber shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor the scrubber liquid flow rate. The minimum flow rate shall be 99 gallons per minute.

{Permitting Note: The averaging time for this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method, i.e. a 3-hour block average. Monitoring frequency shall be every 15 minutes.}
[November 26, 2002 Performance Testing Results]

N.19. Continuous Pre-Scrubber**.** The Continuous Pre-Scrubber shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor the scrubber liquid flow rate. The minimum flow rate shall be 99 gallons per minute.

{Permitting Note: The averaging time for this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method, i.e. a 3-hour block average. Monitoring frequency shall be every 15 minutes.}
[November 26, 2002 Performance Testing Results]

N.20. Thermal Oxidizer – Temperature/Oxygen. The Thermal Oxidizer shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor temperature at the back end of the first pass of the unit. The Thermal Oxidizer shall also be equipped with devices to continuously monitor oxygen at the point of combustion. The temperature device shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±1 percent of the temperature being measured. The oxygen monitors shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 0.1 percent oxygen by volume.
[Rule 62-296.404(5)(c), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.284(b)(1); 40 CFR 63.453(b); Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; EPA Region IV letter dated 03/03/03]

N.21. SO2 Scrubber. The SO2 Scrubber shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor the scrubber recirculation flow rate and the scrubber medium effluent pH. The minimum flow rate shall be 294 gallons per minute and minimum pH shall be 6.7 s.u.

{Permitting Note: The averaging time for this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method, i.e. a 3-hour block average. Monitoring frequency shall be every 15 minutes.}
[November 26, 2002 Performance Testing Results]

N.22. Operating Parameters – Thermal Oxidizer - Minimum/Maximum. The Thermal Oxidizer shall be operated in a manner consistent with the minimum temperature of 1200°F. Except as provided in **Condition N.23.,** operation of the Thermal Oxidizer below this minimum operating parameter value or failure to perform procedures required by 40 CFR 63 Subpart S shall constitute a violation of **Condition N.8.** and be reported as a period of excess emissions.
[40 CFR 63.453(o)]

N.23. Operating Parameters – Reestablishment/Establishment. To reestablish the value for each operating parameter required to be monitored under Condition N.20. and as stated in N.22., 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)]

Excess Emissions

N.24. Periods of excess emissions reported under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A shall not be a violation of Conditions N.4. AND N.8., provided that the time of excess emissions (excluding periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction) divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed 1% for the Thermal Oxidizer and No. 4 Combination Boiler combined.
[40 CFR 63.443(e)1; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

N.25. This emissions unit is subject to the SSM requirements in Condition II.9.

Recordkeeping Requirements

N.26. 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)]

N.27. 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;
(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)]

N.28. The owner or operator shall record the CMS parameters specified in §63.453 and meet the requirements specified in Condition N.26. 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)]

Reporting Requirements

N.29. The Permittee shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A as specified in Table 1.
[40 CFR 63.455(a)]

N.30. The permittee shall submit, with the initial notification report specified under §63.9(b)(2) of subpart A of this part and paragraph (a) of this section and update on a two- year basis (from the date of the initial notification report submittal), a non-binding control strategy report containing, at a minimum, the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section in addition to the information required in §63.9(b)(2) of subpart A of this Part 63.

N.30. continued:

(1) A description of the emission controls or process modifications selected for compliance with the control requirements in this standard.

(2) A compliance schedule, including the dates by which each step toward compliance will be reached for each emission point or sets of emission points. At a minimum, the list of dates shall include:

(i) The date by which the major study(s) for determining the compliance strategy will be completed;

(ii) The date by which contracts for emission controls or process modifications will be awarded, or the date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of major components to accomplish emission controls or process changes;

(iii) The date by which on-site construction, installation of emission control equipment, or a process change is to be initiated;

(iv) The date by which on-site construction, installation of emissions control equipment, or a process change is to be completed;

(v) The date by which final compliance is to be achieved;

(vi) For compliance with paragraph §63.440(d)(3)(ii), the tentative dates by which compliance with effluent limitation guidelines and standards intermediate pollutant load effluent reductions and as available, all the dates for the best available technology's milestones reported in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System authorized under section 402 of the Clean Water Act and for the best professional milestones in the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program under 40 CFR 430.24 (b)(2); and

(vii) The date by which the final compliance tests will be performed.

(3) Until compliance is achieved, revisions or updates shall be made to the control strategy report required by paragraph (b) of this section indicating the progress made towards completing the installation of the emission controls or process modifications during the 2-year period.

[40 CFR 63.455(b)]

N.31. New Affected Process Equipment. The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A as specified in Table 1 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)]

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

N.33. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

Common Conditions - Periodic Monitoring

N.34. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

Common Conditions - Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills

N.36. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills Requirements in Subsection V.

General Provisions

N.37. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A.

N.38. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A.

Section III. Emissions Unit and Conditions.

Subsection O. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
046	Condensate Stripper System.

The Condensate Stripper System consists of a stripper, which removes HAPS from collected mill condensates.

NCGs from the Digesters, Multiple Effect evaporators, and Turpentine Condensing system and the stripper off-gases (SOGs) from the Condensate Stripper System are vented directly to the Thermal Oxidizer for destruction or the backup control device, the No. 4 Combination Boiler.

This emissions unit is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB – Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills; Rule 62-212.400(2)(a)2.b., F.A.C., - PCP Exemptions, and Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills.

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

Operational Parameters

O.1. Permitted Capacity – Condensate Steam Stripper**.** The condensate flow rate to the condensate steam stripper shall not exceed 800 gallons per minute.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

O.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for these emissions units are not limited.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

O.3. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Emissions – Condensate Steam Stripper. The gaseous emissions from this emissions unit shall be collected and incinerated in either the Thermal Oxidizer (EU 037) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (EU 016).
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; 40 CFR 63.446(f)]

O.4. Pulping Process Condensates. The pulping process condensates from the following equipment systems[1] shall be treated to the extent necessary to meet the requirements specified in Conditions O.5, and O.9.:

- Turpentine Decanter Underflow
- Blow Heat Secondary Condenser
- Pre-evaporator 1st and 2nd Effect Foul Condensate Pumps
- Pre-Evaporator Hotwell Pump
- NCG Condensate Tank
- Boiler Condensate Return Pump
- Pre-evaporator 3rd Effect Foul Condensate Pump
- Pre-evaporator 1st and 2nd Effect Contaminated Condensate Pump
- Condensate Pre-Heaters
- Reflux Condenser

[1] Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.446(b), equipment systems for the purpose of this condition shall include: each digester system, each turpentine recovery system, each evaporator system condensate from: a) the vapors from each stage where weak liquor is introduced (feed stages) and b) each evaporator vacuum system for each stage where weak liquor is introduced (feed stages), each HVLC collection system; and each LVHC collection system.
[40 CFR 63.446(b)]

O.5. Pulping Process Condensates – Collection. The pulping process condensates generated, produced, or associated with the equipment systems listed in Condition O.4. that in total contain a total HAP mass of 7.2 pounds or more of total HAP per ton of ODP for unbleached production and 11.1 pounds or more of total HAP per ton of ODP for bleached production shall be treated to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of Conditions O. 6.- O.10. [1]

[1] For purposes of meeting this requirement, the permittee may meet a prorated mass standard that is calculated by prorating the applicable mass standard for bleached and unbleached pulp products (11.1 lb/Ton ODP and 7.2 lb/Ton ODP, respectively) by the ratio of tons of bleached and unbleached ODP based on a 15-day rolling average.

[40 CFR 63.446(c)(3); 40 CFR 63.446(i); Georgia Pacific Letter dated November 12, 2002; Initial Performance Test Report dated November 18, 2002]

O.6. Pulping Process Condensates – Closed Collection System. The pulping process condensates collected pursuant to Condition O.5., shall be conveyed in a closed collection system that is designed and operated to meet the individual drain system requirements specified in Condition Nos. Q.1., Q.2, and Q.3. (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RR, §§63.960, 63.961, and 63.962), except the closed vent systems shall be routed to the Thermal Oxidizer (primary control device) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (secondary control device) and the enclosures and closed-vent systems requirements specified in Condition S.4. shall be met instead of in accordance with § 63.693 as specified in Condition Q.3.(a)(3)(ii), (b)(3)(ii)(A), and (b)(5)(iii).
[40 CFR 63.446(d)(1)]

O.7. Closed Collection System - Foul Condensate Tank – Detectable Leaks. The fixed roof and all openings (access hatches, sampling ports, gauge wells) shall be designed and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, and vented into a closed-vent system that meets the requirements in Condition No. P.4. and routed to the Thermal Oxidizer or the No. 4 Combination Boiler as a backup control device.
[40 CFR 63.446(d)(2)(i)]

O.8. Closed Collection System - Foul Condensate Tank – Openings. Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that the tank contains pulping process condensates or any HAP removed from a pulping process condensate stream except when it is necessary to use the opening for sampling, removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.
[40 CFR 63.446(d)(2)(ii)]

O.9. Pulping Process Condensates – Treatment. Each pulping process condensate collected pursuant to Condition No. O.5. shall be treated to the extent necessary in the Condensate Steam Stripper (EU 046) to reduce or destroy the total HAPs by at least 92 percent or more by weight.

[40 CFR 63.446(e)(5); 40 CFR 63.446(i); Georgia Pacific Letter dated November 12, 2002; Initial Performance Test Report dated November 18, 2002]

O.10. Pulping Process Condensates – HAP emissions. Each HAPs removed from a pulping process condensate stream during treatment and handling under either Conditions O. 5. through O.9., shall be enclosed and vented (as specified in Condition No. S.4.) into a closed-vent system and routed to the Thermal Oxidizer (primary control device) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (secondary control device) for total HAP emission reduction.
[40 CFR 63.446(f)]

For each steam stripper system used to treat the pulping process condensates to reduce or destroy the total HAPs by at least 92 percent or more by weight, periods of excess emissions shall not be a violation of Conditions O3-O10 provided that the time of excess emissions (including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction) divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed 10 percent.
[40 CFR 63.446(g)]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

O.11. Condensate Steam Stripper. A CMS shall be operated to measure the following parameters
(1) The steam feed to stripper/condensate feed to stripper ratio; and
(2) The process wastewater column feed temperature.
[40 CFR 63.453(g); EPA Region IV letter dated 03/03/03]

O.12. Parameters – Condensate Steam Stripper - Minimum/Maximum. The Condensate Steam Stripper shall be operated in a manner consistent with the minimum steam-to-condensate ratio of 0.16 and a minimum temperature of the condensate feed of 160°F. Operation of the Condensate Steam Stripper below these minimum operating parameter values or failure to perform procedures required by 40 CFR 63 Subpart S shall constitute a violation of Condition O.9. and be reported as a period of excess emissions. The monitoring frequency and averaging time for both parameters shall be every 15 minutes and 3-hour block averages, respectively.
[40 CFR 63.453(o); Condensate Treatment data dated September/October 2002]

O.13. Operating Parameters –Condensate Steam Stripper– Reestablishment/Establishment. To reestablish the value for each operating parameter required to be monitored under O.11. and stated in O.12., 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)]

O.14. Condensate Collection**.** A CMS shall be operated to measure the condensate collected pursuant to Condition O.5. as follows:

Flow Meter K20	▪ Pre-evaporator 1st and 2nd Effect foul Condensate Pump ▪ Pre-evaporator Hotwell pump ▪ NCG Condensate Tank ▪ Boiler Condensate Tank Return Pump ▪ Pre-evaporator 3rd Effect Foul Condensate Pump
Flow Meter K21	▪ Turpentine Decanter Underflow ▪ Blow Heat Secondary Condenser
Flow Meter K03	▪ Pre-evaporator 1st and 2nd Effect Contaminated Condensate Pump

The permittee shall determine the actual collection of condensate in pounds per oven-dried tons of unbleached pulp on a daily basis and averaged over a 15-day period (rolling average) using the flow data from the meters identified above, the bleach grade pulp production (daily), the unbleached grade pulp production (daily), and the methanol concentration factors specified in Condition O.15.
[40 CFR 63.453(i)]

O.15. Operating Parameters – Condensate Collection. The methanol concentration factors used to determine the actual condensate collection in pounds per oven-dried tons of unbleached pulp are as follows: 3274 ppm for the streams monitored by flow meter K20, 1531 ppm for the streams monitored by flow meter K03, and 2264 ppm for the streams monitored by flow meter K21.

The methanol concentration factors may be reestablished based on the results of additional performance tests. Should the mill make a significant change to the system, performance testing will be conducted following the changes to either confirm the current concentration factors or to reestablish them.
[Condensate Collection Characterization Study & Performance Test dated September 26 /October 10, 2002]

O16. Pulping Process Condensate Closed Collection System- Inspections. Each pulping process condensate closed collection system used to comply with Conditions O.6. through O.8., shall comply with the following:

(1) Each pulping process condensate closed collection system shall be visually inspected once during each calendar month, with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections, and shall comply with the inspection and monitoring requirements specified in Condition Q.4. (40 CFR 63.964 of Subpart RR), except:
   (i) Owners or operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of Conditions O.15. through O.17. instead of the requirements specified in Condition Q.4. (a)(1)(vi) and (b)(3) [40 CFR 63.964(a)(1)(vi) and (b)(3) of Subpart RR].
   (ii) Owners or operators shall comply with the inspection and monitoring requirements for closed-vent systems and control devices specified in Conditions S.12 and S.17 instead of the requirements specified in Condition Q.4.(a)(2) [40 CFR 63.964(a)(2) of Subpart RR].

(2) Each condensate tank used in the closed collection system shall be operated with no detectable leaks as specified in Condition O.7. measured initially and annually by the procedures specified in Condition O.21.

(3) If an inspection required by this condition identifies visible defects in the closed collection system, or if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million or greater above background is measured, then corrective actions specified in Condition Q.4.(b) [40 CFR 63.964(b) of Subpart RR] shall be taken.

[40 CFR 63.453(l), EPA Approved Alternative received October 20, 2003]

Recordkeeping

O.18. The owner or operator shall record the CMS parameters described in Conditions O.11., O.12., O.14. and O.15., and comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 63.10, as shown in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S, Table 1, for any new pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the 40 CFR 63 Subpart S standards in this subpart due to a process change or modification.
[40 CFR 63.454(d)]

O.19. The owner or operator 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;
(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)]

Test methods and procedures

O.20. Annual Test Requirements. An annual performance test is required for all emission sources subject to the limitations in 40 CFR 63.446.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.c., F.A.C.]

O.21. 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).
[40 CFR 63.457(c)]

O.22. Detectable leak procedures. To measure detectable leaks for pulping process wastewater collection systems as specified in Condition O.7., 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)]

O.23. Condensate HAP concentration measurement. The owner or operator shall measure the total HAP concentration as methanol.
[40 CFR 63.457(g)]

O.24. Liquid stream calculations. To demonstrate compliance with the mass flow rate, mass per megagram of ODP, and percent reduction requirements for liquid streams specified in §63.446, the owner or operator shall use the procedures in 40 CFR 63.457(j).
[40 CFR 63.457(j)]

O.25. Condensate segregation procedures. The following procedures shall be used to demonstrate compliance with the condensate segregation requirements specified in §63.446(c).

(1) To demonstrate compliance with the percent mass requirements specified in §63.446(c)(2), the procedures specified in paragraphs (m)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section shall be performed.

(i) Determine the total HAP mass of all condensates from each equipment system listed in §63.446(b)(1) through (b)(3) using the procedures specified in paragraphs (c) and (j) of this section.

(ii) Multiply the total HAP mass determined in paragraph (1)(i) of this Condition by 0.65 to determine the target HAP mass for the high-HAP fraction condensate stream or streams.

(iii) Compliance with the segregation requirements specified in §63.446(c)(2) is demonstrated if the condensate stream or streams from each equipment system listed in §63.446(b)(1) through (3) being treated as specified in §63.446(e) contain at least as much total HAP mass as the target total HAP mass determined in paragraph (1)(ii) of this Condition.

(2) To demonstrate compliance with the percent mass requirements specified in §63.446(c)(3), the procedures specified in paragraphs (2)(i) through (ii) of this Condition shall be performed.

(i) Determine the total HAP mass contained in the high-HAP fraction condensates from each equipment system listed in §63.446(b)(1) through (b)(3) and the total condensates streams from the equipment systems listed in §63.446(b)(4) and (b)(5), using the procedures specified in paragraphs (c) and (j) of this section.

(ii) Compliance with the segregation requirements specified in § 63.446(c)(3) is demonstrated if the total HAP mass determined in paragraph (2)(i) of this Condition is equal to or greater than the appropriate mass requirements specified in § 63.446(c)(3).
[63.457(m)]

General Provisions

O.26. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A.

O.27. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A.

Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

O.28. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

Common Conditions - Periodic Monitoring

O.29. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

O.30. This emissions unit is also subject to the SSM requirements in Condition II.9.

Subsection Q. 40 CFR Part 63, Applicable Subpart RR Common Conditions.

Sub-section	EU No.	Description	Page
C	016	#4 COMBINATION BOILER	18
N	037	THERMAL OXIDIZER	55
O	046	CONDENSATE STRIPPER SYSTEM	65

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

Q.1. Applicability. The provisions of this subpart apply to the control of air emissions from individual drain systems for which another subpart of 40 CFR parts 60, 61, or 63 references the use of this subpart for such air emission control. These air emission standards for individual drain systems are placed here for administrative convenience and only apply to those owners and operators of facilities subject to the other subparts that reference this subpart. The provisions of 40 CFR 63 subpart A - General Provisions do not apply to this subpart except as noted in the subpart that references this subpart.
[40 CFR 63.960]

Q.2. Definitions. All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given to them in the Act and in this section. If a term is defined in both this section and in another subpart that references the use of this subpart, then the definition in this subpart shall take precedence when implementing this subpart.

Closure device means a cap, cover, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting that, when the device is secured in the closed position, prevents or reduces air emissions to the atmosphere by blocking an opening to the individual drain system. Closure devices include devices that are detachable (e.g., a plug or manhole cover), manually operated (e.g., a hinged access lid or hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring-loaded pressure relief valve).

Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed in accordance with relevant standards (e.g., ANSI B31-3) and good engineering practices.

Individual drain system means a stationary system used to convey regulated-material to a waste management unit or to discharge or disposal. The term includes hard-piping, all drains and junction boxes, together with their associated sewer lines and other junction boxes (e.g., manholes, sumps, and lift stations) conveying regulated material. For the purpose of this subpart, an individual drain system is not a drain and collection system that is designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting rainfall runoff (e.g., stormwater sewer system) and is segregated from all other individual drain systems.

Junction box means a sump, manhole, or access point to a sewer line or a lift station.

Regulated-material means the wastewater streams, residuals, and any other materials specified by the referencing subpart to be managed in accordance with the standards under this subpart.

Sewer line means a lateral, trunk line, branch line, or other conduit used to convey regulated-material to a downstream waste management unit. Sewer lines include pipes, grates, and trenches.

Q.2. Continued:

Waste management unit means the equipment, structure, or device used to convey, store, treat, or dispose of regulated-material. Examples of waste management units include: wastewater tanks, surface impoundments, individual drain systems, and biological wastewater treatment units. Examples of equipment that may be waste management units include containers, air flotation units, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units.

Water seal means a seal pot, p-leg trap, or other type of trap filled with water (e.g., flooded sewers that maintain liquid levels adequate to prevent air flow through the system) that creates a liquid barrier between the sewer line and the atmosphere. The liquid level of the seal must be maintained in the vertical leg of a drain in order to be considered a water seal.
[40 CFR 63.961]

Q.3. (a) The permittee subject to this subpart shall control air emissions from the individual drain system using one or a combination of the following:

(1) Covers, water seals, and other air emission control equipment as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) Hard-piping.

(3) Venting of the individual drain system through a closed vent system to a control device in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) The individual drain system is designed and operated such that an internal pressure in the vapor headspace in the system is maintained at a level less than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, and

(ii) The closed vent system and control device are designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §63.693 in 40 CFR 63 Subpart DD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Standards from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations.

(b) Owners and operators controlling air emissions from an individual drain system in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The individual drain system shall be designed to segregate the organic vapors from regulated material managed in the controlled individual drain system from entering any other individual drain system that is not controlled for air emissions in accordance with the standards specified in this subpart.

(2) Drain control requirements. Each drain shall be equipped with either a water seal or a closure device in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) When a water seal is used, the water seal shall be designed such that either:

(A) The outlet to the pipe discharging the regulated-material extends below the liquid surface in the water seal of the drain; or

(B) A flexible shield or other device is installed which restricts wind motion across the open space between the outlet of the pipe discharging the regulated material and the drain.

Q.3. Continued:

(ii) When a closure device is used (e.g., securing a cap or plug on a drain that is not receiving regulated-material), the closure device shall be designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the drain opening and the closure device.

(3) Junction box control requirements. Each junction box shall be equipped with controls as follows:

(i) The junction box shall be equipped with a closure device (e.g., manhole cover, access hatch) that is designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the junction box opening and the closure device.

(ii) If the junction box is vented, the junction box shall be vented in accordance with the following requirements:

(A) The junction box shall be vented through a closed vent system to a control device except as provided for in paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(B) of this section. The closed vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance in accordance with the standards specified in § 63.693.

(B) As an alternative to paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(A) of this section, the owner or operator may vent the junction box directly to the atmosphere when all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The junction box is filled and emptied by gravity flow (i.e., there is no pump) or is operated with no more than slight fluctuations in the liquid level. Large changes in the size of the junction box vapor headspace created by using a pump to repeatedly empty and then refill the junction box do not meet this condition.

(2) The vent pipe installed on the junction box shall be at least 90 centimeters in length and no greater than 10 centimeters in nominal inside diameter.

(3) Water seals are installed at the liquid entrance(s) to or exit from the junction box to restrict ventilation in the individual drain system and between components in the individual drain system. The owner or operator shall demonstrate (e.g., by visual inspection or smoke test) upon request by the Administrator that the junction box water seal is properly designed and restricts ventilation.

(4) Sewer line control requirements. Each sewer line shall not be open to the atmosphere and shall be covered or closed in a manner such that there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the sewer line joints, seals, or other emission interfaces.

(5) Operating requirements. The owner or operator shall operate the air emission controls required by paragraphs (b)(2) through (b)(4) of this section in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) Each closure device shall be maintained in a closed position whenever regulated-material is in the individual drain system except when it is necessary to remove or open the closure device for sampling or removing material in the individual drain system, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

Q.3. Continued:

(ii) Each drain equipped with a water seal and open to the atmosphere shall be operated to ensure that the liquid in the water seal is maintained at the appropriate level. Examples of acceptable means for complying with this provision include but are not limited to using a flow-monitoring device indicating positive flow from a main to a branch water line supplying a trap; continuously dripping water into the trap using a hose; or regular visual observations.

(iii) Each closed-vent system and the control device used to comply with paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(A) of this section shall be operated in accordance with the standards specified in 40 CFR 63.693.
[40 CFR 63.962]

Q.4. Inspection and monitoring requirements.

(a) The permittee shall inspect the individual drain system in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) The individual drain system shall be visually inspected by the permittee as follows to check for defects that could result in air emissions to the atmosphere.

(i) The permittee shall visually inspect each drain as follows:

(A) In the case when the drain is using a water seal to control air emissions, the permittee shall verify appropriate liquid levels are being maintained and identify any other defects that could reduce water seal control effectiveness.

(B) In the case when the drain is using a closure device to control air emissions, the permittee shall visually inspect each drain to verify that the closure device is in place and there are no defects. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the closure devices; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing plugs, caps, or other closure devices.

(ii) The permittee shall visually inspect each junction box to verify that closure devices are in place and there are no defects. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the closure devices; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices.

(iii) The permittee shall visually inspect the unburied portion of each sewer line to verify that all closure devices are in place and there are no defects.
Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the sewer line joints, seals, or other emission interfaces.

(iv) The permittee shall perform the inspections initially at the time of installation of the water seals and closure devices for the individual drain system and, thereafter, at least once every year.

(v) In the event that a defect is detected, the permittee shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section.

(vi) The permittee shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.965(a) of this subpart.

Q.4. Continued:

(2) The permittee shall inspect and monitor the closed-vent system and the control device in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.693 in 40 CFR 63 subpart DD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Standards from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations.

(b) The permittee shall repair all detected defects as follows:

(1) The permittee shall make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 5 calendar days after detection and repair shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than 15 calendar days after detection except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(2) Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 15 calendar days if the owner or operator determines that repair of the defect requires emptying or temporary removal from service of the individual drain system and no alternative capacity is available at the facility site to accept the regulated-material normally managed in the individual drain system. In this case, the owner or operator shall repair the defect at the next time the process or unit that is generating the regulated-material managed in the individual drain system stops operation. Repair of the defect shall be completed before the process or unit resumes operation.

(3) The permittee shall maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.965(a)(3) of this subpart.
[40 CFR 63.964]

Q.5. Recordkeeping requirements. (a) Each permittee complying with §63.962(a)(1) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain the following records:

(1) A written site-specific individual drain system inspection plan that includes a drawing or schematic of the individual drain system and identifies each drain, junction box, and sewer line location.

(2) A record of the date that each inspection required by § 63.964(a) of this subpart is performed.

(3) When applicable, a record for each defect detected during inspections required by § 63.964(a) of this subpart that includes the following information: the location of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of detection, the corrective action taken to repair the defect, and the date that the corrective action was completed. In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in accordance with the provisions of § 63.964(b)(2) of this section, the permittee shall also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected.

(b) Owners and operators that use a closed-vent system and a control device in accordance with the provisions of § 63.962 shall prepare and maintain the records required for the closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the requirements of §63.693.
[40 CFR 63.965]

Q.6. Reporting requirements. Owners and operators that use a closed-vent system and a control device in accordance with the provisions of § 63.962 shall prepare and submit to the Administrator the reports required for closed-vent systems and control devices in accordance with the requirements of §63.693.
[40 CFR 63.966]

Subsection R. Common Conditions – Subpart MM

Sub-section	EU No.	Description	Page
D	017	#4 LIME KILN	24
E	018	#4 RECOVERY BOILER	28
F	019	No. 4 Smelt Dissolving Tanks (2)	33

R.0. The permittee shall comply with the following requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM no later than the compliance deadline established in the Subpart, i.e. no later than March 13, 2004. The Permittee shall apply for and obtain air construction permits as needed, to meet these requirements.
[63.863(a)]

R.1. The permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A as specified in Table 1 of Subpart MM.
[63.860(c)]

R.2. Standards for HAP Metals. The owner or operator shall comply with either all the requirements of this condition or Condition R.3.

(A) The owner or operator of each existing Kraft recovery furnace must ensure that the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.10 gram per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) (0.044 grain per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf)) corrected to 8 percent oxygen.

(B) The owner or operator of each existing Kraft smelt dissolving tank must ensure that the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.10 kg/Mg (0.20 lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.

(C) The owner or operator of each existing Kraft lime kiln must ensure that the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.15 g/dscm (0.064 gr/dscf) corrected to 10 percent oxygen.

[40 CFR 63.862(a)(1)(i)]

R.3. Standards for HAP Metals. As an alternative to meeting the requirements of Condition R.2., the owner or operator may establish PM emissions limits for each existing Kraft recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, and lime kiln that operates 6,300 hours per year or more by:

(A) Establishing an overall PM emission limit for each existing process unit in the chemical recovery system at the Kraft pulp mill using the methods in § 63.865(a)(1) and (2).

R.3. Continued:

(B) The emissions limits for each Kraft recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, and lime kiln that are used to establish the overall PM limit in Condition R.3.(A) must not be less stringent than the emissions limitations required by 40 CFR 60.282 for any Kraft recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln that is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.282.

(C) Each owner or operator of an existing Kraft recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln must ensure that the PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere from each of these sources are less than or equal to the applicable PM emissions limits, established using the methods in § 63.865(a)(1), that are used to establish the overall PM emissions limits in Condition R.3. (A).

(D) Each owner or operator of an existing Kraft recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln must reestablish the emissions limits determined in Condition R.3.(A) if either of the actions in Condition R.3.(D)(1) and (2) below are taken:

(1) The air pollution control system for any existing Kraft recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln for which an emission limit was established in Condition R.3.(A) is modified (as defined in § 63.861) or replaced; or

(2) Any Kraft recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln for which an emission limit was established in Condition R.3.(A) is shut down for more than 60 consecutive days.

[40 CFR 63.862(a)(1)(ii)]

R.4. Continuous Monitoring Requirements

(a)-(c) [Reserved]

(d) Continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The owner or operator of each affected kraft or soda recovery furnace or lime kiln equipped with an ESP must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a COMS according to the provisions in Sec. Sec. 63.6(h) and 63.8 and paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) [Reserved]

(2) [Reserved]

(3) As specified in Sec. 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 Sec. 63.8(g)(2).

(e) Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS). For each CPMS required in this section, the owner or operator of each affected source or process unit must meet the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (14) of this section.

(1)-(9) [Reserved]

R.4. Continued:

(10) The owner or operator of each affected kraft or soda recovery furnace, kraft or soda lime kiln, sulfite combustion unit, or kraft or soda smelt dissolving tank equipped with a wet scrubber must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CPMS that can be used to determine and record the pressure drop across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate at least once every successive 15-minute period using the procedures in Sec. 63.8(c), as well as the procedures in paragraphs (e)(10)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) The monitoring device used for the continuous measurement of the pressure drop of the gas stream across the scrubber must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within a gage pressure of +/-500 pascals (+/-2 inches of water gage pressure); and

(ii) The monitoring device used for continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within +/-5 percent of the design scrubbing liquid flow rate.

(11) The owner or operator of each affected semichemical combustion unit equipped with an RTO must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CPMS that can be used to determine and record the operating temperature of the RTO at least once every successive 15-minute period using the procedures in Sec. 63.8(c). The monitor must compute and record the operating temperature at the point of incineration of effluent gases that are emitted using a temperature monitor accurate to within +/-1 percent of the temperature being measured.

(12) The owner or operator of the affected hog fuel dryer at Weyerhaeuser Paper Company's Cosmopolis, Washington facility (Emission Unit no. HD-14) must meet the requirements in paragraphs (e)(12)(i) through (xi) of this section for each bag leak detection system.

(i) The owner or operator must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate each triboelectric bag leak detection system according to the ``Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance," (EPA-454/R-98-015, September 1997). This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Emissions, Monitoring and Analysis Division; Emission Measurement Center, MD-D205-02, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network under Emission Measurement Center Continuous Emission Monitoring. The owner or operator must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate other types of bag leak detection systems in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations.

(ii) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter (0.0044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less.

(iii) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide an output of relative PM loadings.

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

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

(vi) For positive pressure fabric filter systems, a bag leak detector must be installed in each baghouse compartment or cell.

R.4. Continued:

(vii) For negative pressure or induced air fabric filters, the bag leak detector must be installed downstream of the fabric filter.

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

(ix) The baseline output must be established by adjusting the range and the averaging period of the device and establishing the alarm set points and the alarm delay time according to section 5.0 of the ``Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance."

(x) Following initial adjustment of the system, the sensitivity or range, averaging period, alarm set points, or alarm delay time may not be adjusted except as detailed in the site-specific monitoring plan. In no case may the sensitivity be increased by more than 100 percent or decreased more than 50 percent over a 365-day period unless such adjustment follows a complete fabric filter inspection which demonstrates that the fabric filter is in good operating condition. Record each adjustment.

(xi) The owner or operator must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

(13) The owner or operator of each affected source or process unit that uses an ESP, wet scrubber, RTO, or fabric filter may monitor alternative control device operating parameters subject to prior written approval by the Administrator.

(14) The owner or operator of each affected source or process unit that uses an air pollution control system other than an ESP, wet scrubber, RTO, or fabric filter must provide to the Administrator an alternative monitoring request that includes the site-specific monitoring plan described in paragraph (a) of this section, a description of the control device, test results verifying the performance of the control device, the appropriate operating parameters that will be monitored, and the frequency of measuring and recording to establish continuous compliance with the standards. The alternative monitoring request is subject to the Administrator's approval. The owner or operator of the affected source or process unit must install, calibrate, operate, and maintain the monitor(s) in accordance with the alternative monitoring request approved by the Administrator. The owner or operator must include in the information submitted to the Administrator proposed performance specifications and quality assurance procedures for the monitors. The Administrator may request further information and will approve acceptable test methods and procedures. The owner or operator must monitor the parameters as approved by the Administrator using the methods and procedures in the alternative monitoring request.

(f) [Reserved]

(g) The owner or operator of each affected source or process unit complying with the gaseous organic HAP standard of Sec. 63.862(c)(1) through the use of an NDCE recovery furnace equipped with a dry ESP system is not required to conduct any continuous monitoring to demonstrate compliance with the gaseous organic HAP standard.

R.4. Continued:

(h)-(i) [Reserved]

(j) Determination of operating ranges.

(1) During the initial performance test required in Sec. 63.865, the owner or operator of any affected source or process unit must establish operating ranges for the monitoring parameters in paragraphs (e)(10) through (14) of this section, as appropriate; or

(2) The owner or operator may base operating ranges on values recorded during previous performance tests or conduct additional performance tests for the specific purpose of establishing operating ranges, provided that test data used to establish the operating ranges are or have been obtained using the test methods required in this subpart. The owner or operator of the affected source or process unit must certify that all control techniques and processes have not been modified subsequent to the testing upon which the data used to establish the operating parameter ranges were obtained.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit may establish expanded or replacement operating ranges for the monitoring parameter values listed in paragraphs (e)(10) through (14) of this section and established in paragraph (j)(1) or (2) of this section during subsequent performance tests using the test methods in Sec. 63.865.

(4) The owner or operator of the affected source or process unit must 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.

(5)-(6) [Reserved]

(k) On-going compliance provisions.

(1) Following the compliance date, owners or operators of all affected sources or process units are required to implement corrective action, as specified in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan prepared under Sec. 63.866(a) if the monitoring exceedances in paragraphs (k)(1)(i) through (vi) of this section occur:

(i) For a new or existing kraft or soda recovery furnace or lime kiln equipped with an ESP, when the average of ten consecutive 6-minute averages result in a measurement greater than 20 percent opacity;

(ii) For a new or existing kraft or soda recovery furnace, kraft or soda smelt dissolving tank, kraft or soda lime kiln, or sulfite combustion unit equipped with a wet scrubber, when any 3-hour average parameter value is outside the range of values established in paragraph (j) of this section.

(iii) For a new or existing semichemical combustion unit equipped with an RTO, when any 1-hour average temperature falls below the temperature established in paragraph (j) of this section;

(iv) For the hog fuel dryer at Weyerhaeuser Paper Company's Cosmopolis, Washington facility (Emission Unit no. HD-14), when the bag leak detection system alarm sounds.

(v) For an affected source or process unit equipped with an ESP, wet scrubber, RTO, or fabric filter and monitoring alternative operating parameters established in

R.4. Continued:

paragraph (e)(13) of this section, when any 3-hour average value is outside the range of parameter values established in paragraph (j) of this section; and

(vi) For an affected source or process unit equipped with an alternative air pollution control system and monitoring operating parameters approved by the Administrator as established in paragraph (e)(14) of this section, when any 3-hour average value is outside the range of parameter values established in paragraph (j) of this section.

(2) Following the compliance date, owners or operators of all affected sources or process units are in violation of the standards of Sec. 63.862 if the monitoring exceedances in paragraphs (k)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section occur:

(i) For an existing kraft or soda recovery furnace equipped with an ESP, when opacity is greater than 35 percent for 6 percent or more of the operating time within any quarterly period;

(ii) For a new kraft or soda recovery furnace or a new or existing lime kiln equipped with an ESP, when opacity is greater than 20 percent for 6 percent or more of the operating time within any quarterly period;

(iii) For a new or existing kraft or soda recovery furnace, kraft or soda smelt dissolving tank, kraft or soda lime kiln, or sulfite combustion unit equipped with a wet scrubber, when six or more 3-hour average parameter values within any 6-month reporting period are outside the range of values established in paragraph (j) of this section;

(iv) For a new or existing semichemical combustion unit equipped with an RTO, when any 3-hour average temperature falls below the temperature established in paragraph (j) of this section;

(v) For the hog fuel dryer at Weyerhaeuser Paper Company's Cosmopolis, Washington facility (Emission Unit no. HD-14), when corrective action is not initiated within 1 hour of a bag leak detection system alarm, corrective action is not completed in accordance with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and the alarm is engaged for more than 5 percent of the total operating time in a 6-month block reporting period. In calculating the operating time fraction, 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 is counted as a minimum of 1 hour; if corrective action is not initiated within 1 hour, the alarm time is counted as the actual amount of time taken to initiate corrective action.

(vi) For an affected source or process unit equipped with an ESP, wet scrubber, RTO, or fabric filter and monitoring alternative operating parameters established in paragraph (e)(13) of this section, when six or more 3-hour average values within any 6-month reporting period are outside the range of parameter values established in paragraph (j) of this section; and

(vii) For an affected source or process unit equipped with an alternative air pollution control system and monitoring operating parameters approved by the Administrator as established in paragraph (e)(14) of this section, when six or more 3-hour average values within any 6-month reporting period are outside the range of parameter values established in paragraph (j) of this section.

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

Performance test requirements and test methods.

R.5. HAP Metals. The owner or operator of a process unit seeking to comply with a PM emission limit under Condition R.3.(A) must use the procedures in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Condition:

(1) Determine the overall PM emission limit for the chemical recovery system at the mill using Equation 1 of this section as follows:

$$EL_{PM} = \left[\left(C_{ref,\,RF}\right)\left(Q_{RFtot}\right) + \left(C_{ref,\,LK}\right)\left(Q_{LKtot}\right)\right]\left(F1\right)/\left(BLS_{tot}\right) + ER1_{ref,\,SDT} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:
EL_{PM} = Overall PM emission limit for all existing process units in the chemical recovery system at the kraft or soda pulp mill, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.
$C_{ref,RF}$ = Reference concentration of 0.10 g/dscm (0.044 gr/dscf) corrected to 8 percent oxygen for existing kraft or soda recovery furnaces.
Q_{RFtot} = sum of the average volumetric gas flow rates measured during the performance test and corrected to 8 percent oxygen for all existing recovery furnaces in the chemical recovery system at the kraft or soda pulp mill, dry standard cubic meters per minute (dscm/min) (dry standard cubic feet per minute (dscf/min)).
$C_{ref,LK}$ = Reference concentration of 0.15 g/dscm (0.064 gr/dscf) corrected to 10 percent oxygen for existing kraft or soda lime kilns.
Q_{LKtot} = Sum of the average volumetric gas flow rates measured during the performance test and corrected to 10 percent oxygen for all existing lime kilns in the chemical recovery system at the kraft or soda pulp mill, dscm/min (dscf/min).
F1 = Conversion factor, 1.44 minutes*kilogram/day*gram (min*kg/d*g) (0.206 minutes*pound/day*grain [min*lb/d*gr]).
BLS_{tot} = Sum of the average black liquor solids firing rates of all existing recovery furnaces in the chemical recovery system at the kraft or soda pulp mill measured during the performance test, megagrams per day (Mg/d) (tons per day [ton/d]) of black liquor solids fired.
$ER1_{ref,SDT}$ = Reference emission rate of 0.10 kg/Mg (0.20 lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired for existing kraft or soda smelt dissolving tanks.

(2) Establish an emission limit for each Kraft recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, and lime kiln; and, using these emissions limits, determine the overall PM emission rate for the chemical recovery system at the mill using the procedures in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (v) of this Condition, such that the overall PM emission rate calculated in paragraph (a)(2)(v) of this section is less than or equal to the overall PM emission limit determined in paragraph (a)(1) of this Condition, as appropriate.

(i) The PM emission rate from each affected recovery furnace must be determined using Equation 2 of this section as follows:

$$ER_{RF} = \left(F1\right)\left(C_{EL,\,RF}\right)\left(Q_{RF}\right)/\left(BLS\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:
ER_{RF} = emission rate from each recovery furnace, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids.
F1 = conversion factor, 1.44 min·kg/d·g (0.206 min·/d·gr).

R.5. Continued:

$C_{EL, RF}$ = PM emission limit proposed by owner or operator for the recovery furnace, g/dscm (gr/dscf) corrected to 8 percent oxygen.
Q_{RF} = average volumetric gas flow rate from the recovery furnace measured during the performance test and corrected to 8 percent oxygen, dscm/min (dscf/min).
BLS = average black liquor solids firing rate of the recovery furnace measured during the performance test, Mg/d (ton/d) of black liquor solids.

(ii) The PM emission rate from each affected smelt dissolving tank must be determined using Equation 3 of this section as follows:

$$ER_{SDT} = (F1)(C_{EL,\,SDT})(Q_{SDT})/(BLS) \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:
ER_{SDT} = emission rate from each SDT, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.
F1 = conversion factor, 1.44 mi·kg/d·g (0.206 mi·lb/d·gr).
$C_{EL, SDT}$ = PM emission limit proposed by owner or operator for the smelt dissolving tank, g/dscm (gr/dscf).
Q_{SDT} = average volumetric gas flow rate from the smelt dissolving tank measured during the performance test, dscm/min (dscf/min).
BLS = average black liquor solids firing rate of the associated recovery furnace measured during the performance test, Mg/d (ton/d) of black liquor solids fired. If more than one SDT is used to dissolve the smelt from a given recovery furnace, then the black liquor solids firing rate of the furnace must be proportioned
according to the size of the SDT.

(iii) The PM emission rate from each affected lime kiln must be determined using Equation 4 of this section as follows:

$$ER_{LK} = (F1)(C_{EL,\,LK})(Q_{LK})(CaO_{tot} / BLS_{tot})/(CaO_{LK}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:
ER_{LK} = emission rate from each lime kiln, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids.
F1 = conversion factor, 1.44 mi·kg/d·g (0.206 mi·lb/d·gr).
$C_{EL,LK}$ = PM emission limit proposed by owner or operator for the lime kiln, g/dscm (gr/dscf) corrected to 10 percent oxygen.
Q_{LK} = average volumetric gas flow rate from the lime kiln measured during the performance test and corrected to 10 percent oxygen, dscm/min (dscf/min).
CaO_{LK} = lime production rate of the lime kiln, measured as CaO during the performance test, Mg/d (ton/d) of CaO.
CaO_{tot} = sum of the average lime production rates for all existing lime kilns in the chemical recovery system at the mill measured as CaO during the performance test, Mg/d (ton/d).
BLS_{tot} = sum of the average black liquor solids firing rates of all recovery furnaces in the chemical recovery system at the mill measured during the performance test, Mg/d (ton/d) of black liquor solids.

R.5. Continued:

(iv) If more than one similar process unit is operated in the chemical recovery system at the Kraft pulp mill, Equation 5 of this section must be used to calculate the overall PM emission rate from all similar process units in the chemical recovery system at the mill and must be used in determining the overall PM emission rate for the chemical recovery system at the mill:

$$ER_{PUtot} = ER_{PU1}\left(PR_{PU1} / PR_{tot}\right) + \ldots + \left(ER_{PUi} / PR_{TOT}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

ER_{PUtot} = overall PM emission rate from all similar process units, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.

ER_{PU1} = PM emission rate from process unit No. 1, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired, calculated using Equation 2, 3, or 4 in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

PR_{PU1} = black liquor solids firing rate in Mg/d (ton/d) for process unit No. 1, if process unit is a recovery furnace or SDT. The CaO production rate in Mg/d (ton/d) for process unit No. 1, if process unit is a lime kiln.

PR_{tot} = total black liquor solids firing rate in Mg/d (ton/d) for all recovery furnaces in the chemical recovery system at the Kraft pulp mill if the similar process units are recovery furnaces or SDT, or the total CaO production rate in Mg/d (ton/d) for all lime kilns in the chemical recovery system at the mill if the similar process units are lime kilns.

ER_{PUi} = PM emission rate from process unit No. i, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.

PR_{PUi} = black liquor solids firing rate in Mg/d (ton/d) for process unit No. i, if process unit is a recovery furnace or SDT. The CaO production rate in Mg/d (ton/d) for process unit No. i, if process unit is a lime kiln.

i = number of similar process units located in the chemical recovery system at the Kraft pulp mill.

(v) The overall PM emission rate for the chemical recovery system at the mill must be determined using Equation 6 of this section as follows:

$$ER_{tot} = ER_{RFtot} + ER_{SDT}tot + ER_{LKtot} \qquad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

Where:

ER_{tot} = overall PM emission rate for the chemical recovery system at the mill, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.

ER_{RFtot} = PM emission rate from all Kraft recovery furnaces, calculated using Equation 2 or 5 in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (iv) of this Condition, where applicable, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.

ER_{SDTtot} = PM emission rate from all smelt dissolving tanks, calculated using Equation 3 or 5 in paragraphs (a)(2)(ii) and (iv) of this Condition, where applicable, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.

ER_{LKtot} = PM emission rate from all lime kilns, calculated using Equation 4 or 5 in paragraphs (a)(2)(iii) and (iv) of this Condition, where applicable, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.

[40 CFR 63.865(a)]

R.6. HAP Metals. The owner or operator seeking to determine compliance with Conditions R.2. or R.3. must use the procedures in paragraphs(1) through (6) of this Condition.

(1) For purposes of determining the concentration or mass of PM emitted from each Kraft recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, lime kiln, Method 5 or 29 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 must 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 [deg]C (400 [deg]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.

(2) For sources complying with Conditions R.2. or R.3., the PM concentration must be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration using Equation 7 of this Condition as follows:

$$C_{corr} = C_{meas} \times (21 - X)/(21 - Y) \qquad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

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 for Kraft recovery furnaces and sulfite combustion units and 10 percent for Kraft lime kilns).
Y = the measured average volumetric oxygen concentration.

(3) Method 3A or 3B in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 must be used to determine the oxygen concentration. The voluntary consensus standard ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981--Part 10 (incorporated by reference--see 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, Section 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.

(4) For purposes of complying with Condition R.3.(A), the volumetric gas flow rate must be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration using Equation 8 of this Condition as follows:

$$Q_{corr} = Q_{meas} \times (21 - X)/(21 - Y) \qquad \text{(Eq. 8)}$$

Where:

Q_{corr} = the measured volumetric gas flow rate corrected for oxygen, dscm/min (dscf/min).
Q_{meas} = the measured volumetric gas flow rate uncorrected for oxygen, dscm/min (dscf/min).
X = the corrected volumetric oxygen concentration (8 percent for Kraft recovery furnaces and sulfite combustion units and 10 percent for Kraft lime kilns).
Y = the measured average volumetric oxygen concentration.

(5) (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 must 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 must be used;

R.6. Continued:

(iii) For purposes of conducting gas analysis, Method 3, 3A, or 3B in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 must be used. The voluntary consensus standard ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981--Part 10 (incorporated by reference--see 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A, Sec. 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 must be used.

(6) Process data measured during the performance test must be used to determine the black liquor solids firing rate on a dry basis and the CaO production rate.
[40 CFR 63.865(b)]

Recordkeeping requirements.

R. 7. Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan. The owner or operator must develop and implement a written plan as described in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, Section 63.6(e)(3) that contains specific procedures to be followed for operating the source and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and control systems used to comply with the standards. In addition to the information required in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, Section 63.6(e), the plan must include the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this Condition

(1) Procedures for responding to any process parameter level that is inconsistent with the level(s) established under Condition R.10., including the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(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 (a)(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 (Conditions R.4. through R.12.) to ensure, at least once in each 24-hour period, that each continuous monitoring system is properly functioning.
[40 CFR 63.866(a)]

R. 8. Records – Corrective Action/ Violation. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit must maintain records of any occurrence when corrective action is required under Condition R.12.(1), and when a violation is noted under Condition R.12.(2).
[40 CFR 63.866(b)]

R. 9. In addition to the general records required by 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, Section 63.10(b)(2), the owner or operator must maintain records of the information in paragraphs (1) through (6) of this Condition:

(1) Records of black liquor solids firing rates in units of megagrams/day or tons/day for all recovery furnaces;

(2) Records of CaO production rates in units of megagrams/day or tons/day for all lime kilns;

(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;

(4) Records and documentation of supporting calculations for compliance determinations made under Conditions R.13. through R.15.;

(5) Records of monitoring parameter ranges established for each affected source or process unit;

[40 CFR 63.866(c)]

Reporting requirements.

R.10. Notifications. The owner or operator of any affected source or process unit must submit the applicable notifications from 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, as specified in Table 1 of Subpart MM.

[40 CFR 63.867(a)(1)]

R.11. Additional reporting requirements for HAP metals standards.

(1) Any owner or operator of a group of process units in a chemical recovery system at a mill complying with the PM emissions limits in Condition R.3. must submit the PM emissions limits determined in Condition R.13. for each affected Kraft recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, and lime kiln to the Administrator for approval. The emissions limits must be submitted as part of the notification of compliance status required under 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A.

(2) Any owner or operator of a group of process units in a chemical recovery system at a mill complying with the PM emissions limits in Condition R.3. must submit the calculations and supporting documentation used in Condition R.13.(1) and (2) to the Administrator as part of the notification of compliance status required under 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A.

(3) After the Administrator has approved the emissions limits for any process unit, the owner or operator of a process unit must notify the Administrator before any of the actions in paragraphs (3)(i) through (iv) of this Condition are taken:

(i) The air pollution control system for any process unit is modified or replaced;

(ii) Any Kraft recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln in a chemical recovery system at a Kraft pulp mill complying with the PM emissions limits in Condition R.3. is shut down for more than 60 consecutive days;

(iii) A continuous monitoring parameter or the value or range of values of a continuous monitoring parameter for any process unit is changed; or

R.11. Continued:

(iv) The black liquor solids firing rate for any Kraft recovery furnace during any 24-hour averaging period is increased by more than 10 percent above the level measured during the most recent performance test.

(4) An owner or operator of a group of process units in a chemical recovery system at a mill complying with the PM emissions limits in Condition R.3. and seeking to perform the actions in paragraph (3)(i) or (ii) of this Condition must recalculate the overall PM emissions limit for the group of process units and resubmit the documentation required in paragraph (2) of this Condition to the Administrator. All modified PM emissions limits are subject to approval by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 63.867(b)]

R.12. Excess emissions report. The owner or operator must report quarterly if measured parameters meet any of the conditions specified in paragraph (1) or (2) of Condition R.12. This report must contain the information specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, Section 63.10(c) as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in Condition R.12.(1), and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in Condition R.12.(2). Reporting excess emissions below the violation thresholds of Condition R.12. does not constitute a violation of the applicable standard.

(1) When no exceedences 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 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart MM and Subpart S may combine excess emissions and/or summary reports for the mill.
[40 CFR 63.867(c)]

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART MM—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART MM

General provisions reference	Summary of requirements	Applies to Subpart MM	Explanation
63.1(a)(1)	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	Additional terms defined in § 63.861; when overlap between Subparts A and MM of this part, Subpart MM takes precedence.
63.1(a)(2)–(14)	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
63.1(b)(1)	Initial applicability determination	No	Subpart MM specifies the applicability in § 63.860.
63.1(b)(2)	Title V operating permit—see 40 CFR part 70	Yes	All major affected sources are required to obtain a Title V Permit.
63.1(b)(3)	Record of the applicability determination	No	All affected sources are subject to Subpart MM according to the applicability definition of Subpart MM.
63.1(c)(1)	Applicability of subpart A of this part after a relevant standard has been set.	Yes	Subpart MM clarifies the applicability of each paragraph of Subpart A of this part to sources Subject to subpart MM.
63.1(c)(2)	Title V permit requirement	Yes	All major affected sources are required to obtain a Title V Permit. There are no area sources in the pulp and paper mill source category.
63.1(c)(3)	[Reserved]	NA	
63.1(c)(4)	Requirements for existing source that obtains an extension of compliance.	Yes.	
63.1(c)(5)	Notification requirements for an area source that increases HAP emissions to major source levels.	Yes	
63.1(d)	[Reserved]	NA	
63.1(e)	Applicability of permit program before a relevant standard has been set.	Yes	
63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in § 63.861; when overlap between Subparts A and MM of this part occurs, Subpart MM takes precedence.
63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes	
63.5(a)	Construction and reconstruction—applicability	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)	Upon construction, relevant standards for new sources.	Yes	

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART MM—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART MM—Continued

General provisions reference	Summary of Requirements	Applies to Subpart	MM Explanation
63.5(b)(2)	[Reserved]	NA	
63.5(b)(3)	New construction/reconstruction	Yes.	
63.5(b)(4)	Construction/reconstruction notification	Yes	
63.5(b)(5)	Construction/reconstruction compliance	Yes.	
63.5(b)(6)	Equipment addition or process change	Yes	
63.5(c)	[Reserved]	NA.	
63.5(d)	Application for approval of construction/reconstruction.	Yes.	
63.5(e)	Construction/reconstruction approval	Yes.	
63.5(f)	Construction/reconstruction approval based on prior State preconstruction review.	Yes.	
63.6(a)(1)	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements—applicability.	Yes.	
63.6(a)(2)	Requirements for area source that increases emissions to become major.	Yes.	
63.6(b)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources.	Yes	
63.6(c)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes	Subpart MM specifically stipulates the compliance schedule for existing sources.
63.6(d)	[Reserved]	NA	
63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance requirements	Yes	
63.6(f)	Compliance with nonopacity emissions standards	Yes.	
63.6(g)	Compliance with alternative nonopacity emissions standards.	Yes.	
63.6(h)	Compliance with opacity and visible emissions (VE) standards.	Yes	Subpart MM does not contain any opacity or VE standards; however, § 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring requirements.
63.6(i)	Extension of compliance with emissions standards.	Yes.	
63.6(j)	Exemption from compliance with emissions standards.	Yes.	
63.7(a)(1)	Performance testing requirements—applicability	Yes	§ 63.864(a)(6) specifies the only exemption from performance testing allowed under Subpart MM.

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART MM—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART MM—Continued

General provisions reference	Summary of Requirements	Applies to Subpart	MM Explanation
63.7(a)(2)	Performance test dates	Yes.	
63.7(a)(3)	Performance test requests by Administrator under CAA section 114	Yes.	
63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes.	
63.7(b)(2)	Notification of delay in conducting a scheduled performance test.	Yes.	
63.7(c)	Quality assurance program	Yes	
63.7(d)	Performance testing facilities	Yes	
63.7(e)	Conduct of performance tests	Yes	
63.7(f)	Use of an alternative test method	Yes	
63.7(g)	Data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes	
63.7(h)	Waiver of performance tests	Yes	§ 63.864(a)(6) specifies the only exemption from performance testing allowed under Subpart MM.
63.8(a)	Monitoring requirements—applicability	Yes	See § 63.864.
63.8(b)	Conduct of monitoring	Yes	See § 63.864
63.8(c)	Operation and maintenance of CMS	Yes	See § 63.864
63.8(d)	Quality control program	Yes	See § 63.864.
63.8(e)(1)	Performance evaluation of CMS	Yes	
63.8(e)(2)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	
63.8(e)(3)	Submission of site-specific performance evaluation test plan.	Yes.	
63.8(e)(4)	Conduct of performance evaluation and performance evaluation dates	Yes.	
63.8(e)(5)	Reporting performance evaluation results	Yes	
63.8(f)	Use of an alternative monitoring method	Yes	
63.8(g)	Reduction of monitoring data	Yes.	
63.9(a)	Notification requirements—applicability and general information	Yes.	
63.9(b)	Initial notifications	Yes.	
63.9(c)	Request for extension of compliance	Yes	
63.9(d)	Notification that source subject to special compliance requirements	Yes	
63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART MM—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART MM—Continued

General provisions reference	Summary of Requirements	Applies to Subpart	MM Explanation
63.9(f)	Notification of opacity and VE observations	Yes	Subpart MM does not contain any opacity or VE standards; however, § 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring requirements
63.9(g)(1)	Additional notification requirements for sources with CMS	Yes	
63.9(g)(2)	Notification of compliance with opacity emissions standard	Yes	Subpart MM does not contain any opacity or VE emissions standards; however, § 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring requirements
63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion to continue use of alternative to relative accuracy testing has been exceeded	Yes	
63.9(h)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	
63.9(i)	Adjustment to time periods or postmark deadlines for submittal and review of required communications	Yes	
63.9(j)	Change in information already provided	Yes	
63.10(a)	Recordkeeping requirements—applicability and general information	Yes	See § 63.866
63.10(b)(1)	Records retention	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)	Information and documentation to support notifications and demonstrate compliance	Yes	
63.10(b)(3)	Records retention for sources not subject to relevant standard	Yes	Applicability requirements are given in § 63.86
63.10(c)	Additional recordkeeping requirements for sources with CMS	Yes	
63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes	
63.10(d)(2)	Reporting results of performance tests	Yes	
63.10(d)(3)	Reporting results of opacity or VE observations	Yes	Subpart MM does not include any opacity or VE standards; however, § 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring requirements
63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	Periodic and immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	Yes	
63.10(e)	Additional reporting requirements for sources with CMS	Yes	

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART MM—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART MM—Continued

General Provisions Reference	Summary of Requirements	Applies to Subpart	MM Explanation
63.10(f)	Waiver of recordkeeping and reporting requirements	Yes	
63.11	Control device requirements for flares	No	The use of flares to meet the standards in Subpart MM is not anticipated
63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes	
63.13	Addresses of State air pollution control agencies and EPA Regional Offices.	Yes	
63.14	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
63.15	Availability of information and confidentiality	Yes	

Subsection S. Common Conditions - On-Spec Used Oil

Sub-section	EU No.	Description	Page
A	014	#4 POWER BOILER	12
B	015	#5 POWER BOILER	15
C	016	#4 COMBINATION BOILER	18
D	017	#4 LIME KILN	24
E	018	#4 RECOVERY BOILER	28

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

S.1. The on-specification used oil fired in the emissions unit(s) listed above shall not exceed 10% of the fuel consumed and shall be blended with #6 fuel oil. The on-spec used oil prior to blending shall comply 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

S.2. On-specification used oil may be fired as follows:

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

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

S.3. On-specification used oil test requirements are approved EPA, DEP or ASTM test methods and 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.

Subsection T. Common Conditions - Excess Emissions

Sub-section	E.U. ID No.	Brief Description	Page
A	014	#4 POWER BOILER	12
B	015	#5 POWER BOILER	15
C	016	#4 COMBINATION BOILER	18
D	017	#4 LIME KILN	24
E	018	#4 RECOVERY BOILER	28
F	019	#4 SMELT DISSOLVING TANKS (2)	33
G	031	TALL OIL PLANT	36
N	037	THERMAL OXIDIZER	55
L	044	NO. 7 BOILER	49

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

{Permitting Note: The following conditions are placed here as a convenience and to avoid duplication. See specific conditions in Subsections listed above for applicability.}

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

62-210.700 Excess Emissions.

(1) Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

(2) Excess emissions from existing fossil fuel steam generators resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.

(3) Excess emissions from existing fossil fuel steam generators resulting from boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change shall be permitted provided the duration of such excess emissions shall not exceed 3 hours in any 24-hour period and visible emissions shall not exceed Number 3 of the Ringelmann Chart (60 percent opacity), and providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.

A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.

(3). Continued:

Visible emissions above 60 percent opacity shall be allowed for not more than 4, six (6)-minute periods, during the 3-hour period of excess emissions allowed by this subparagraph, for boiler cleaning and load changes, at units which have installed and are operating, or have committed to install or operate, continuous opacity monitors. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 lbs. per million BTU heat input during the 3-hour period of excess emissions allowed by this subparagraph.

(4) Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.

(5) Considering operational variations in types of industrial equipment operations affected by this rule, the Department may adjust maximum and minimum factors to provide reasonable and practical regulatory controls consistent with the public interest.

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

Specific Authority 403.061, FS.
Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS.
History - Formerly 17-2.250, Formerly 17-210.700, Amended 11-23-94.

Subsection U. Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

Subsection	E.U. ID No.	Brief Description	Page
A	014	#4 POWER BOILER	11
B	015	#5 POWER BOILER	14
C	016	#4 COMBINATION BOILER	17
D	017	#4 LIME KILN	22
E	018	#4 RECOVERY BOILER	26
F	019	#4 SMELT DISSOLVING TANKS (2)	30
G	031	TALL OIL PLANT	33
N	037	THERMAL OXIDIZER	26
O	046	CONDENSATE STEAM STRIPPER	66
K	036	ELEMENTAL CHLORINE FREE NO. 3 BLEACH PLANT	38
L	044	NO. 7 BOILER	50

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

{Permitting Note: The following conditions are placed here as a convenience and to avoid duplication. See specific conditions in Subsections listed above for applicability.}

62-297.310 General Compliance Test Requirements.

The focal point of a compliance test is the stack or duct, which vents process and/or combustion gases and air pollutants from an emissions unit into the ambient air.

(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 two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the two complete runs is at least 20% below the allowable emission limiting standard.

(2) Operating Rate During Testing. Unless otherwise stated in the applicable emission limiting standard rule, testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity as defined below. If it is impractical to test at

(2). Continued:

permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the maximum 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.

(a) Combustion Turbines. (Reserved)
(b) All Other Sources. Permitted capacity is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit.

(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.

(4) Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) 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.

(4). Continued:

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.

(b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) 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.

(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1.

(e) 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.

TABLE 297.310-1 CALIBRATION SCHEDULE

ITEM	MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY	REFERENCE INSTRUMENT	TOLERANCE
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
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"

TABLE 297.310-1 CALIBRATION SCHEDULE			
ITEM	**MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY**	**REFERENCE INSTRUMENT**	**TOLERANCE**
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, When 5% change observed, Annually 2. One Point: Semiannually	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
	3. Check after each test series	Comparison check	5%

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(6). Continued:

(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.

(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.

(6). Continued:

(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.

2. 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.

(6). Continued:

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.

2. A complete monorail or dualrail arrangement may be substituted for the eyebolt and bracket.

3. 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.

(7) 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.

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.

(7). Continued:

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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

(7). Continued:

9. 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.

10. 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.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it 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.

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

(8) 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.

(8). Continued:

(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.
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.

(8). Continued:

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.

Specific Authority: 403.061, FS. Law Implemented: 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, FS.
History: Formerly 17-2.700(1)(b); Formerly 17-297.310; Amended 11-23-94, 3-13-96, 10-28-97, 3-2-99.

Subsection V. Common Conditions - Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills

Subsection	E.U. ID No.	Brief Description	Page
D	017	#4 LIME KILN	22
E	018	#4 RECOVERY BOILER	26
F	019	#4 SMELT DISSOLVING TANKS (2)	30
G	031	TALL OIL PLANT	33
N	037	THERMAL OXIDIZER	56

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

{Permitting Note: The following conditions are placed here as a convenience and to avoid duplication. See specific conditions in Subsections listed above for applicability.}

62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants.
The provisions of this rule that apply to tall oil plants within Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills also apply to tall oil plants that are located in a separate facility. In the case of separate tall oil plants, phrases such as "the owner or operator of a Kraft pulp mill" shall be construed to read "the owner or operator of a tall oil plant."

(1) Visible Emissions.

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces Equipped with Dry Collectors - 45 percent opacity, six minute average, except:

1. Visible emissions of up to 60 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period during any hour; or

2. If the emissions unit is equipped with a certified continuous emission monitoring device for measuring opacity, then the monitoring results shall be reported to the Department quarterly in the form of an excess emissions report, and visible emissions in excess of 45 percent opacity shall be allowed for up to six percent of the total number of possible contiguous periods of excess emissions in a quarter (excluding periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction and periods when the emissions unit is not operating). The continuous emission monitoring device shall be certified, calibrated, and operated according to the procedures for opacity monitors contained in 40 CFR 60.

(b) (Reserved).

(c) (Reserved).

(2) Particulate Matter.

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces - three pounds per each 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed.

(d) Visible emission limits for Kraft pulp mill emissions units equipped with wet scrubbers shall be effective only if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by plume mixing or moisture condensation. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.340(2), F.A.C.

(3) Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS).

(a) Digester Systems, Multiple Effect Evaporator Systems, Condensate Stripper Systems.

1. Gaseous emissions shall be collected and incinerated in a lime kiln or calciner meeting the requirements of either Rule 62-296.404(3)(e), F.A.C., or Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or a Kraft recovery furnace meeting the requirements of Rule 62-296.404(3)(c), F.A.C., or Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or a combustion device meeting the requirements of either Rule 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., or Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or;

2. 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to the actual oxygen content of the untreated flue gas stream as a 12-hour average if a means other than incineration in a combustion device pursuant to Rule 62-296.404(3)(a)1., F.A.C., is used to control gaseous emissions of total reduced sulfur.
3. Total reduced sulfur emissions shall not be vented to the atmosphere at any point connected to or between the emissions unit and the control device except in the event of an emergency that presents a danger to life or property, or during those times when the control device is shut down for essential maintenance. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall develop a contingency plan, acceptable to the Department, for such circumstances. The plan shall include definitions of what constitutes essential maintenance and a reportable venting incident. The plan shall also include an evaluation of feasible means of controlling or mitigating the impact of total reduced sulfur when a control device or piece of process equipment that is used to control total reduced sulfur emissions is inoperative, and an assessment of the use of back-up control devices. Once approved by the Department, the plan shall become a modification to the operation permits for affected emissions units and its provisions shall be followed whenever a shutdown occurs.

(3). Continued:

The time allowed for venting shall be as short as possible and limited to the time required to effect the required maintenance. In no event shall the cumulative time exceed ten days in any annual period unless authorized by the Secretary or the Secretary's designee. These provisions supplement the provisions of Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., which shall also apply where not in direct conflict with this provision.

Normal excess or erratic pressures shall be controlled in such a manner as to prevent the release of uncontrolled gaseous emissions.
In the event that venting of uncontrolled total reduced sulfur emissions does occur the owner or operator shall notify the Department verbally by the close of the Department's next working day. The owner shall provide the Department with a written report as required by Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. If the next quarterly report is due to the Department sooner than 30 days after the first day of a reportable venting incident, the report on that incident may be filed with the quarterly reports for the following quarter.

4. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules). Digester systems and multiple effect evaporator systems shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., if a technology other than incineration is used.

(b) Tall Oil Plants. Gaseous emissions shall be collected and incinerated in a lime kiln or calciner meeting the requirements of Rule 62-296.404(3)(e) F.A.C., or Rule 62-204.800(7),F.A.C., or a Kraft recovery furnace meeting the requirements of Rule 62-296.404(3)(c), F.A.C., or Rule 62- 296.800(7), F.A.C., or a combustion device meeting the requirements of Rule 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., or Rule 62- 204.800(7), F.A.C., or;

1. 0.05 pound per ton of crude tall oil produced as a 12-hour average.

2. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., and Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules)

(b) Kraft Recovery Furnaces.

1. Straight Kraft recovery furnaces.

a. Old design Kraft recovery furnaces, new design Kraft recovery furnaces that are not direct-fired, and new design direct-fired suspension-burning Kraft recovery furnaces - 17.5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 8 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.

(3). Continued:

b. New design direct-fired Kraft recovery furnaces that are not direct-fired suspension-burning Kraft recovery furnaces - 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 8 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.

c. Any straight Kraft recovery furnace shall comply with the total reduced sulfur emissions limit for cross recovery furnaces whenever the green liquor sulfidity exceeds 28 percent and the black liquor being burned contains an average of more than 7 weight percent solids originating from the neutral sulfite semi chemical (NSSC) process, based on the average of all previous 12-hour averages during the quarter.

2. Cross recovery furnaces - 25 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 8 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average. Any cross recovery furnace shall comply with the total reduced sulfur emissions limit for straight Kraft recovery furnaces whenever the green liquor sulfidity is less than or equal to 28 percent or the black liquor being burned contains an average of 7 weight percent or less solids originating from the neutral sulfite semi chemical (NSSC) process, based on the average of all previous 12-hour averages during the quarter.

3. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., and Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules).

(d) Smelt Dissolving Tank Vents.

1. 0.0480 pound per each 3000 pounds black liquor solids as hydrogen sulfide (H2S).

2. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., and Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules).

(e) Lime Kilns and Calciners.

1. 20 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.

2. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C. , and Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules).

(3). Continued:

(f) Other Combustion Devices Used to Incinerate Total Reduced Sulfur Emissions.

1. 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average

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2. Emissions units subject to this provision may include but shall not be limited to power boilers, carbonaceous fuel burning equipment and incinerators.

3. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., and Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules)

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces.

1. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. For EPA Method 5, the filter temperature must not exceed 320 degrees Fahrenheit. EPA Method 17 may be used if stack temperature is less than 400 degrees Fahrenheit. An adjustment of 0.004 grains per dry standard cubic foot shall be added to the test results when using Method 17. A water wash shall be used with either method.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(b) Lime Kilns and Calciners.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber-controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A acetone wash shall be used.

(4). Continued:

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(c) Smelt Dissolving Tank Vents.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber-controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A acetone wash shall be used.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(d) The TRS test method for tall oil plants shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(e) Other Combustion Devices used to Incinerate TRS.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber-controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A acetone wash shall be used.

(4). Continued:

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

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

(5) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements.

Each owner or operator of a Kraft (sulfate) pulp mill or tall oil plant shall install continuous monitoring systems for monitoring total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions, or the performance of total reduced sulfur air pollution control systems as specified in this subsection.

(a) Straight Kraft recovery furnaces, whether new or old design, cross recovery furnaces, lime kilns and calciners, shall be equipped with total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring systems as specified in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b), F.A.C. All digester systems and multiple effect evaporator systems, shall be equipped with total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring systems as specified in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b), F.A.C. (Continuous Emission Monitoring), if a technology other than incineration is used.

(b) Continuous determination of total reduced sulfur emissions.

1. A total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system shall be installed, calibrated, certified and operated pursuant to all of the following provisions:

a. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall monitor and record the concentration of total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions on a dry basis and the percentage of oxygen by volume on a dry basis.

b. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

c. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be located downstream of the control device such that representative measurements of process parameters can be obtained.

(5). Continued:

d. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be located, installed and certified pursuant to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2 and Performance Specification 3, and 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 5, which are adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. The exception is that the phrase "or other approved alternative" in s. 3.2 of Performance Specification 5 is not adopted. For the purposes of compliance testing and certification of continuous emissions monitoring systems, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Reference Method 16 and Method 16A, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., are to be used.

e. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be in continuous operation, except when the emissions unit is not operating, or during system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

f. During any initial compliance tests conducted pursuant to Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C., or within 30 days thereafter, and at such times as there is reason to believe the system does not conform to the performance specifications under this rule (for example, equipment repairs, replacements, excessive drift and such), the owner or operator of any affected emissions unit shall conduct continuous monitoring system performance evaluations and furnish the Department, within sixty days thereof, two copies of a written report of the results of such tests. These continuous emissions monitoring systems performance evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures contained in Rule 62- 296.404(5)(b)1.d., F.A.C.

g. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall have a maximum span value not to exceed:

(i) A total reduced sulfur concentration of 30 ppm for the total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system on any new design direct-fired Kraft recovery furnace that is not direct-fired, new design suspension-burning Kraft recovery furnace, incinerator, digester system or multiple effect evaporator system.

(ii) A total reduced sulfur concentration of 50 ppm for the total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system on any old design Kraft recovery furnace, new design Kraft recovery furnace that is not direct-fired, new design direct-fired suspension-burning Kraft recovery furnace, cross recovery furnace, lime kiln or calciner.

(iii) 20 percent oxygen for the continuous oxygen monitoring system.

(5). Continued:

h. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be checked by the owner or operator in accordance with a written procedure at least once daily and after any maintenance to the system. The owner or operator shall check the zero (or low level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (90 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts. The zero and span shall be adjusted, as a minimum, whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specifications referenced in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b)1.d., F.A.C. The system must allow the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified.

2. The owner or operator of any total reduced sulfur emissions unit who is required to install a total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system pursuant to Rule 62-296.404(5)(a), F.A.C., shall:

a. Reduce all data to one-hour averages for each 60-minute period beginning on the hour. One-hour averages shall be computed from a minimum of four data points equally spaced over each one-hour period. Data recorded during periods of system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the computation. Either an arithmetic or integrated average shall be used. The data output of the continuous emissions monitoring system may, at the owner's or operator's option, include a numerical format showing individual numerical readings and averages in addition to the required strip chart format with legible ink tracings and calibration information. All data output shall be clearly and properly identified by the operator. All system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, span adjustments and periods of excess emissions shall legibly appear on all data output.

b. Calculate and record on a daily basis the 12-hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations for two consecutive 12-hour periods of each operating day. Each 12-hour average shall be determined as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous one-hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations provided by the continuous emissions monitoring system.

c. Calculate and record on a daily basis 12-hour average oxygen concentrations for two consecutive 12-hour periods of each operating day. These 12-hour averages shall correspond to the 12-hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations from Rule 62-296.404(5)(b)2.b., F.A.C., and shall be determined as an arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous one-hour average oxygen concentrations provided by each continuous emissions monitoring system.

(5). Continued:

d. Correct all 12-hour average total reduced sulfur (TRS) concentrations using the following equation:

$$Ccorr = Cmeas\ (21 - X)/(21 - Y)$$

where:

Ccorr = the TRS concentration corrected for oxygen.

Cmeas = the TRS concentration unconnected for oxygen.

X = the volumetric oxygen concentration in percentage that the measured TRS concentration is to be corrected to (8 percent for all recovery furnaces and 10 percent for all lime kilns, incinerators or other devices, except those emissions units subject to Rule 62-296.404(3)(a)2., F.A.C., and Rule 62-296.404(3)(b), F.A.C., which shall be corrected to the actual oxygen content of the untreated flue gas stream).

Y = the measured 12-hour average volumetric oxygen concentration.

e. The data shall be rounded to the same number of significant digits as the standard.

(c) Incinerators subject to Rule 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor temperature at the point of combustion and oxygen.

The temperature devices shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within + 1 percent of the temperature being measured. The oxygen monitors shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 0.1 percent oxygen by volume.

(d) The owner or operator of any Kraft pulp mill shall provide the Department with a list of physical and chemical parameters for each regulated total reduced sulfur emissions unit that is not required to be equipped with a total reduced sulfur continuous monitor, which will be regularly monitored to demonstrate that the emissions unit is being operated in a manner that can reasonably be expected to result in compliance with the applicable total reduced sulfur emission limiting standards. The owner or operator shall provide information showing the correlation between the specific magnitudes of the specific surrogate parameters and the associated emissions of total reduced sulfur. The owner or operator shall recommend the frequency and method of monitoring for each parameter. The Department shall issue notice to the company pursuant to Rule 62-103, F.A.C., that specifies the parameters that are to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, and the parameter limits that must be maintained. The parameters, parameter limits and frequency of monitoring shall become a modification to the permit for each affected emissions unit. Excess emissions shall be deemed to occur if the parameters exceed the parameter limits specified in the permit.

(5). Continued:

Such parameter limits may be in the form of the applicable total reduced sulfur emission standard, if an equation is used that estimates the 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission rate based on the surrogate parameter values during each 12-hour averaging period; or the parameter limits may be in the form of specific parameter values that are not to be exceeded (or dropped below) more often than a specified period of time during each 12-hour averaging period.

(6) Quarterly Reporting Requirements. The owner or operator of any digester system, multiple effect evaporator system, condensate stripper system, tall oil plant, Kraft recovery furnace, lime kiln, calciner or other emissions unit subject to the provisions of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C. (Continuous Monitoring Requirements), shall submit a written total reduced sulfur emissions and surrogate parameter data report to the Department postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

(a) The report shall include the following information:

1. The magnitude of excess emissions and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period in which excess emissions occurred.

2. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs including startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected emissions unit. An explanation of the cause of each period of excess emissions, and any corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted. Excess emissions shall be all 12-hour periods for which the appropriate surrogate parameter data or total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring data indicates that an applicable 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission limiting standard for the emissions unit was exceeded.

3. The date and time identifying each period during which each continuous emissions monitoring system used to measure total reduced sulfur emissions or surrogate parameters was inoperative except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.

4. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous emissions monitoring system(s) have not been operative, or have been repaired or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

(b) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of Rule 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., shall maintain a complete file of any measurements, including continuous emissions monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; any continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluations; any continuous emissions monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; any adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and any other information required, recorded in a permanent legible

(6). Continued:

form available for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least three years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports and records.

(c) Evaluation of Excess Emissions. The Department shall consider periods of excess emissions from any Kraft recovery furnace, lime kiln, calciner or any other regulated TRS emissions unit to be evidence of improper operation and maintenance of the monitored emissions unit provided that:

1. For Kraft recovery furnaces subject to the emissions limits of Rule 62-296.404(3)(c), F.A.C., the excess emissions occur during more than one percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown or malfunction of the Kraft recovery furnace occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the Kraft recovery furnace was not operating), or

2. For lime kilns and calciners subject to the emissions limits of Rule 62-296.404(3)(e), F.A.C., the excess emissions occur during more than two percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown or malfunction of the lime kiln, calciner, or their control equipment occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the lime kiln or calciner was not operating), or

3. For other regulated non-NSPS total reduced sulfur emissions units, the excess emissions as indicated by the appropriate surrogate parameters occur during more than one percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the emissions unit or its control equipment occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the source was not operating), and

4. The Department determines that the affected emissions unit, including air pollution control equipment, is not maintained and operated in a manner which is consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Such determination shall be based on the failure of the owner or operator of the facility to provide records of maintenance and operation of the emissions unit and related equipment showing operation consistent with good air pollution control practices. Good air pollution control practices shall include:

   a. Operation of all equipment within permit limits for loading rates and other process parameters,

(6). Continued:

b. An adequate preventive maintenance program based on manufacturer's recommendations or other accepted industry practices,

c. Training of personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment,

d. Visual and instrument inspections of equipment on a regular basis, and

d. Maintenance of an adequate on-site, or readily available, supply of equipment for routine repairs.

(d) The owner or operator of any Kraft pulp mill or tall oil plant shall notify the Department in writing within fourteen days of the date on which periods of excess emissions exceed the percentages allowed by Rule 62-296.404(6)(c)1. through 3., F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061, FS.
Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, FS.
History -- Formerly 17-2.600(4); Formerly 17-296.404; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

Subsection W. Common Conditions

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

{Permitting Note: The following conditions are placed here as a convenience and to avoid duplication. See specific conditions in Subsections for applicability.}

62-213.440 Permit Content.

(1) Standard Permit Requirements. Each permit issued under this chapter shall incorporate all applicable requirements for the Title V source and for each method of operation proposed by the applicant and approved by the Department. Each such permit shall include all emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements, with citation to the Department's rule authority for each term or condition, and identification of any difference in form from the applicable requirement upon which the term or condition is based. However, when there are multiple, redundant, or conflicting applicable requirements, these provisions can be reduced to a single streamlined term or condition that is as stringent as the multiple applicable requirements. In addition, the Department shall label permit terms or conditions “not federally enforceable” consistent with 40 CFR 70.6(b)(2), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Emissions units or pollutant-emitting activities within a Title V source determined to be insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C., shall be identified.

(a) Permit Duration. Permits for sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program shall be issued for terms of five years. Operation permits for Title V sources may not be extended as provided in Rule 62-4.080(3), F.A.C., if such extension will result in a permit term greater than five years.

(1). Continued:

(b) Monitoring and Related Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

1. Each permit shall specify the following requirements with respect to monitoring:

   a. Emissions monitoring and analysis procedures or test methods specified by applicable requirements including 40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.;

   b. Periodic monitoring sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period and that are representative of the source's compliance with the permit, as required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Periodic monitoring shall assure use of recordkeeping terms, test methods, units, averaging periods, or other statistical conventions consistent with the applicable requirement, as specified in Rule 62-213.440(4), F.A.C.; and

   c. Requirements concerning the use, maintenance, and installation of monitoring equipment or methods.

2. The permit shall incorporate all applicable recordkeeping requirements including:

   a. Records of monitoring information that specify the date, place, and time of sampling or measurement and the operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement, the date(s) analyses were performed, the company or entity that performed the analyses, the analytical techniques or methods used, and the results of such analyses;

   b. Retention of records of all monitoring data and support information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

3. Each permit shall incorporate reporting requirements as follow:

   a. Submittal of reports of any required monitoring at least every 6 months. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports;

(1). Continued:

b. Reporting, in accordance with requirements of Rules 62-210.700(6) and 62-4.130, F.A.C., of deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit. Reports shall include the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.

c. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

(c) Emission Allowances. All Title V permits for sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program shall include a permit condition prohibiting emissions exceeding any allowances that the source lawfully holds under the Federal Acid Rain Program. The source may not, however, use allowances as a defense to noncompliance with any other applicable requirement.

1. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the Federal Acid Rain Program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision pursuant to Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C.

2. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source under the Federal Acid Rain Program.

3. Allowances shall be accounted for under the Federal Acid Rain Program.

(d) In addition to the requirements stated above, each Title V permit shall include all of the following:

1. A statement that if any portion of the final permit is invalidated, the remainder of the permit shall remain in effect;

2. Identification of fugitive emissions and source-wide emissions in the same manner as stack emissions, regardless of whether or not the Title V source is specifically listed in paragraph (b) of the definition of major source of air pollution at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

3. A statement that it shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that maintaining compliance with any permit condition would necessitate halting of or reduction of the source activity;

4. A statement that any Title V source shall comply with all the terms and conditions of the existing permit until the Department has taken final action on any permit renewal or any requested permit revision, except as provided at Rule 62-213.412(2), F.A.C.

(1). Continued:

5. A statement that a situation arising from sudden and unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source which causes an accidence of a technology-based emissions limitation because of unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the situation and which requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, shall be an affirmative defense to an enforcement action in accordance with the provisions and requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(g)(2) and (3), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference;

6. A statement that any permittee may claim confidentiality of any data or other information by complying with Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C.

(2) Compliance Requirements. For each applicable requirement for which one or more units within a source is not in compliance at the time of application for any permit, permit renewal or permit revision, and for which that unit has not come into compliance at the date of issuance of the draft permit, the draft permit shall contain:

(a) A provision that the source shall meet measurable and enforceable milestones on no less than a semiannual basis until compliance is achieved and demonstrated to the Department. Each source shall notify the Department in writing, within 15 days after the date specified for completion of each milestone, to include the achievement of compliance, of progress achieved, requirements met, requirements not met, corrective measures adopted and an explanation of any measures not met by the completion date for the milestone or for compliance. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification, signed by a responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

(b) A provision requiring the source to be in compliance by the date specified in the permit.

(3) Statement of Compliance.

(a) For each applicable requirement, the permit shall contain:

1. A provision for assessing or monitoring compliance for each unit within the source;

2. A provision that the source submit a statement of compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit. Such statements shall be submitted to the Department and EPA annually, or more frequently if specified by Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C., or by any other applicable requirement. Such statements shall be accompanied by a certification in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.;

(3). Continued:

3. A requirement that the statement of compliance status include all the provisions of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii), incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Such statement shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

(b) For purposes of the Statement of Compliance required at Rule 62-213.440(3)(a), F.A.C., the responsible official may treat compliance with all other applicable requirements as a surrogate for compliance with Rule 62-296.320(2), Objectionable Odor Prohibited.

(4) Periodic Monitoring.

(a) Periodic monitoring sufficient to satisfy the requirements of Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)1.b., F.A.C., shall assure the use of recordkeeping terms, test methods, units, averaging periods, or other statistical conventions which yield reliable data and are consistent with the applicable requirement, representative of the emissions unit's actual performance, and sufficient to indicate whether the unit remains in compliance. All periodic monitoring data must be retained in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C. When existing reporting, recordkeeping and testing requirements yield reliable data that are both representative of the unit's actual performance and sufficient to indicate whether the unit remains in compliance with an applicable requirement, additional periodic monitoring shall not be required for that applicable requirement.

(b) Monitoring performed pursuant to any of the following satisfies periodic monitoring for that applicable requirement:

1. Emission limitations or standards proposed and promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency after November 15, 1990, pursuant to section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act. The emission limitations or standards include:

a. 40 CFR 60 (New Source Performance Standards and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources);

b. 40 CFR 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants): and

c. 40 CFR 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants);

2. Acid Rain Program requirements pursuant to sections 404, 405, 406, 407(a), 407(b), or 410 of the Clean Air Act. The requirements include continuous monitoring system requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR 75;

(4). Continued:

3. Emission limits or standards for which monitoring requirements are established pursuant to 40 CFR 64 (Compliance Assurance Monitoring); and

4. Emission limitations or standards for which a Title V permit specifies a continuous compliance determination method, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., unless such compliance method includes an assumed control device emission reduction factor that could be affected by the actual operation and maintenance of the control device.

Specific Authority: 403.061, 403.087, FS
Law Implemented: 403.087, 403.0872, FS
History: New 11-28-93; Amended 4-17-94; Formerly
17-213.440; Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 3-13-96, 3-20-96, 11-13-97, 4-7-98, 2-11-99, 7-15-99.