

MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 27, 2004
TO: District and Local Compliance and Enforcement Contacts
THROUGH: Trina Vielhauer /s/
Pat Comer /s/
Scott Sheplak /s/
FROM: Greg DeAngelo /s/
SUBJECT: **Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Excess Emissions (Memo 1)**

Summary

What is the total number of hours per day that can be claimed as excess emissions during startup, shutdown, or malfunction?

- Check the permit first.
- If the permit adopts the SIP directly, then two hours per 24-hour period is the maximum.
- Otherwise, follow what the permit specifies.

Two Hours Total per 24 Hour Period

This memo only addresses the general case excess emissions rule of the SIP found at Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; it does not comment on the rules for fossil fuel startup, shutdown, soot blowing, or load changing at Rule 62-210.700(2) and (3), F.A.C. More importantly, this memo does not address the excess emissions requirements nor the startup, shutdown, and malfunction provisions of any Federal rule.

An excess emission is essentially an allowable exceedance of an emission limit. These exceedances are allowed during special periods of operation, provided certain conditions are met. Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C., states:

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.

If there are no permit conditions specifying a longer duration, the SIP indicates that a maximum of two hours in a 24 hour period can be claimed as excess emissions during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. In other words, the SIP does **not** provide a total of six hours per 24 hour period (with two hours for startup, two hours per shutdown, and two hours per malfunction).

Checking an individual facility's permit is a necessary step, as many permits have facility-specific language regarding how to treat excess emissions. Many permits grant a longer duration for excess emissions as provided for by Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C. Some permits have created a data exclusion procedure in lieu of an allowable exceedance procedure; others institute

different emission limits for days during which a startup occurs. Permits with an alternative approach to startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions generally list Rule 62-4.070(3) or 62-212.400, F.A.C., as the rule basis. (These are the rules for reasonable assurance and BACT determinations, respectively.)

The two hours total per 24 hour period issue discussed above applies only to permits that have directly adopted the SIP (Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.) without any changes.

Notes

Changing a facility's procedure for excess emissions during startup, shutdown, and malfunction requires a permit modification. It would be inappropriate, for example, to simply issue a letter granting a duration longer than two hours in a 24-hour period.

Follow-up

This is the first of a series of planned memos regarding startup, shutdown, and malfunction excess emissions. Future memos will address SIP versus NSPS requirements, compliance calculations, data exclusion versus allowable exceedance approaches, recurring malfunctions, and other issues as raised by the District Offices and Local Programs.

This memo and all such future memos will be open for revision upon substantive comment; the memos will also be collected into the enforcement section of the Compliance and Enforcement Deskbook.