M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: May 22, 2013

TO: Richard D. Garrity, Ph.D.

FROM: Stephen Hathaway, P.E. **THRU:** Diana M. Lee, P.E.
Sterlin K. Woodard, P.E.

SUBJECT: DRAFT Non-Title V Air Construction Permit and Concurrently Issued Air Operation Permit United States Air Force - MacDill Air Force Base Permit No.: 0570141-009-AO/010-AC

Attached is DRAFT Air Construction Permit No. 0570141-010-AC and Air Operation Permit No. 0570141-009-AO to establish MacDill Air Force Base (AFB) as a Synthetic non-Title V source from its current Title V source status, based on the limited operation of their emergency generators. The air construction permit is being processed concurrently with the non-Title V operation permit, since no additional emissions testing is required due to the fact that MacDill AFB maintains manufacturer's emissions certifications for all stationary internal combustion engines, as required under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII (*Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*). Permit No. 0570141-009-AO incorporates Permit No. 0570141-010-AC into the facility's non-Title V air operation permit.

The military base is comprised of multiple tenant units (United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), Joint Intelligence Center Central Command (JICCENT), Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE), etc.). Based on a determination from EPC dated December 22, 2008, MacDill AFB and its base tenant units, except for NOAA, should be grouped under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) for "National Security" and therefore are considered to be under common control for air permitting purposes. The operations at NOAA (one paint booth, metalworking operation, and parts washer) were determined to be classified under a different SIC for "Weather Forecasters," and therefore were considered to be independent operations from MacDill AFB. As a result, the operations at NOAA were exempted from air permitting on June 2, 2010, due to the low level of emissions from its operations.

The emissions sources at MacDill AFB are predominantly emergency internal combustion engines and generators, with a total of 77 units, as well as multiple exempt sources such as natural gas-fired

external combustion heating units, fuel storage tanks, parts washers, woodworking activities, painting and enclosed blasting operations, wastewater treatment plant, etc. Multiple changes have occurred at MacDill AFB since the issuance of the last Title V permit; several existing engines were decommissioned, several new engines were installed, and new buildings have been constructed along with the addition of the new engines. MacDill AFB has provided numerous notifications of the addition of generators, tanks, heaters etc., and the removal of other sources during this time period.

This construction permit also changes the grouping of the diesel-fired stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines that power the emergency generators or fire pumps at the facility. Previously, the engines at JICCENT, USSOCOM, and the Medical Clinic were identified as EU Nos. 013, 014, and 015, respectively, and the rest of the engines were considered insignificant emissions units under Rule 213.430(6)(a), F.A.C. In order to provide consistency, all the engines subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII are now being grouped under a single emission unit, EU 016, with multiple emission points under the emission unit. All of the other engines at the facility are being considered as existing institutional emergency engines, and have no regulatory requirements under 40 CFR Part 60 or 63. Therefore, all of the existing institutional emergency engines are now being considered exempt from air permitting under the categorical exemption for stationary internal combustion engines (Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)35, F.A.C.) at the request of the applicant. That rule establishes a maximum collective annual fuel limit of 64,000 gallons of diesel fuel and 5,400 gallons of gasoline for all the engines claiming the exemption at the facility.

The NSPS for stationary internal combustion engines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, requires pollutant emission limits, opacity limits, a maximum diesel fuel sulfur content of 15 ppm (ULSD), and installation of a non-resettable hour meter on each engine, as well as maintenance, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements. The emission limits are met through engine certification provided by the respective engine manufacturers, so no further pollutant testing is required, unless the engine certification is otherwise suspended, revoked, or voided. The engines are also subject to opacity limits from Subpart IIII (40 CFR 89.113 by reference), Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C., and EPC's local rule (Chapter 1-3.52.1, Rules of the EPC). Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C. and Chapter 1-3.52.3, Rules of the EPC, require annual visible emissions tests in accordance with EPA Method 9 on the permitted sources subject to the general 20% opacity standard under Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C. and Chapter 1-3.52.1, Rules of the EPC. Therefore, annual visible emissions tests are being required for the permitted CI engines subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII in the non-Title V permit.

The stationary emergency generators/engines are not subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (*National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*) since they are either "new" engines subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII or are considered to be existing institutional emergency engines under 40 CFR 63.6585(f)(3).

In order to limit the PTE of the facility and classify the facility as a Synthetic non-Title V source, the applicant requested a limitation of 100 hours per year for all their stationary emergency engines. The limit of 100 hours was based on the allotment for maintenance and testing allowed under Federal rules and the last 10 years of records of engine operation. This limitation was thought to be a conservative estimate due to the increased reliability of the primary electric power utility. Based on EPC staff review of the historical operational records for the engines, and guidance from the

FDEP, 100 hours per year appears to be a reasonable assumption to use in estimating the PTE for the facility. Therefore, the combined NOx (worst-case pollutant) PTE for all of the emergency internal combustion engines is 60.4 tons per year. The facility-wide NOx PTE, including all the natural gas-fired external combustion heating units, is therefore being reduced from 110.5 tons/yr to 86.7 tons per year, making the facility a non-Title V source.

Based on our review, we recommend the issuance of these permits as drafted.

SRH: 0570141-009-AO/010-AC

TECHNICAL EVALUATION

AND

PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

FOR

United States Air Force - MacDill Air Force Base

Hillsborough County

Construction Permit and non-Title V Operation Permit

Application Number

0570141-010-AC and 0570141-009-AO

Environmental Protection Commission of

Hillsborough County

Tampa, FL

May 22, 2013

I. Project Description

A. Applicant: Scott V. DeThomas, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 6th Air Mobility Wing
MacDill AFB
8208 Hangar Loop Drive, Suite 1
Tampa, FL 33621

B. Engineer: Janice Sands Ash, P.E.
The Ash Group, Inc.
4902 Eisenhower Blvd., Suite 380
Tampa, FL 33634

P.E. No.: 42730

C. Project and Location:

This air construction permit changes the grouping of the diesel-fired stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines that power emergency generators or fire pumps at the facility and establishes MacDill Air Force Base (AFB) as a Synthetic non-Title V source from its current Title V source status, based on the limited operation of their emergency generators. Twenty seven (27) of the engines at the facility are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII (*Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*). MacDill AFB has a total of seventy seven (77) internal combustion engines, fifty (50) of which are considered categorically exempt from air permitting under Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)35., F.A.C., since they collectively burn less than 64,000 gallons per year of No. 2 diesel fuel, or 5,400 gallons per year of gasoline.

This permit is being processed concurrently with the non-Title V operation permit, Permit No. 0570141-009-AO, since no additional emissions testing is required due to the fact that MacDill AFB maintains manufacturer's emissions certifications for all stationary internal combustion engines that are required to be kept under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII (*Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*). Permit No. 0570141-009-AO incorporates Permit No. 0570141-010-AC into the facility's non-Title V air operation permit.

The project has been assigned NEDS Source Classification Code No. 2-02-001-02, Internal Combustion Engines, Electric Generation, Distillate Oil (Diesel). The Standard Industrial Code for the project is No. 9711, National Security. The project is located at 8208 Hangar Loop Drive, Tampa, FL 33621. UTM Coordinates of the location are 17-353.50 E and 3081.5 N.

D. Process and Controls:

This facility is a military base and includes an airfield, associated aircraft maintenance and support activities, and a wide variety of military and non-military support operations. The military base is comprised of multiple tenant units (United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), Joint Intelligence Center Central Command (JICCENT), Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE),

etc.). Based on a determination from EPC dated December 22, 2008, MacDill AFB and its base tenant units, except for NOAA, should be grouped under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) for "National Security" and therefore are considered to be under common control for air permitting purposes. The operations at NOAA (one paint booth, metalworking operation, and parts washer) were determined to be classified under a different SIC for "Weather Forecasters," and therefore were considered to be independent operations from MacDill AFB. As a result, the operations at NOAA were exempted from air permitting on June 2, 2010, due to the low level of emissions from its operations.

The emissions sources at MacDill AFB are predominantly emergency internal combustion engines and generators, with a total of 77 units, as well as multiple exempt sources such as natural gas-fired external combustion heating units, fuel storage tanks, parts washers, woodworking activities, painting and enclosed blasting operations, wastewater treatment plant, etc. Multiple changes have occurred at MacDill AFB since the issuance of the last Title V permit; several existing engines were decommissioned, several new engines were installed, and new buildings have been constructed along with the addition of the new engines. MacDill AFB has provided numerous notifications of the addition of generators, tanks, heaters etc., and the removal of other sources during this time period.

This construction permit also changes the grouping of the diesel-fired stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines that power the emergency generators or fire pumps at the facility. Previously, the engines at JICCENT, USSOCOM, and the Medical Clinic were identified as EU Nos. 013, 014, and 015, respectively, and the rest of the engines were considered insignificant emissions units under Rule 213.430(6)(a), F.A.C. In order to provide consistency, all the engines subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII are now being grouped under a single emission unit, EU 016, with multiple emission points under the emission unit. All of the other engines at the facility are being considered as existing institutional emergency engines, and have no regulatory requirements under 40 CFR Part 60 or 63. Therefore, all of the existing institutional emergency engines are now being considered exempt from air permitting under the categorical exemption for stationary internal combustion engines (Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)35, F.A.C.) at the request of the applicant. That rule establishes a maximum collective annual fuel limit of 64,000 gallons of diesel fuel and 5,400 gallons of gasoline for all the engines claiming the exemption at the facility.

The NSPS for stationary internal combustion engines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, requires pollutant emission limits, opacity limits, a maximum diesel fuel sulfur content of 15 ppm (ULSD), and installation of a non-resettable hour meter on each engine, as well as maintenance, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements. The emission limits are met through engine certification provided by the respective engine manufacturers, so no further pollutant testing is required, unless the engine certification is otherwise suspended, revoked, or voided. The engines are also subject to opacity limits from Subpart IIII (40 CFR 89.113 by reference), Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C., and EPC's local rule (Chapter 1-3.52.1, Rules of the EPC). Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C. and Chapter 1-3.52.3, Rules of the EPC, require annual visible emissions tests in accordance with EPA Method 9 on the permitted sources subject to the general 20% opacity standard under Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C. and Chapter 1-3.52.1, Rules of the EPC. Therefore, annual visible emissions tests are being required for the permitted CI engines subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII in the non-Title V permit.

The stationary emergency generators/engines are not subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (*National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*) since they are either "new" engines subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII or are considered to be existing institutional emergency engines under 40 CFR 63.6585(f)(3).

In order to limit the PTE of the facility and classify the facility as a Synthetic non-Title V source, the applicant requested a limitation of 100 hours per year for all their stationary emergency engines. The limit of 100 hours was based on the allotment for maintenance and testing allowed under Federal rules and the last 10 years of records of engine operation. This limitation was thought to be a conservative estimate due to the increased reliability of the primary electric power utility. Based on EPC staff review of the historical operational records for the engines, and guidance from the FDEP, 100 hours per year appears to be a reasonable assumption to use in estimating the PTE for the facility. Therefore, the combined NOx (worst-case pollutant) PTE for all of the emergency internal combustion engines is 60.4 tons per year. The facility-wide NOx PTE, including all the natural gas-fired external combustion heating units, is therefore being reduced from 110.5 tons/yr to 86.7 tons per year, making the facility a non-Title V source.

E. Application Information:

Received on: April 2, 2013
Information Requested: n/a
Application Complete: April 2, 2013

II. Rule Applicability

This project is subject to the preconstruction review requirements of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, Chapters, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296, and 62-297, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) and Chapter 1-3 of the Rules of the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County.

This project is not subject to the requirements of Rule 62-212.400, Prevention of Significant Deterioration, F.A.C. or Rule 62-212.500, New Source Review for Nonattainment Areas, F.A.C., since the facility is a minor source of air pollution.

This project is subject to the requirements of Rule 62-212.300, Sources Not Subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration or Nonattainment Requirements, F.A.C., since it is a source of air pollution requiring a permit under this rule.

This project is not subject to the requirements of Rule 62-213, Operation Permits for Major Sources of Air Pollution, F.A.C., since the facility is a Synthetic non-Title V Source by state definition.

This project is subject to the requirements of Rule 62-296.320, General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards, F.A.C., since the facility is a potential source of particulate matter, visible emissions, and a potential source of odors.

This project is not subject to the requirements of Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.417, Specific Emission Limiting and Performance Standards, F.A.C., since there is no applicable source specific category in these rules.

This project is not subject to the requirements of Rule 62-296.500, Reasonably Available Control Technology for VOC and NOX Emitting Facilities, F.A.C., since there is no applicable source specific category in this rule.

This project is not subject to the requirements of Rule 62-296.600, Reasonably Available Control Technology - Lead, F.A.C., since there is no applicable source category in this rule.

This project is not subject to the requirements of Rule 62-296.700, Reasonably Available Control Technology Particulate Matter, F.A.C., since there is no applicable source specific category in this rule.

This project is subject to the requirements of Rule 62-204.800, Federal Regulations Adopted by Reference, F.A.C., since the stationary emergency engines/generators are subject to the requirements in 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*. The stationary emergency engines/generators are not subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*, since they are either "new" engines subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII or are considered to be existing institutional emergency engines under 40 CFR 63.6585(f)(3).

This project is subject to the requirements of Chapter 84-446, Laws of Florida and Chapter 1-3, Rules of the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County.

III. Summary of Emissions

Emissions Unit/ Regulated Pollutants	Actual Emissions* (tons/yr)	Potential Emissions** (tons/yr)	Allowable Emissions
EU016 – Stationary Emergency Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICE) subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII			
NOx	12.4	41.2	See Note Below***
CO	2.8	9.4	
PM	0.4	1.3	
VOC	0.4	1.3	
SO_2	0.3	0.9	

*Actual Emissions are based on an annual average operation of 30 hours per year from Calendar Year 2012. All 27 CI engines subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII are now grouped under a single emissions unit, at the request of the applicant.

**The potential emissions for the emergency CI engines were based on the engine horsepower ratings, emission factors from AP-42 Chapters 3.3 and 3.4, and a maximum of 100 hrs/yr of operation for each engine.

***Note: Allowable emissions for criteria pollutants (in grams/kW-hr or fuel ppm sulfur) are detailed in 40 CFR Parts 60, 89, and 1039, as applicable, and detailed in the permit.

Estimation of NOx (worst-case air pollutant) Emissions From Exempt (Previously Insignificant) Activities

Exempt Activity Group Category	Potential NOx Emissions (tons/yr)
Internal Combustion Engines (exempt emergency CI engines)*	19.2
External Combustion Units (NG fired space and hot water heating units)**	26.3
Total	45.5

* - Potential emissions for NOx from the 50 exempt emergency engines (38 stationary and 12 portable) were based on the engine horsepower ratings, emission factors from AP-42 Chapters 3.3 and 3.4, and a maximum of 100 hours per year of operation for each engine.

** - Emissions from combustion of natural gas were estimated based on the emission factors from AP-42 Chapter 1.4 and 1,025 Btu/scf.

The facility-wide total PTE for NOx emissions is estimated at 86.7 tons/yr after inclusion of potential emissions from the various exempt activities and regulated emission units.

Inventory of Title III pollutants is estimated to be less than 10 TPY individually and less than 25 TPY collectively.

IV. Conclusions:

The emission limits proposed by the applicant will meet all of the requirements of Chapters 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296, and 62-297, F.A.C., and Chapter 1-3, Rules of the Commission.

The General and Specific Conditions listed in the proposed permit (attached) will assure compliance with all the applicable requirements of Chapters 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296, and 62-297, F.A.C.

V. Proposed Agency Action:

Pursuant to Section 403.087, Florida Statutes and Rule 62-4.070, Florida Administrative Code the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County hereby gives notice of its intent to issue a permit to construct the aforementioned air pollution source in accordance with the draft permit and its conditions as stipulated (see attached).

In the Matter of an
Application for Permits by:

File No.: 0570141-010-AC/009-AO
County: Hillsborough

Scott V. DeThomas, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 6th Air Mobility Wing
MacDill AFB
8208 Hangar Loop Drive, Suite 1
Tampa, FL 33621 /

INTENT TO ISSUE AN AIR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT AND A NON-TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT

The Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County (EPC), as delegated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) gives notice of its intent to issue an Air Construction Permit (DRAFT copy attached) and a non-Title V Air Operation Permit for the proposed project as detailed in the application specified above, for the reasons stated below.

The applicant, United States Air Force - MacDill Air Force Base, applied on April 2, 2013 to the permitting authority for a non-Title V Air Construction and Air Operation Permit for the military base located at 8208 Hangar Loop Drive, Tampa, Hillsborough County.

This construction permit changes the status of the facility from a Title V source to a non-Title V source of air pollution by limiting the PTE and restructures the grouping and organization of the diesel-fired stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines that power emergency generators or fire pumps at the facility. For consistency, in the non-Title V permit, all emergency CI engines subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII are now being grouped under a single emission unit, EU 016. All of the other engines at the facility are being considered as existing institutional emergency engines, and have no regulatory requirements under 40 CFR Parts 60 or 63. Therefore, all of the existing institutional emergency engines are now being considered exempt from air permitting under the categorical exemption for stationary internal combustion engines (Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)35, F.A.C.) at the request of the applicant.

In order to limit the PTE of the facility and classify the facility as a non-Title V source, the applicant requested a limitation of 100 hours per year for all stationary emergency engines. The limit of 100 hours was based on the allotment for maintenance and testing allowed under Federal rules and the last 10 years of records of engine operation. This limitation was thought to be a conservative estimate due to the increased reliability of the primary electric power utility. Therefore, the combined NOx PTE for all of the emergency internal combustion engines is 60.4

tons per year. The facility-wide NOx PTE, including the external combustion sources, is therefore being reduced from 110.5 tons/yr to 86.7 tons per year, making the facility a non-Title V source.

The EPC has permitting jurisdiction under Chapter 403 Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4 and 62-210. The project is not exempt from permitting procedures. The EPC has determined that an air pollution construction permit is required to commence or continue operations at the described facility.

The EPC intends to issue this permit based on the belief that reasonable assurances have been provided to indicate that operation of the source will comply with the appropriate provisions of Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-204 through 62-297 and 62-4.

Pursuant to Section 403.815 and 403.0872, F.S. and Rules 62-103.150 and 62-210.350(3), F.A.C., you (the applicant) are required to publish at your own expense the enclosed Notice of Intent to Issue Permit. The notice shall be published one time as soon as possible, in the legal advertisement section of a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected. For the purpose of this rule, "publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected" means publication in a newspaper meeting the requirements of Sections 50.011 and 50.031, F.S., in the county where the activity is to take place. Where there is more than one newspaper of general circulation in the county, the newspaper used must be one with significant circulation in the area that may be affected by the permit. If you are uncertain that a newspaper meets these requirements, please contact the EPC at the address or telephone number listed below. **The applicant shall provide proof of publication to the EPC, Air Permitting Section, at 3629 Queen Palm Dr., Tampa, Florida 33619 (Phone (813)627-2600 - FAX (813)627-2660) within 7 (seven) days of publication.** Failure to publish the notice and provide proof of publication within the allotted time may result in the denial of the permit pursuant to Rule 62-103.150(6), F.A.C.

The EPC will issue the final permit with the attached conditions unless a timely petition for an administrative hearing is filed pursuant to Section 120.569 and 120.57 F.S. before the deadline for filing a petition. The procedures for petitioning for a hearing are set forth below.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed permitting decision may petition for an administrative proceeding (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Legal Department of the EPC at 3629 Queen Palm Dr., Tampa, Florida 33619, Phone 813-627-2600, Fax 813-627-2602. Petitions filed by the permit applicant or any of the parties listed below must be filed within 14 (fourteen) days of receipt of this notice of intent. Petitions filed by any persons other than those entitled to written notice under Section 120.60(3), F.S. must be filed within 14 (fourteen) days of publication of the public notice or within 14 (fourteen) days of receipt of this notice of intent, whichever occurs first. Under Section 120.60(3), however, any person who asked the EPC for notice of agency action may file a petition within 14 (fourteen) days of receipt of that notice, regardless of the date of publication. A petitioner shall mail a copy of the petition to the applicant at the address indicated above, at the time of filing. The failure of any person to file a petition within the appropriate time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an

administrative determination (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S.; or to intervene in this proceeding and participate as a party to it. Any subsequent intervention will be only at the approval of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with Rule 28-106.205, F.A.C.

A petition that disputes the material facts on which the EPC's action is based must contain the following information:

(a) The name and address of each agency affected and each agency's file or identification number if known;
(b) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner and the name, address, and telephone number of each petitioner's representative, if any, which shall be the address for service purposes during the course of the proceedings; and an explanation of how the petitioner's substantial interests will be affected by the EPC's determination;
(c) A statement of how and when the petitioner received notice of the EPC action;
(d) A statement of all disputed issues of material fact. If there are none, the petition must so indicate;
(e) A concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, including the specific facts the petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification of the EPC's proposed action;
(f) A statement of specific rules or statutes that the petitioner contends requires reversal or modification of the EPC's proposed action, including an explanation of how the alleged facts relate to the specific rules or statutes; and
(g) A statement of the relief sought by the petitioner, stating precisely the action petitioner wishes the EPC to take with respect to the EPC's proposed action.

A petition that does not dispute the material facts upon which the EPC's action is based shall state that no such facts are in dispute and otherwise shall contain the same information as set forth above as required by Rule 28-106.301, F.A.C.

Because the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate final agency action, the filing of a petition means that the EPC's final action may be different from the position taken by it in this notice of intent. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any such final decision of the EPC on the application have the right to petition to become a party to the proceeding, in accordance with the requirements set forth above.

Mediation under section 120.573, F.S. is not available in this proceeding.

This action is final and effective on the date filed with the Clerk of the EPC unless a petition is filed in accordance with above. Upon the timely filing of a petition, this order will not be effective until further order of the EPC.

In addition to the above, a person subject to regulation has a right to apply to the Department of Environmental Protection for a variance from or waiver of the requirements of particular rules, on certain conditions, under Section 120.542, F.S. The relief provided by this state statute applies only to state rules, not statutes, and not to any federal regulatory requirements. Applying for a

variance or waiver does not substitute or extend the time for filing a petition for an administrative hearing or exercising any other right that a person may have in relation to the action proposed in this notice of intent.

The application for a variance or waiver is made by filing a petition with the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000. The petition must specify the following information:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner,
(b) The name, address, and telephone number of the attorney or qualified representative of the petitioner, if any,
(c) Each rule or portion of a rule from which a variance or waiver is requested,
(d) The citation to the statute underlying (implemented by) the rule identified in (c) above,
(e) The type of action requested,
(f) The specific facts that would justify a variance or waiver for the petitioner,
(g) The reason by the variance or waiver would serve the purposes of the underlying statute (implemented by the rule), and
(h) A statement whether the variance or waiver is permanent or temporary and, if temporary, a statement of the dates showing the duration of the variance or waiver requested.

The Department will grant a variance or waiver when the petition demonstrates both that the application of the rule would create a substantial hardship or violate principles of fairness, as each of the those terms is defined in Section 120.542(2), F.S., and that the purpose of the underlying statute will be or has been achieved by other means by the petitioner.

Persons subject to regulation pursuant to any federally delegated or approved air program should be aware that Florida is specifically not authorized to issue variances or waivers from any requirements of any such federally delegated or approved program. The requirements of the program remain fully enforceable by the Administrator of United States Environmental Protection Agency and by any person under the Clean Air Act unless and until the Administrator separately approves any variance or waiver in accordance with the procedures of the federal program.

Any person listed below may request to obtain additional information, a copy of the application (except for information entitled to confidential treatment pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S.), all relevant supporting materials, and all other materials available to the EPC that are relevant to the permit decision. Interested persons may contact Diana M. Lee, P.E., at the above address or call (813)627-2600, for additional information.

Any party to this order has the right to seek judicial review of it under Section 120.68 of the Florida Statues, by filing a notice of appeal under rule 9.110 of the Florida rules of Appellate Procedure with the EPC's Legal Office at 3629 Queen Palm Dr., Tampa, Florida 33619 and with the clerk of the Department of Environmental Protection in the Office of General Counsel, Mail Station 35, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, and by filing a copy of the notice of appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate district court

of appeal. The notice must be filed within thirty days after this order is filed with the clerk of the Department.

Executed in Tampa, Florida

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION
OF HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

_____

Richard D. Garrity, Ph.D.
Executive Director

cc: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Southwest District (via e-mail)
Janice Sands Ash, P.E., The Ash Group, Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated clerk hereby certifies that this INTENT TO ISSUE and all copies were mailed before the close of business on _____ to the listed persons.

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

FILED, on this date, pursuant to Section 120.52(7), Florida Statutes, with the designated clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

_____ _____

Clerk Date

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION
OF HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE PERMITS

The Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County (EPC), as delegated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) gives notice of its intent to issue an Air Construction Permit and a non-Title V Air Operation Permit, Permit Nos. 0570141-010-AC/009-AO to the United States Air Force – MacDill Air Force Base for the emergency generators at the base located at 8208 Hangar Loop Circle, Tampa, Hillsborough County. The construction permit changes the status of the facility from a Title V source to non-Title V source of air pollution by limiting the facility's potential emissions and hours of operation, and restructures the grouping and organization of the diesel-fired stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines that power emergency generators or fire pumps at the facility.

A Best Available Control Technology (BACT) determination was not required.

The EPC will issue the Final permit with the conditions of the DRAFT permit unless a timely petition for an administrative hearing is filed pursuant to Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S. before the deadline for filing a petition. The procedures for petitioning for hearing are set forth below.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed permitting decision may petition for an administrative proceeding (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Legal Department of the EPC at 3629 Queen Palm Dr., Tampa, Florida 33619, Phone 813-627-2600, Fax 813-627-2602. Petitions filed by the permit applicant or any of the parties listed below must be filed within 14 (fourteen) days of receipt of this notice of intent. Petitions filed by any persons other than those entitled to written notice under Section 120.60(3), F.S. must be filed within 14 (fourteen) days of publication of the public notice or within 14 (fourteen) days of receipt of this notice of intent, whichever occurs first. Under Section 120.60(3), however, any person who asked the EPC for notice of agency action may file a petition within 14 (fourteen) days of receipt of that notice, regardless of the date of publication. A petitioner shall mail a copy of the petition to the applicant at the address indicated above, at the time of filing. The failure of any person to file a petition within the appropriate time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S., or to intervene in this proceeding and participate as a party to it. Any subsequent intervention will be only at the approval of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with Rule 28-106.205 of the F.A.C.

A petition that disputes the material facts on which the EPC's action is based must contain the following information:

(a) The name and address of each agency affected and each agency's file or identification number if known;
(b) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner, and the name, address, and telephone number of each petitioner's representative, if any, which shall be the address for service purposes during the course of the proceedings; and an explanation of how the petitioner's substantial interests will be affected by the agency determination;
(c) A statement of how and when petitioner received notice of the EPC action;

(d) A statement of all disputed issues of material fact. If there are none, the petition must so indicate;
(e) A concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, including the specific facts the petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification of the EPC proposed action;
(f) A statement of specific rules or statutes that the petitioner contends requires reversal or modification of the EPC's proposed action, including an explanation of how the alleged facts relate to the specific rules or statutes; and
(g) A statement of the relief sought by the petitioner, stating precisely the action petitioner wishes the EPC to take with respect to the EPC's proposed action.

A petition that does not dispute the material facts upon which the EPC's action is based shall state that no such facts are in dispute and otherwise shall contain the same information as set forth above as required by Rule 28-106.301.

Because the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate final agency action, the filing of a petition means that the EPC's final action may be different from the position taken by it in this notice of intent. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any such final decision of the EPC on the application have the right to petition to become a party to the proceeding, in accordance with the requirements set forth above.

Mediation under section 120.573, F.S. is not available in this proceeding.

This action is final and effective on the date filed with the Clerk of the EPC unless a petition is filed in accordance with above. Upon the timely filing of a petition this order will not be effective until further order of the EPC.

Any party to this order has the right to seek judicial review of it under Section 120.68 of the Florida Statues, by filing a notice of appeal under rule 9.110 of the Florida rules of Appellate Procedure with the EPC's Legal Office at 3629 Queen Palm Dr., Tampa, Florida 33619 and with the clerk of the Department of Environmental Protection in the Office of General Counsel, Mail Station 35, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, and by filing a copy of the notice of appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate district court of appeal. The notice must be filed within thirty days after this order is filed with the clerk of the Department.

The complete project file is available for public inspection during normal business hours, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays, at the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County, 3629 Queen Palm Dr., Tampa, FL 33619. The complete project file includes the proposed Permit, the application, and the information submitted by the responsible official, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S. Interested persons may contact Diana M. Lee, P.E.**,** at the above address, or call (813)627-2600, for additional information. Any written comments filed shall be available for public inspection. If written comments received result in a significant change in the proposed agency action, the EPC shall revise the proposed permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION OF
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, as Delegated by

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

NOTICE OF PERMIT

Scott V. DeThomas, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 6th Air Mobility Wing
MacDill AFB
8208 Hangar Loop Drive, Suite 1
Tampa, FL 33621 /

Dear Colonel DeThomas: Re: Hillsborough County - AP

Enclosed is Permit Number No. 0570141-010-AC for the change in status of your facility from a Title V source to a non-Title V source of air pollution, by limiting the potential emissions of the emergency generators and other emergency engines, issued pursuant to Section 403.087, Florida Statutes. This permit is being co-processed with Air Operation Permit No. 0570141-009-AO.

Any party to this order (permit) has the right to seek judicial review of the permit pursuant to Section 120.68, Florida Statutes, by the filing of a Notice of Appeal pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, with the Clerk of the EPC in the Legal Department at 3629 Queen Palm Drive, Tampa, FL 33619; and by filing a copy of the Notice of Appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate District Court of Appeal. The Notice of Appeal must be filed within 30 days from the date this Notice is filed with the clerk of the EPC.

Executed in Tampa, Florida.

Sincerely,

Richard D. Garrity, Ph.D.
Executive Director

cc: FDEP, Southwest District (e-mail)
Janice Sands Ash, P.E. - The Ash Group, Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that this NOTICE OF PERMIT and all copies were mailed before the close of business on _____ to the listed persons.

Clerk Stamp
FILED, on this date, pursuant to Section 120.52(7), Florida Statutes, with the designated clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

_____ _____
Clerk Date

PERMITTEE:	PERMIT/CERTIFICATION
Scott V. DeThomas, Colonel, USAF	Permit No.: 0570141-010-AC
Commander, 6th Air Mobility Wing	County: Hillsborough
MacDill Air Force Base	Expiration Date: May 22, 2014
8208 Hangar Loop Drive, Suite 1	Project: Initial Non-Title V Air
Tampa, FL 33621	Construction Permit

This permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, and Florida Administrative Code Rules 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296, 62-297, and 62-4. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the EPC and made a part hereof and specifically described as follows:

This air construction permit establishes MacDill Air Force Base (AFB) as a Synthetic non-Title V source from its current Title V source status, based on the limited operation of the emergency generators at the facility. This permit is being issued concurrently with the non-Title V operation permit, since no additional emissions testing is required due to the fact that MacDill AFB maintains manufacturer's emissions certifications for all stationary internal combustion engines, as required under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII (*Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*).

The facility is a military base and includes an airfield, associated aircraft maintenance and support activities, and a wide variety of military and non-military support operations. The base is comprised of multiple tenant units (United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), Joint Intelligence Center Central Command (JICCENT), Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE), etc.). Based on a determination from EPC dated December 22, 2008, MacDill AFB and its base tenant units, except for NOAA, should be grouped under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) for "National Security" and therefore are considered to be under common control for air permitting purposes. The operations at NOAA (one paint booth, metalworking operation, and parts washer) were determined to be classified under a different SIC for "Weather Forecasters," and therefore were considered to be independent operations from MacDill AFB. As a result, the operations at NOAA were exempted from air permitting on June 2, 2010, due to the low level of emissions from its operations.

The emissions sources at MacDill AFB are predominantly emergency internal combustion engines and generators, with a total of 77 units, as well as multiple exempt sources such as natural gas-fired external combustion heating units, fuel storage tanks, parts washers, woodworking activities,

painting and enclosed blasting operations, wastewater treatment plant, etc. Multiple changes have occurred at MacDill AFB since the issuance of the last Title V permit; several existing engines were decommissioned, several new engines were installed, and new buildings have been constructed along with the addition of the new engines. MacDill AFB has provided numerous notifications of the addition of generators, tanks, heaters etc., and the removal of other sources during this time period.

This construction permit also changes the grouping of the diesel-fired stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines that power the emergency generators or fire pumps at the facility. Previously, the engines at JICCENT, USSOCOM, and the Medical Clinic were identified as EU Nos. 013, 014, and 015, respectively, and the rest of the engines were considered insignificant emissions units under Rule 213.430(6)(a), F.A.C. In order to provide consistency, all the engines subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII are now being grouped under a single emission unit, EU 016, with multiple emission points under the emission unit. All of the other engines at the facility are being considered as existing institutional emergency engines, and have no regulatory requirements under 40 CFR Part 60 or 63. Therefore, all of the existing institutional emergency engines are now being considered exempt from air permitting under the categorical exemption for stationary internal combustion engines (Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)35, F.A.C.) at the request of the applicant. That rule establishes a maximum collective annual fuel limit of 64,000 gallons of diesel fuel and 5,400 gallons of gasoline for all the engines claiming the exemption at the facility.

The NSPS for stationary internal combustion engines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, requires pollutant emission limits, opacity limits, a maximum diesel fuel sulfur content of 15 ppm (ULSD), and installation of a non-resettable hour meter on each engine, as well as maintenance, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements. The emission limits are met through engine certification provided by the respective engine manufacturers, so no further pollutant testing is required, unless the engine certification is otherwise suspended, revoked, or voided. The engines are also subject to opacity limits from Subpart IIII (40 CFR 89.113 by reference), Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C., and EPC's local rule (Chapter 1-3.52.1, Rules of the EPC). Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C. and Chapter 1-3.52.3, Rules of the EPC, require annual visible emissions tests in accordance with EPA Method 9 on the permitted sources subject to the general 20% opacity standard under Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C. and Chapter 1-3.52.1, Rules of the EPC. Therefore, annual visible emissions tests are being required for the permitted CI engines subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII in the non-Title V permit.

The stationary emergency generators/engines are not subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (*National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*) since they are either "new" engines subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII or are considered to be existing institutional emergency engines under 40 CFR 63.6585(f)(3).

In order to limit the PTE of the facility and classify the facility as a non-Title V source, the applicant requested a limitation of 100 hours per year for all stationary emergency engines. The facility-wide NO_X PTE, including the exempt external combustion heating units, is 86.7 tons per year.

Location: 8208 Hangar Loop Drive, Tampa

UTM: 17-353.50 E 3081.5 N NEDS NO: 0141

EU ID No. 016		Stationary Emergency Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICE) subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII					
Emission Point	**Building No.**	**Facility Description**	**Model Year**	**Manufacturer**	**Model Number**	**Fuel**	**Rating (kW)**
STATIONARY EMERGENCY GENERATORS							
1	3	Base Ops	2009	Cummins/Onan	DSGAB-7568737	Diesel	125
2	11	CE Control	2007	Kohler	20REOZJB	Diesel	20
3	26	Fire Dept.	2008	Onan	DKAE-6042902	Diesel	20
4	90	Temp CP & PX Term	2008	Onan	DSHAF-5985907	Diesel	100
5	156	USSOCOM	2009	Kohler	1500REOZDC	Diesel	1500
	156	USSOCOM	2009	Kohler	1500REOZDC	Diesel	1500
	156	USSOCOM	2009	Kohler	1500REOZDC	Diesel	1500
6	203	SEC FORCES FAC	2008	Cummins/Onan	D080172838	Diesel	500
7	261	Consolidated Comm. Fac.	2012	Kohler	1750REOZDD	Diesel	1750
8	497	USSOCOM	2008	Caterpillar	3512B	Diesel	1250
	501	USSOCOM	2007	Kohler	1250REOZM	Diesel	1250
9	535	MARCENT	2008	Katolight	CD300PX6T3	Diesel	300
10	567	JICCENT CUP	2007	Caterpillar	3516C	Diesel	2000
	567	JICCENT CUP	2007	Caterpillar	3516C	Diesel	2000
	567	JICCENT CUP	2011	Caterpillar	3516C	Diesel	2000
	567	JICCENT CUP	2011	Caterpillar	3516C	Diesel	2000
	567	JICCENT CUP	2007	Caterpillar	3516C	Diesel	2000
	567	JICCENT CUP	2007	Caterpillar	3516C	Diesel	2000
11	805	DISA	2010	Kohler	60REOZJC	Diesel	60
12	825	MSA	2008	Katolight	SD20F-J4T2	Diesel	20
13	861	JCSE	2006	Generac	SD130	Diesel	130
14	913	JCSE Squadron Fac	2011	Cummins/Onan	DQDAA-4835095	Diesel	250
	913	JCSE	2011	Cummins/Onan	QSLR-G3 NR3	Diesel	250
15	1039	SOCCENT Cultural Engagement Group	2011	Kohler/Detroit Diesel	S60, 6063HV35	Diesel	550
	1043	SOCCENT HQ	2010	Generac	SD600	Diesel	600
16	1041	Clinic CEP	2008	Caterpillar	3512C	Diesel	1500
EMERGENCY FIRE PUMP							
17	1115B	90 Day Accumulation Point Fire Pump	2006	John Deere	JU4H-UF10	Diesel	38

Replaces Permit Nos.: 0570141-008-AC/007-AV

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

1. A part of this permit is the attached General Conditions. [Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.]

2. All applicable rules of the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County including design discharge limitations specified in the application shall be adhered to. The permit holder may also need to comply with county, municipal, federal, or other state regulations prior to construction. [Rule 62-4.070(7), F.A.C.]

3. Issuance of this permit does not relieve the permittee from complying with applicable emission limiting standards or other requirements of Chapters 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296 and 62-297, F.A.C., or any other requirements under federal, state, or local law. [Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C.]

4. The permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. [Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.]

5. In order to limit the potential to emit for the stationary emergency CI engines, and establish the facility as a non-Title V source, the following restrictions shall apply: [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.200(Potential-to-Emit), and 62-212.300(1)(d), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.4207 and 60.4211(f); and Construction Permit Application Received April 2, 2013]

A) The stationary emergency engines shall be fired on ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD) fuel only.
B) Each emergency engine shall not operate for more than a total of 100 hours per consecutive 12-month period, for the purposes of maintenance, testing, and emergency demand response. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.
C) The maximum capacity for each emergency generator or engine shall not exceed the ratings in the table on Page 3 of this permit.
D) The total fuel usage for all of the exempt internal combustion engines at the facility shall not be more than 64,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel or 5,400 gallons per year of gasoline.

6. Visible emissions from the exhaust of each stationary emergency engine shall not exceed 20% opacity. [Rule 62-210.296.320(4)(b)1, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.4205(b) and 40 CFR 89.113(a); and Chapter 1-3.52.1., Rules of the EPC]

<u>40 CFR Part 60 Requirements</u>

7. Notwithstanding the specific requirements from NSPS detailed in this permit, these emissions units shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60 subpart IIII, incorporated by reference. [Rules 62-4.030, 62-4.070(3) and 62-204.800, F.A.C.]

8. Notwithstanding the specific requirements from NSPS detailed in this permit, these emissions units shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60 subpart A,

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

incorporated by reference. [Rules 62-4.030, 62-4.070(3) and 62-204.800, F.A.C.]

9. The Stationary Emergency Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICE) subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII (EU 016) shall meet the following emissions standards:

A) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines shall comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to Subpart IIII, as summarized below:

Maximum Engine Power	**Emission standards for stationary pre-2007 model year engines with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder – grams per kW-hr (g/BHP-hr)**			
	HC	**NO_X**	**CO**	**PM**
37≤kW<56		9.2 (6.9)		
130≤kW<225	1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)

B) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines shall comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE, as summarized below:

(1) For engines with a maximum engine power less than 37 kW (50 HP)

(i) Model year 2007;

Emission Standards – grams per kW-hr (g/BHP-hr)					
Rated Power (kW)	**Tier**	**Model Year[1]**	**NMHC + NOx**	**CO**	**PM**
19≤kW<37	Tier 2	2004	7.5 (5.6)	5.5 (4.1)	0.60 (0.44)

[1]The model years listed indicate the model years for which the specified tier of standards take effect.

(ii) Model year 2008 and later;

Model years	**NO_X+ NMHC**	**CO**	**PM**
2008-2012	7.5 (5.6)	5.5 (4.1)	0.30 (0.22)

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

(2) For engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 kW (50 HP)

(i) Model year 2007 and later;

Emission Standards – grams per kW-hr (g/BHP-hr)					
Rated Power (kW)	**Tier**	**Model Year[1]**	**NMHC + NOx**	**CO**	**PM**
19≤kW<37	Tier 2	2004	7.5 (5.6)	5.5 (4.1)	0.60 (0.44)
37≤kW<75	Tier 2	2004	7.5 (5.6)	5.0 (3.7)	0.40 (0.30)
	Tier 3	2008	4.7 (3.5)	5.0 (3.7)	
75≤kW<130	Tier 3	2007	4.0 (3.0)	5.0 (3.7)	0.30 (0.22)
130≤kW≤560	Tier 3	2006	4.0 (3.0)	3.5 (2.6)	0.20 (0.15)
kW>560	Tier 2	2006	6.4 (4.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.20 (0.15)

[1]The model years listed indicate the model years for which the specified tier of standards take effect.

C) Owners and operators of fire pump engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in Table 4 to Subpart IIII, for all pollutants, as summarized below:

Maximum Engine Power	Model year(s)	NMHC + NOx	CO	PM
37≤kW<56	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)

D) [RESERVED]

E) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the NTE standards as indicated in 60.4212 as specified below:

(1) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR part 1039, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder

(2) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in (1)(i) and (2)(i) above must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 89.112, determined from the following equation:

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

$$\text{NTE requirement for each pollutant} = (1.25) \times (\text{STD}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 89.112

(3) Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines (1)(i) and (2)(i) above may follow the testing procedures specified in 60.4213 of Subpart IIII, as specified below:

(i) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.8 and under the requirements in Table 7 to Subpart IIII. The test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load.

Table 7 to Subpart IIII (Summarized)

Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
Limit the concentration of NO_X in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
	ii. Determine the O_2 concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and,	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO_X concentration.
	iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and,	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17)	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO_X concentration.
	iv. Measure NO_X at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine	(4) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17)	(d) NO_X concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
Limit the concentration of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
	ii. Determine the O_2 concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
	iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
	iv. Measure PM at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

(ii) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in 40 CFR 60.8(c).

(iii) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

section, as specified in § 60.8(f). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

F) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed CI ICE that are specified in paragraphs A) through E) of this condition.

[40 CFR 60.4202, 60.4205, 60.4212, 60.4213, and 60.8]

10. The diesel fuel fired in the stationary emergency engines is subject to the following per-gallon standards: [40 CFR 60.4207(b) and 40 CFR 80.510(b)]

A) Sulfur content. 15 parts per million (ppm) maximum.
B) Cetane index or aromatic content, as follows:
(i) A minimum cetane index of 40; or
(ii) A maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

11. The permittee shall install and maintain a non-resettable hour meter on each stationary emergency generator prior to startup of any new emergency generators or within 30 days of permit issuance for existing emergency generators not already equipped with such meters.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and 40 CFR 60.4209(a)]

12. The permittee shall operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this Subpart IIII and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this condition for a maximum of 100 hours per year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph (3) of this condition counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (2).

(i) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (2) of this condition. Except as provided in paragraph (3)(i) of this condition, the 50 hours per calendar year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

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

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

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

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

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

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

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

(ii) [RESERVED]

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.4211(f)]

13. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard that is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere. [40 CFR 60.12]

Testing and Recordkeeping Requirements

14. The permittee shall test each emission point listed on Page 3 of this permit for visible emissions (opacity) once per federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30th). However, for each emission point that contains more than one engine, a rotating schedule shall be established so that at least one engine is tested per year, and all engines under that emission point are tested at least once every five years. Submit two copies of the test data to the Air Management Division of the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County (EPCHC) within 45 days of such testing. Testing procedures shall be consistent with the requirements of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. Each test shall be performed using EPA Method 9 and shall be a minimum of 30 minutes in duration. The test shall be performed at the point of highest opacity from each emission point. [Rules 62-297.310, and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and Chapter 1-3.52(3), Rules of the EPC]

15. Compliance with the testing requirements in Specific Condition No. 14 shall be determined using EPA Method 9 contained in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A and adopted by reference in Rule 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum requirements for stack sampling facilities, source sampling and reporting, shall be in accordance with Rule 62-297, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-297, F.A.C.]

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

16. Testing of emissions from each engine shall be conducted with the generators operating at capacity. Capacity is defined as 90-100% of rated capacity of each unit as specified on Page 3 of this permit. If it is impracticable to test at capacity, then the source may be tested at less than capacity; in this case subsequent source operation is limited to 110% of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the unit is so limited, then operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than fifteen days for purposes of additional compliance testing to regain the rated capacity in the permit, with prior notification to the EPC. Failure to clearly identify the specific engine being tested tested, or to submit the fuel input rates and actual operating conditions, may invalidate the test. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

17. The permittee shall notify the Air Compliance Section of the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County 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 contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9, F.A.C]

18. The permittee shall maintain monthly records of the engines' operation in order to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition No. 5. The records shall be maintained onsite for at least three years and shall be made available to any local, state, or federal air pollution agency. The records shall include as a minimum: [40 CFR 60.4214(b) and 60.4210(f); and Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-4.160(14)(b), F.A.C.]

A) Month, Year
B) Diesel fuel records demonstrating compliance with Specific Condition No.10
C) Hours of operation of each engine or generator (hours)
D) Monthly and rolling consecutive 12-month totals of hours of operation of each engine or generator (hours)
E) A copy of the manufacturer's engine certification, certificate of conformity, or in-use compliance tests results for engines that were not certified by the manufacturer for each engine subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII.
F) Manufacturers' engine labels which contain the information required by 40 CFR 60.4210(f) and 40 CFR 1039.135(b) starting with the engine model years as specified below:

Maximum Engine Power	**Starting Model Year**
56≤kW<130	2012
kW≥130	2011

G) 12-month rolling total of fuel usage for the internal combustion engines listed under Appendix A of this permit.

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

General Requirements

19. When the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County (EPC) after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable requirement or permit condition is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the source to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the source and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the EPC. For the purpose of confirming compliance with the emission limitations in this permit, the EPC may require the use of EPA Method 9, EPA Method 24, or other approved methods, as deemed necessary. [Rules 62-297.310(7)(b) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

20. The permittee shall provide timely notification to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County prior to implementing any changes that may result in a modification to this permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Modification. The changes do not include normal maintenance, but may include, and are not limited to, the following, and may also require prior authorization before implementation: [Rules 62-210.300 and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

A) Alteration or replacement of any equipment* or major component of such equipment.
B) Installation or addition of any equipment* which is a source of air pollution.

*Not applicable to routine maintenance, repair, or replacement of component parts of an air emissions unit.

21. If the permittee wishes to transfer this permit to another owner, an "Application for Transfer of Permit" (DEP Form 62-210.900(7)) shall be submitted, in duplicate, to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County within 30 days after the sale or legal transfer of the permitted facility. [Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C.]

22. The use of property, facilities, equipment, processes, products, or compounds, or the commission of paint overspraying or any other act, that causes or materially contributes to a public nuisance is prohibited. [Hillsborough County Environmental Protection Act, Section 16, Chapter 84-446, Laws of Florida, as Amended.]

23. The permittee must submit to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County each calendar year, a completed DEP Form 62-210.900(5), "Annual Operating Report (AOR) for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility", for the preceding calendar year. The AOR shall be submitted by April 1 of the following year. [Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

PERMITTEE:
United States Air Force - MacDill AFB

PERMIT CERTIFICATION NO. 0570141-010-AC
PROJECT: Stationary Emergency Generators

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION
OF HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

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Richard D. Garrity, Ph.D.
Executive Director