

VOLUME 2 OF 2

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FEDERAL PERMITS AND APPROVALS

APPENDIX 10.1.1

316 (a) AND (b) DEMONSTRATIONS

SECTION 10.1.1

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10.0 APPENDICES

10.1 316 (a) and (b)

10.1.1 316 (a) and (b) Demonstrations

Thermal and cooling water intake impacts to aquatic resources are both regulated by the Clean Water Act, Sections 316(a) and (b), respectively. 316(a) and (b) demonstration studies were conducted in 1983-1984 to evaluate the impact of CR 1, 2, and 3 on regional fisheries (Crystal River Units 1, 2, and 3, 316 Demonstration Final Report, Florida Power Corporation, 1985). A sampling program was conducted from 1983 to 1984 to evaluate the 1) thermal impacts on water quality, benthos, macrophytes, salt marsh and fisheries and 2) intake effects from entrainment and impingement. Sampling began in June 1983 and ended June 1984. Sampling methods followed standard protocols.

10.1.1.1 316(a) Demonstration

The comprehensive 316(a) study conducted from 1983-1984 demonstrated that the existing thermal discharge caused substantial damage in Crystal Bay in violation of the existing Florida water quality standards [FAC Section 17-3.05(1) (a)]. FPC submitted a proposal for certain mitigation measures which included: creation of marshes, planting of seagrasses, construction, and operation of a hatchery, and implementation of a monitoring program. On January 23, 1987, FPC submitted an alternative proposal to extend the existing discharge canal. Additional information regarding that proposal was provided on April 17, 1987, which included the installation of helper cooling towers (i.e., to cool a portion of the plant's heated effluent and return it to the discharge canal to mix with the remainder of un-cooled effluent). The proposal was modified on March 1, 1988, to include a seagrass monitoring and planting program, and a limitation on plant operations to maintain a three-hour average temperature not to exceed 96.5°F.

Subsequently, the EPA (and FDEP) issued an NPDES permit in 1988 with a 316(a) variance and daily maximum three hour rolling average thermal discharge limit of 96.5°F. The 316(a) variance was reissued during the most recent permit renewal cycle, and is still in effect because "there have been no physical or operational changes and no changes are expected in the upcoming permit cycle that will materially change the plant cooling water intake and discharge characteristics". The thermal variance remains a condition of the current NPDES permit, issued May 9, 2005 (Appendix 10.4).

The helper cooling towers are currently operated as necessary to ensure that the discharge temperature does not exceed 96.5°F (as a three-hour rolling average) at the point of discharge into the Gulf of Mexico. In February 2006, PEF received approval from the state of Florida to install modular cooling towers to allow that CR 1 and 2 operate during the warmest times of the year. As discussed in Section 3.5, the new South Cooling Towers will be installed and operated as necessary to ensure that the discharge does not exceed 96.5°F. There will be no net thermal discharge increase associated with the CR3 Uprate Project.

10.1.1.2 316(b) Demonstration

Section 316(b) of the CWA requires that the location, design, construction and capacity of the facility cooling water intake structure (CWIS) reflect the best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impacts. Environmental impacts associated with CWIS may be caused by water withdrawals which result in impingement (trapped against intake screens) or entrainment (drawn into and through the cooling system - i.e., pumps, condenser tubing, etc).

The intakes of the Crystal River Power Plant are located in an estuarine nursery area. The capacity of Units 1, 2, and 3, based on a once-through cooling mode is 1,898 MGD. There are no design features incorporated in the facility which would minimize impact of the large volume of flow and location. The EPA previously determined that the location, capacity, and design of Crystal River Units 1, 2, and 3 do not reflect the best technology available for minimizing adverse impacts as required by 316(b) of the CWA. To minimize the adverse impact of the plant intake structures, installation of fine mesh screen and a return mechanism would constitute best available technology. However, such a modification was not considered to be technically feasible, due to the use of the intake canal for coal delivery. Ambient silt from the Gulf of Mexico, which settles in the intake canal is re-suspended by coal barges, would collect on the intake screens (0.5 mm mesh would necessary to remove fish eggs and larvae). Even if the silt did not clog the screens and render them inoperable, return of the removed solids to Salt Creek (necessary for return of aquatic organisms in Crystal River site) would cause unacceptable siltation in the small creek. No other practical technological modification of the cooling water intake structures is available which would minimize the environmental impacts to an acceptable level. Therefore, it was concluded that a reduction of plant flow by 15 percent during the months of November through April, in conjunction with the construction and operation of a fish hatchery over the remaining operating life of CR 1, 2 and 3 constituted minimization of the environmental impacts of the cooling water intake.

10.1.2 Entrainment

The reduction of intake flow by 15 percent was specifically required to offset entrainment impacts associated with facility operations. Specifically, cooling water withdrawals are limited to 1,897.9 MGD from May 1 – October 31 and 1,613.2 MGD from November 1 – April 30 to minimize impact to the fall, winter and early spring spawners including pinfish, Atlantic croaker, Gulf flounder, Gulf menhaden, striped mullet and spot. Flow reductions as required in the current NPDES permit continue to offset the previously identified entrainment impacts associated with the operation of CR 1, 2 and 3.

10.1.3 Impingement

The Crystal River Mariculture Center was established to mitigate fisheries impacts (impingement) related to the once-through cooling water system at CR 1, 2, and 3. The multi-species marine fish hatchery began operation in October 1991. The Center has four spawn rooms and eight one-acre ponds. Red drum, spotted seatrout, pink shrimp and striped mullet were the species initially selected for culture. Pigfish, silver fish, blue crab and stone crab were added and cultured at the Center. To date, 945,394 red drum fingerlings, 808,164 seatrout fingerlings, and 241,898 pink shrimp have been released in areas of the Gulf of Mexico. The continued operation of the Mariculture Center successfully offsets the previously identified impingement impacts associated with the operation of CR 1, 2 and 3.

10.1.4 CR3 Uprate Project

The CR3 Uprate Project will result in increased cooling water flow rates and a larger pumping capacity than what currently exists within the water flow system which supply the steam generators. Overall, the uprate project will result in an additional 140 MW of power and include alterations that will elevate the thermal discharge.

As discussed in Section 3.5, a new SCT has been proposed both to offset the increased circulating water rejected heat and to replace the existing modular HCT. A small portion of the increased flow associated with the uprate project (up to about 1,288 gpm) will be evaporated in the recirculating portion of the new SCT, which will be used year-round to dissipate the increase in rejected heat. The new SCT has also been designed to avoid any increase in flow into the intake canal from Crystal Bay/Gulf of Mexico, and to avoid any increase in heat load or temperature rise leaving the discharge

canal to Crystal Bay/Gulf of Mexico. For the purpose of this SCA, a conservative and conceptual design plan for the South Cooling Tower has been proposed. Detailed design will be addressed as part of the NPDES renewal process in 2009.

PEF may propose to install the new permanent SCT, between the intake and the discharge canal as shown in Figure 3.5.1-1, which will include a safety factor (of at least one cell) and consist of 18 cells arranged in a 9 by 2 configuration. Depending on the final amount of the increase in condenser cooling water, between six and eight cells will be operated full time in the recirculating mode, and from 12 to 10 respectively would be operated in the helper mode as required. Figure 3.5.1-1 provides a simplified water use diagram showing the expected division of flow for the latter case. The flow from eight cells is estimated to be 152,136 gpm, which is more than the potential maximum CR3 condenser cooling water flow rate increase of 150,000 gpm. Therefore, the CR3 Uprate Project should actually cause some slight reduction in entrainment relative to the existing conditions.

Through-screen velocity is anticipated to increase from 1.45 fps (max at MLW) to as much as 2.02 fps (max at MLW) with the CR3 Uprate Project. This is because the four existing cooling water pumps will be modified to deliver as much as 207,778 gpm each. This increased velocity could result in an increase in impingement mortality. The installation and operation of the proposed recirculating six to eight cells of the SCT will slightly reduce entrainment impacts due to the slightly reduced overall intake flow from Crystal Bay, and may also reduce impingement mortality by reducing the number of organisms available to be impinged.

As necessary PEF intends to request modification of the NPDES permit to authorize the operation of the new SCT and an increase in circulating water flow at CR3 from 680,000 gpm/923 MGD to as much as 830,000 gpm/1,195 MGD. Overall, the proposed CR3 Uprate Project will not increase flow to the intake canal from Crystal Bay and there will be no net increase in the thermal discharge at the NPDES POD. The CR3 Uprate Project will not have a negative impact to fisheries or the aquatic environment.

In the interim, the NPDES permit issued May 9, 2005 acknowledges that the existing mitigation measures are adequate and constitute the most recent 316 (a) and (b) determination of BTA for the CREC.

APPENDIX 10.1.2

**CRYSTAL RIVER UNITS 1, 2, AND 3
NPDES PERMIT # FL0000159**

**STATE OF FLORIDA
INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER FACILITY PERMIT**

PERMITTEE:

Progress Energy Florida
Crystal River Units 1, 2, and 3
P.O. Box 14042
St. Petersburg, FL 34428

PERMIT NUMBER:

FL0000159 (Major)

PA FILE NUMBER:

FL0000159-009 -IW1S/NR

ISSUANCE DATE:

May 9, 2005

EXPIRATION DATE:

May 8, 2010

RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY:

Mr. Michael Olive
Manager

FACILITY:

Progress Energy Florida
Crystal River Plant Units 1,2 and 3
15760 West Powerline Street
Crystal River, FL 34428
Citrus County

Latitude: 28° 58' 2" N Longitude: 82° 41' 49" W

This permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.) and applicable rules of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), and constitutes authorization to discharge to waters of the state under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The Permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facilities shown on the application and other documents attached hereto or on file with the Department and made a part hereof and specifically described as follows:

Operation of an industrial wastewater treatment and disposal system to serve the referenced facility. The facility consists of two fossil fuel units (Units 1 and 2) and a nuclear fuel unit (Unit 3). These units have a combined maximum permitted daily discharge flow of 1,898 MGD and a total name plate rating of 1,854.8 MW. The facility discharge consists of once-through condenser cooling water, treated nuclear auxiliary cooling water, treated coal pile rainfall run off, intake screen washwater, and treated non-radioactive waste/radiation waste.

The radioactive component of the discharge is regulated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission under the Atomic Energy Act and not by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Water Act.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT:

Wastewater treatment at the facility consists of the following: filtration and or other biocide treatment of once-through non-contact condenser cooling water (OTCW); neutralization, settling, filtration and/or oil/water separation for low volume wastes and metal cleaning wastes..

EFFLUENT DISPOSAL:

Surface Water Discharge:

An existing discharge of OTCW to the site discharge canal and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, a Class III marine water, via **Outfall D-011**, located approximately at latitude 28° 57'30.8" N, longitude 82° 42' 00.7" W.

An existing discharge of OTCW to the site discharge canal and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, a Class III marine water, via **Outfall D-012**, located approximately at latitude 28° 57'31.2" N, longitude 82° 42' 03.0" W.

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An existing discharge of OTCW to the site discharge canal and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, a Class III marine water, via **Outfall D-013**, located approximately at latitude 28° 57'30.9" N, longitude 82° 41' 54.9" W.

An existing discharge of intake screen washwater to the site intake canal and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, a Class III marine water, via **Outfall D-091**, located approximately at latitude 28° 57'24 " N, longitude 82°42 '0.4" W.

An existing discharge of intake screen washwater to the site intake canal thence to the Gulf of Mexico, a Class III marine water, via **Outfall D-092**, located approximately at latitude 28° 57'23.2 " N, longitude 82°42 '01.9" W.

An existing discharge of intake screen washwater to the site intake canal and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, a Class III marine water, via **Outfall D-093**, located approximately at latitude 28° 57'21.6 " N, longitude 82°41 '56.2" W.

An existing discharge from the ash pond to the site discharge canal and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, a Class III marine water, via **Outfall D-0C1**, located approximately at latitude 28° 57'34.7 " N, longitude 82°42 '28.8" W.

An existing discharge from the wastewater pond system to the site discharge canal and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, a Class III marine water, via **Outfall D-0C2**, located approximately at latitude 28° 57'31.0 " N, longitude 82°42 '32.4" W.

An existing discharge of Nuclear Services and Decay Heat Seawater System effluent to the site discharge canal and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, a Class III marine water, via **Outfall D-00F**, located approximately at latitude 28° 57'31.2 " N, longitude 82°41 '55.4" W.

An existing discharge of Coal Pile runoff (Units 1 and 2) to an adjacent salt marsh, a Class III marine water, via **Outfall D-0H**, located approximately at latitude 28° 57' 08.8 " N, longitude 82°42 '12.7" W.

Existing discharges of OTCW from the Helper Cooling Tower system to the site discharge canal and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, a Class III marine water, via **Outfalls D-071 and D-072**, located approximately at latitudes 28° 57' 34.5 " N, longitude 82° 42 '32.0" W, and 28° 57'35.8 " N, longitude 82° 42 '48.5" W, respectively.

An existing discharge of intake screen washwater to the site discharge canal and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, a Class III marine water, via **Outfall D-094**, located approximately at latitude 28° 57'34.4 " N, longitude 82°42 '30.4" W.

Internal Discharges

An existing discharge from internal outfall **I-FG** Regeneration Waste Neutralization Tank to **Outfall D-00F**.

An existing discharge from internal outfall **I-FE** Laundry and Shower Sump Tank effluent to **Outfall D-00F**.

Stormwater Discharges

Existing discharges of stormwater from plant areas to the site intake and discharge canal and thence to the Gulf of Mexico via **Outfalls D-100, D-200, D-300, D-400, D-500. and D-600.**

IN ACCORDANCE WITH: The limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions as set forth in Part I through Part VIII on pages 3 through 28 of this permit.

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I. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

A. Surface Water Discharges

- During the period beginning on the issuance date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge once-through non-contact condenser cooling water (OTCW) from **Outfalls D-011, D-012, D-013** to the site discharge canal thence the Gulf of Mexico. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameters (units)	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
	Daily Maximum	Daily Average	Daily Minimum	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Point
Flow (MGD)	See item I.A.3.	Report	--	Continuous	Pump logs ^{1,2}	EFF-2
Chlorination Duration (MINUTES)	See item I.A.5.	--	--	2/Week	Pump logs	EFF-1A EFF-1B EFF-1C
Oxidants, Total Residual (MG/L)	0.01 ³	Report	--	2/Week	Multiple Grabs	EFF-1A EFF-1B EFF-1C
Temperature (F), Water [Intake] (DEG.F)	Report	Report	--	Continuous	Recorder	INT-1
Temperature (F), Water [Discharge] (DEG.F) ⁴	96.5, See item. I.A.4.	Report	--	Continuous	Recorder	EFF-3D
Temp. Diff. between Intake and Discharge (DEG.F)	Report	Report	--	Continuous	Recorder	INT 1, EFF 3D

- Effluent samples shall be taken at the monitoring site locations listed in permit condition I.A.1 and as described below:

Sample Point	Description of Monitoring Location
EFF-2	At combined circulating water pumps.
EFF-1A	Outlet corresponding to individual condenser for Unit 1
EFF-1B	Outlet corresponding to individual condenser for Unit 2
EFF-1C	Outlet corresponding to individual condenser for Unit 3

¹ Flow is monitored by pump logs and/or valve position (during flow reduction season).

² Monitoring and reporting values for temperature, pump status and/or valve position shall be recorded at ten minute intervals.

³ Limitations and monitoring requirements for total residual oxidants (TRO) and time of TRO discharge for outfalls D-011, D-012, and/or D-013 are applicable only at times when OTCW is being chlorinated

⁴ Thermal discharge from this facility is subject to the requirements of Rule 62-302.520(1), F.A.C.

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Sample Point	Description of Monitoring Location
INT-1	Intake at Unit 1. See item 7
EFF-3D	At the bulkhead line which is near the down stream end of the site discharge canal .

- Combined OTCW discharge from Units 1, 2 and 3 shall not exceed 1,897.9 MGD during the period May 1st through October 31st of each year, or 1,613.2 MGD during the remainder of the year.
- The discharge temperature monitored at Sampling Point EFF-3D shall not exceed 96.5⁰F as a three hour rolling average.
- Discharge of TRO from the condenser of each unit shall not exceed a maximum of 60 minutes in any calendar day, except as follows. TRO may be discharged from one or more individual condensers via outfalls D-011, D-012, D-013, provided that TRO discharge concentration is monitored continuously by recorder(s). Additionally, the maximum instantaneous TRO concentration at each outfall (D-011, D-012, or D-013) shall not exceed 0.01 mg/l.
- Multiple grab samples shall consist of grab samples collected at the beginning of the period of chlorination discharge, and once every 15 minutes, thereafter. In addition, one grab sample shall be collected at the end of the period of chlorine discharge. The "period of chlorine discharge" refers to all chlorination conducted during a 24-hour period.
- In the event of an equipment failure of the temperature monitor or recorder at INT-1, temperature shall be monitored by similar instrumentation at either INT-2 or INT-3, which are the intakes for Units 2 and 3, respectively. In such a situation, the Permittee shall maintain records of the change in monitoring location for the monitoring period.
- Intake screen washwater may be discharged from **Outfalls D-091, D-092, and D-093** without limitation or monitoring requirements.
- During the period beginning on the issuance date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge laundry and shower wastewater from **Internal Outfall I-0FE to outfall D-00F**. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameters (units)	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
	Daily Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Minimum	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Point
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	--	1/Per Batch	Calculation	EFF-4
Oil and Grease (MG/L)	15.0	20.0	--	1/Per Batch	Grab	EFF-4
Solids, Total Suspended (MG/L)	30.0	100.0	--	1/Per Batch	Grab	EFF-4
pH (SU)	--	9.0	6.0	1/Per Batch	Grab	EFF-4
Number of Batches	Report	Report	--	Monthly	Log	EFF-4

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10. Effluent samples shall be taken at the monitoring site locations listed in permit condition I.A.9 and as described below:

Sample Point	Description of Monitoring Location
EFF-4	The sample port from the laundry and shower sump tank treatment system, but prior to mixing with any other waste stream.

11. The discharge of metal cleaning wastes through this outfall is not authorized.
12. During the period beginning on the issuance date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge process wastewater from **Outfall D-0C1 Ash Pond and D-0C2-Wastewater Pond System** discharges (Unit 1 and 2 combined) to the site discharge canal thence to the Gulf of Mexico. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameters (units)	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
	Daily Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Minimum	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Point
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	--	Daily, when discharging	Calculation	EFF-5 EFF-6
Oil and Grease (MG/L)	--	5.0	--	Weekly	Grab	EFF-5 EFF-6
Solids, Total Suspended (MG/L)	30.0	100.0	--	3/Week	Grab	EFF-5 EFF-6
Arsenic, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	50.0	--	Monthly	Grab	EFF-5 EFF-6
Cadmium, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	9.3	--	Monthly	Grab	EFF-5 EFF-6
Chromium, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	50.0	--	Monthly	Grab	EFF-5 EFF-6
Copper, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	3.7	--	Monthly	Grab	EFF-5 EFF-6
Lead, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	8.5	--	Monthly	Grab	EFF-5 EFF-6
Iron, Total Recoverable (MG/L)	--	0.3	--	Monthly	Grab	EFF-5 EFF-6
Mercury, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	0.025	--	Monthly	Grab	EFF-5 EFF-6
Nickel, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	8.3	--	Monthly	Grab	EFF-5 EFF-6
Selenium, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	71	--	Monthly	Grab	EFF-5 EFF-6
PH Standard Units		Report	Report	Monthly	Grab	INT-1

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Parameters (units)	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
	Daily Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Minimum	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Point
PH Standard Units		8.5	6.5	Monthly	Grab	EFF-5 EFF-6
Zinc, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	86.0	--	Monthly	Grab	EFF-5 EFF-6

13. Effluent samples shall be taken at the monitoring site locations listed in permit condition I.A.12 and as described below:

Sample Point	Description of Monitoring Location
INT-1	Intake at unit 1
EFF-5	Discharge from the ash pond prior to mixing with the receiving water.
EFF-6	Discharge from wastewater pond system prior to mixing with the receiving water.

14. Limitations and monitoring are required only when the ash pond is discharging via D-0C1 and/or the wastewater pond system is discharging via D-0C2.
15. During the period beginning on the issuance date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge process wastewater from Outfall **D-00F**- Nuclear Services and Decay Heat Seawater System effluent [includes discharges from outfall I-FE – Laundry and Shower Sump Tank; (LSST) outfall I-FG –Secondary Drain Tank (SDT); effluent from the Evaporator Condensate Storage Tank (ECST); and effluent from the Condensate System (CD) to the site discharge canal and thence the Gulf of Mexico. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Parameters (units)	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
	Daily Maximum	Daily Average	Daily Minimum	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Point
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	--	Hourly	Recorder or calculation	INT-7A
Oil and Grease (mg/l) (CD and ECST)	20	15	--	Weekly, when discharging	Grab	EFF-7B
Oil and Grease (mg/l) (CD and ECST)	5.0 ¹	--	--	Weekly, when discharging	Grab	EFF-7
Flow [ECST] (MGD)	Report	Report	--	Daily, when discharging	Recorder or Calculation	EFF-7B
Flow [CD System] (MGD)	Report	Report	--	Daily, when discharging	Recorder or Calculation	EFF-7B

¹ Monitoring requirements are only applicable if the discharge from I-FE and I-FG, the CD discharge or the ECST (following adequate mixing) exceeds the daily maximum limitation of 20.0 mg/l or a minimal dilution rate of 4 to 1 is not achieved as determined by the operator and recorded in logs maintained onsite for inspection by the Department.

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Parameters (units)	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
	Daily Maximum	Daily Average	Daily Minimum	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Point
Solids, Total Suspended (CD and ECST) (MG/L)	100.0	30.0	--	Weekly, when discharging	Grab	EFF-7B
Solids, Total Suspended (CD and ECST)(D-00F) (MG/L)	100.0 ²	30.0	--	Weekly, when discharging	Grab	EFF-7
Copper, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	3.7 ³	Report	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-7
Iron, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	300.0 ³	Report	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-7
Total Iron, LBS/MG of Metal Cleaning Waste generated	Report	8.345 ^{3,4}	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-7B
Total Copper, LBS/MG of Metal Cleaning Waste generated	Report	8.345 ^{3,4}	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-7B
Hydrazine, MG/L	-----	Report ⁵	----	Per Occurrence	Grab	EFF-7B
Hydrazine, MG/L	-----	0.341 ^{5,6}	----	Daily, when discharging	Calculation	EFF-7
Hydroquinone, MG/L	-----	Report ⁵	----	Per Occurrence	Grab	EFF-7B
Hydroquinone, MG/L	-----	0.12 ^{5,6}	----	Daily, when discharging	Calculation	EFF-7
Total Ammonia (as N), MG/L	-----	Report ⁵	----	Per Occurrence	Grab	EFF-7B
Total Ammonia (as N), MG/L	-----	0.047 ^{5,6}	----	Daily, when discharging	Calculation	EFF-7

² Monitoring requirements only applicable if the discharge from I-FE and I-FG, the CD discharge or the ECST (following adequate mixing) exceeds the daily maximum limitation of 100.0 mg/l or a minimal dilution rate of 4 to 1 is not achieved as determined by the operator and recorded in logs maintained onsite for inspection by the Department.

³ Limitations and monitoring requirements for total iron of MCW, total copper of MCW, total recoverable copper and total recoverable iron are applicable only on any calendar day in which metal cleaning waste is discharged in the effluent from I-FG the Evaporator Condensate Storage Tank and/or the Condensate System.

⁴ Limitations apply to the effluents from outfall I-FG, ECST and the Condensate System.

⁵ Limitations apply to the ESCT, CD or I-FG discharge. containing steam generator lay up chemicals. One grab sample shall be taken from any batch potentially containing ≥ 1.0 mg/l of hydrazine, based on the operator's knowledge of the process. The measured concentrations of hydrazine, hydroquinone, ammonia and morpholine shall be reported monthly on the DMR.

⁶ The limitations apply at D-0F. Calculation shall be used to determine the concentration of hydroquinone, hydrazine, ammonia and morpholine at D-0F.

$$\text{D-0F concentration (mg/l)} = \frac{(\text{measured concentration (mg/l)}) (\text{discharge flow}) *}{\text{flow to D-0F}}$$

* The calculation could apply to any batch which potentially contains > 1.0 mg/l of hydrazine.

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Parameters (units)	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
	Daily Maximum	Daily Average	Daily Minimum	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Point
Morpholine, MG/L	-----	Report ⁵	-----	Per Occurrence	Grab	EFF-7B
Morpholine, MG/L	-----	1.78 ^{5,6}	-----	Daily, when discharging	Calculation	EFF-7
PH, Standard Units	Report	--	Report	Daily, when discharging	Grab	INT-7A
PH, Standard Units	8.5	--	6.5	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-7
Spectrus CT1300, MG/L	See item I.A.18					EFF-7
Spectrus CT 1300 (MG/L)	Report	Report	Report	1/Application	Grab	EFF-7
Whole Effluent Toxicity (ACUTE)	See item I.A.19					EFF-7

16. Effluent samples shall be taken at the monitoring site locations listed in permit condition I.A.15 and as described below:

Sample Point	Description of Monitoring Location
INT-7A	Intake flow at the combined water intake pumps.
EFF-3D	At the bulkhead line which is near the down stream end of the site discharge canal.
EFF-7	Prior to mixing with site discharge canal.
EFF-7B	Prior to discharge to outfall D-00F

17. Monitoring for pH in the combined discharge (D-0F) is required only during periods when I-FG and/or CD is discharging. If no discharge from I-FG or CD occurs, sampling shall be during next discharge of I-FG and/or CD into the combined discharge at D-0F.
18. Spectrus CT1300 shall be used only in accordance with the following procedures:
- There will be an interval of at least 21 days between any two successive applications, unless more frequent applications are requested in writing and approved in writing by the Department within 14 days of receipt of the request.
 - CT1300 may be applied at a rate not to exceed 4.5 mg/l through the Unit 3 service water system. No application period may exceed 18 hours, unless approved in writing by the Department.
 - Progress Energy will record and retain the following information of each CT1300 treatment
 - time of initiation and completion of treatment,
 - mass and concentration of CT1300 during the test period, and
 - results of toxicity testing, if applicable.
 - When toxicity testing is required, PEF will submit the information specified in Condition I.A.16.d. above to the Department within fourteen days of receipt.

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19. The permittee shall initiate the series of tests described below beginning within 60 days of the issuance of the permit to evaluate whole effluent toxicity of the discharge from Outfall D-00F. All test species, procedures and quality assurance criteria used shall be in accordance with Methods for Measuring Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th ed. EPA-821-R-02-012, or the most current edition.

The control water and the effluent used will be adjusted to an appropriate salinity using artificial sea salts as described in EPA-821-R-02-012, Section 7.4.2., or the most current edition. The appropriate tests salinity shall be determined as follows:

When the salinity of the effluent is between 1 and 7 parts per thousand (ppt), the following salinity adjustment shall be used in the test of 100% effluent. For the Americamysis (**Mysidopsis**) **bahia** bioassays, the effluent and the control (0% effluent) shall be adjusted to a salinity of 7±1 ppt for the 100% effluent test using artificial sea salts. No salinity adjustment shall be done for the **Menidia beryllina** bioassay test of the 100% effluent. When the salinity of the effluent is greater than 7 parts per thousand, no salinity adjustment shall be made and the test shall be run at the effluent's salinity for both species.

A standard reference toxicant quality assurance (QA) acute toxicity test shall be conducted concurrently or no greater than 30 days before the date of the "routine" test, with each species used in the toxicity tests. The results of all QA toxicity tests shall be submitted with the discharge monitoring report (DMR). Any deviation from the bioassay procedures outlined herein shall be submitted in writing to the Department for review and approval prior to use.

- a. (1) The permittee shall conduct 96-hour acute static renewal toxicity tests using the mysid shrimp, Americamysis (**Mysidopsis**) **bahia**, and the inland silverside, **Menidia beryllina**. All tests will be conducted on four separate grab samples collected at evenly-spaced (6-hr) intervals over a 24-hour period and used in four separate tests in order to catch any peaks of toxicity and to account for daily variations in effluent quality.
- (2) If control mortality exceeds 10% for either species in any test, the test for that species (including the control) shall be repeated. A test will be considered valid only if control mortality does not exceed 10% for either species. If, in any separate grab sample test, 100% mortality occurs prior to the end of the test, and control mortality is less than 10% at that time, that test (including the control) shall be terminated with the conclusion that the sample demonstrates unacceptable acute toxicity.
- b. (1) The toxicity tests specified above shall be conducted once every two months until 6 valid bimonthly tests are completed. These tests are referred to as "routine" tests. Upon the completion of six valid tests which demonstrate that no unacceptable toxicity (as defined in d.1.) has been identified, the permittee may petition the Department for a reduction in monitoring frequency.

- (2) Results from "routine" tests shall be reported according to EPA-821-R-02-012, Section 12, Report Preparation (or the most current edition), and shall be submitted to:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Southwest District Office
3804 Coconut Palm Drive
Tampa, Florida 33619-8378

- (3) Results from "routine" tests shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) as follows:
 - i. If greater than 50% mortality occurs in any of the four separate grab sample tests for the test species, "<100" (less than 100% effluent) should be entered on the DMR for that test species.
 - ii. If 50% or less mortality occurs in all four separate grab sample tests for the test species, ">100" (greater than 100% effluent) should be entered on the DMR for that test species.

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- iii. For each of the additional tests required, the calculated LC50 value should be entered on the DMR for that test species.
- c. (1) All "routine" tests shall be conducted using a control (0% effluent) and one test concentration of **100%** final effluent.
- (2) Mortalities of greater than 50% in any sample of 100% effluent in any "routine" test or an LC50 of less than 100% effluent in any additional definitive test will constitute a violation of these permit conditions and Rule 62-4.244(3)(a), F.A.C.
- d. (1) If unacceptable acute toxicity (greater than 20% mortality in any grab sample of 100% effluent) is determined in a "routine" test, the permittee shall conduct three additional tests on each species indicating acute toxicity. The first additional test will include four grab samples taken as described in a.1. and run as four separate definitive analyses. The second and third additional definitive tests will be run on a single grab sample collected on the day and time when the greatest toxicity was identified in the "routine" test. Results for each additional test will include the determination of LC50 values with 95% confidence limits.
- (2) Each additional test shall be conducted using a control (0% effluent) and a minimum of five dilutions: 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5% and 6.25% effluent and a control (0% effluent). The dilution series may be modified in the second and third test to more accurately identify the toxicity, such that at least two dilutions above and two dilutions below the target toxicity and a control (0% effluent) are run.
- (3) For each additional test, the sample collection requirements and the test acceptability criteria specified in section a. above must be met for the test to be considered valid. The first test shall begin within two weeks of the end of the "routine" tests, and shall be conducted weekly thereafter until three additional, valid tests are completed. The additional tests will be used to determine if the toxicity found in the "routine" test is still present.
- (4) Results from additional tests, required due to unacceptable toxicity in the "routine" tests, shall be submitted in a single report prepared according to EPA-821-R-02-012, Section 12, or the most current edition and submitted within 45 days of completion of the third additional, valid test. If the additional tests demonstrate unacceptable toxicity, the permittee will meet with the Department within 30 days of the report submittal to identify corrective actions necessary to remedy the unacceptable toxicity.

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20. During the period beginning on the issuance date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge process wastewater from Internal **Outfall I-0FG** to **Outfall D-00F** Regeneration Waste Neutralization Tank. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameters (units)	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
	Daily Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Minimum	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Point
Flow, (MGD)	Report	Report	--	1/Batch	Calculated	EFF-8
Copper, Total Recoverable, lbs/MG	--	8.345 ¹	--	1/Batch	Grab	EFF-8
Iron, Total Recoverable lbs/MG	--	8.345 ¹	--	1/Batch	Grab	EFF-8
Oil and Grease, (MG/L)	15.0	20.0	--	1/Batch	Grab	EFF-8
Total Suspended Solids, MG/L	30.0	100.0	---	1/Batch	Grab	EFF-8
PH, Standard Units	--	9.0	6.0	1/Batch	Grab	EFF-8

21. Effluent samples shall be taken at the monitoring site locations listed in permit condition I.A.20 and as described below:

Sample Point	Description of Monitoring Location
EFF-8	At outfall I-FG prior to mixing with outfall D-00F

22. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall **D-00H- Coal Pile Runoff** (Units 1 and 2) to the marshy area (wetlands) west of the coal pile storage area. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameters (units)	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Minimum	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Point
Flow (MGD)	--	Report	--	Daily, when discharging	Calculated	EFF-9
Solids, Total Suspended (MG/L)	--	50.0 See cond. 24	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-9
Arsenic, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	50.	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-9
Cadmium, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	9.30	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-9
Chromium, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	50.0	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-9

¹ The limitation is applicable only when metal cleaning waste is discharged through outfall I-0FG

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Parameters (units)	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Minimum	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Point
Copper, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	3.7	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-9
Iron, Total Recoverable (MG/L)	--	0.3	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-9
Lead, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	8.5	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-9
Mercury, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	0.025	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-9
Nickel, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	8.30	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-9
Selenium, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	71.0	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-9
Zinc, Total Recoverable (UG/L)	--	86.0	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-9
Vanadium, Total Recoverable (PPM)	--	Report	--	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-9
PH (SU)		8.5	6.5	Daily, when discharging	Grab	INT-3B
PH (SU)		8.5	6.5	Daily, when discharging	Grab	EFF-9

23. Effluent samples shall be taken at the monitoring site locations listed in permit condition I.A.22 and as described below:

Sample Point	Description of Monitoring Location
EFF-9	Point of discharge from the treatment system prior to entering wetlands area.
INT-3B	Intake at Unit 2

24. The treatment system (coal pile storage area) shall be capable of containing a 10 year, 24-hour (10Y 24H) rainfall event. The limitation for total suspended solids of 50 mg/l shall apply only to discharges resulting from rainfall less than a 10-year 24 –hour rainfall event.

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25. During the period beginning on the issuance date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge once-through non-contact cooling water from **Outfalls D-071 and D-072** Helper Cooling Tower to the site discharge canal and thence to the Gulf of Mexico. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameters (units)	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
	Daily Maximum	Daily Average	Daily Minimum	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Point
Intake Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	--	Continuous	Pump logs	INT-10A
Oxidants, Total Residual (MG/L)	0.01 ¹	Report	--	Continuous	Recorder	EFF-10B
TRO-Discharge Time (MIN/DAY)	60.0, see cond. I.A.28.	--	--	Continuous	Recorder	EFF-10B
pH (SU)	Report	--	Report	Quarterly	Grab	INT-10A
PH (SU)	8.5	--	6.5	Quarterly	Grab	EFF-10B

26. Effluent samples shall be taken at the monitoring site locations listed in permit condition I.A.25 and as described below:

Sample Point	Description of Monitoring Location
INT-10A	Common Intake for all helper cooling tower intake pumps
EFF-10A	At Outfall D-071 from helper cooling towers 1 and 2 to the site discharge canal.
EFF-10B	At Outfall D-072 from helper cooling towers 3 and 4 to the site discharge canal.

27. Cooling towers shall be operated as necessary to ensure that the discharge temperature at Sampling Location EFF-3D does not exceed 96.5 F as a three-hour rolling average.
28. TRO may be discharged from either or both Outfalls D-071 and D-072 at the same time TRO is discharged from Outfalls D-011, D-012, and D-013, provided that TRO discharge from either D-071 or D-072 does not exceed a maximum instantaneous concentration of 0.01 mg/l.
29. Monitoring requirements are only applicable during periods of discharge.
30. During the period beginning on the issuance date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge intake screen wash waste water from **Outfall D-094** to the site discharge canal thence the Gulf of Mexico without limitation or monitoring requirements.
31. During the period beginning on the issuance date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from **Outfalls D-100, D-200, D-300, D-400, and D-500** to the site discharge canal and thence to the Gulf of Mexico without limitation or monitoring requirements.
32. During the period beginning on the issuance date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from **Outfall D-600** Plant Area to the site intake canal and thence to the Gulf of Mexico. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

¹ Limitations and monitoring requirements for TRO and time of TRO discharge for outfall D-071 and outfall D-072 are not applicable for any calendar day in which chlorine is not added.

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Parameters (units)	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
	Daily Average	Daily Maximum	Daily Minimum	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Point
Flow (MGD)	--	Report	--	Monthly, when discharging	Calculated	EFF-600
Total recoverable iron (UG/L)	--	Report	--	Monthly, when discharging	Grab	EFF-600

33. Effluent samples shall be taken at the monitoring site locations listed in permit condition I.A.32 and as described below:

Sample Point	Description of Monitoring Location
EFF-600	Prior to discharge from Outfall D-600 to the intake canal.

34. Stormwater from No. 2 Fuel Oil Tank Diked Petroleum Storage or Handling Area

- a. Permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from diked petroleum storage or handling areas, provided the following conditions are met:
- b. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:
 1. The facility shall have a valid SPCC Plan pursuant to 40 CFR 112.
 2. In draining the diked area, a portable oil skimmer or similar device or absorbent material shall be used to remove oil and grease (as indicated by the presence of a sheen) immediately prior to draining.
 3. Monitoring records shall be maintained in the form of a log and shall contain the following information, as a minimum:
 - a.) Date and time of discharge,
 - b.) Estimated volume of discharge,
 - c.) Initials of person making visual inspection and authorizing discharge, and
 - d.) Observed conditions of storm water discharged.
 4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of a visible oil sheen at any time.

35. As specified above, sampling for the storm water discharge shall be conducted once per discharge event.

36. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

37. The discharge shall not cause a visible sheen on the receiving water.

B. Underground Injection Control Systems

This section is not applicable to this facility.

C. Land Application Systems

The land application system for this facility is regulated under separate Department Permit FLA0169690

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D. Other Methods of Disposal or Recycling

There shall be no discharge of industrial wastewater from this facility to ground or surface waters, except as authorized by this permit.

E. Other Limitations and Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The sample collection, analytical test methods and method detection limits (MDLs) applicable to this permit shall be in accordance with Rule 62-4.246, Chapters 62-160 and 62-601, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 136, as appropriate. The list of Department established analytical methods, and corresponding MDLs (method detection limits) and PQLs (practical quantification limits), which is titled "Florida Department of Environmental Protection Table as Required By Rule 62-4.246(4) Testing Methods for Discharges to Surface Water" dated June 21, 1996, is available from the Department on request. The MDLs and PQLs as described in this list shall constitute the minimum acceptable MDL/PQL values and the Department shall not accept results for which the laboratory's MDLs or PQLs are greater than those described above unless alternate MDLs and/or PQLs have been specifically approved by the Department for this permit. Any method included in the list may be used for reporting as long as it meets the following requirements:

The laboratory's reported MDL and PQL values for the particular method must be equal or less than the corresponding method values specified in the Department's approved MDL and PQL list;

- b. The laboratory reported PQL for the specific parameter is less than or equal to the permit limit or the applicable water quality criteria, if any, stated in Chapter 62-302, F.A.C. Parameters that are listed as "report only" in the permit shall use methods that provide a PQL, which is equal to or less than the applicable water quality criteria stated in 62-302 FAC; and
- c. If the PQLs for all methods available in the approved list are above the stated permit limit or applicable water quality criteria for that parameter, then the method with the lowest stated PQL shall be used.

Where the analytical results are below method detection or practical quantification limits, the permittee shall report the actual laboratory MDL and/or PQL values for the analyses that were performed following the instructions on the applicable discharge monitoring report. Approval of alternate laboratory MDLs or PQLs are not necessary if the laboratory reported MDLs and PQLs are less than or equal to the permit limit or the applicable water quality criteria, if any, stated in Chapter 62-302, F.A.C. However, where necessary, the permittee may request approval for alternative methods or for alternative MDLs and PQLs for any approved analytical method, in accordance with the criteria of Rules 62-160.520 and 62-160.530, F.A.C.

2. Parameters which must be monitored as a result of a surface water discharge shall be analyzed using a sufficiently sensitive method in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136.
3. Monitoring requirements under this permit are effective on the first day of the second month following permit issuance. Until such time, the permittee shall continue to monitor and report in accordance with previously effective permit requirements, if any. During the period of operation authorized by this permit, the permittee shall complete and submit to the Southwest District Office Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) in accordance with the frequencies specified by the REPORT type (i.e., monthly, toxicity, quarterly, semiannual, annual, etc.) indicated on the DMR forms attached to this permit. Monitoring results for each monitoring period shall be submitted in accordance with the associated DMR due dates below.

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REPORT Type On DMR	Monitoring Period	DMR Due Date
Monthly or Toxicity	First day of month – last day of month	28 th day of following month
Quarterly	January 1 – March 31 April 1 – June 30 July 1 – September 30 October 1 – December 31	April 28 July 28 October 28 January 28
Semi Annual	January 1-June 30 July 1- December 31	July 28 January 28
Annual	January 1-December 31	January 28

DMRs shall be submitted for each required monitoring period including months of no discharge.

The permittee shall make copies of the attached DMR form(s) and shall submit the completed DMR form(s) to the Department at the address specified below:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Wastewater Compliance Evaluation Section, Mail Station 3550
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

4. Unless specified otherwise in this permit, all reports and notifications required by this permit, including twenty-four hour notifications, shall be submitted to or reported to the Southwest District Office at the address specified below:

Southwest District Office
3804 Coconut Palm Drive.
Tampa, Florida 33619-8378

Phone Number – (813) 744-6100
FAX Number - (813) 744-8198 (All FAX copies shall be followed by original copies.)

5. All reports and other information shall be signed in accordance with requirements of Rule 62-620.305, F.A.C
6. The permittee shall provide safe access points for obtaining representative samples which are required by this permit.
7. If there is no discharge from the facility on a day scheduled for sampling, the sample shall be collected on the day of the next discharge
8. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds.
9. Discharge of any product registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to any waste stream which ultimately may be released to waters of the State is prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes or to the use of herbicides if used in accordance with labeled instructions and any applicable State permit.

A permit revision from the Department shall be required prior to the use of any biocide or chemical additive used in the cooling system or any other portion of the treatment system which may be toxic to aquatic life. The permit revision request shall include:

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- a. Name and general composition of biocide or chemical
- b. Frequencies of use
- c. Quantities to be used
- d. Proposed effluent concentrations
- e. Acute and/or chronic toxicity data (laboratory reports shall be prepared according to Section 12 of EPA document no. EPA/600/4-90/027 entitled, Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters for Freshwater and Marine Organisms, or most current addition.)
- f. Product data sheet
- g. Product label

The Department shall review the above information to determine if a substantial or minor permit revision is necessary. Discharge associated with the use of such biocide or chemical is not authorized without a permit revision by the Department. Permit revisions shall be processed in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 62-620, F.A.C.

10. Discharge of any waste resulting from the combustion of toxic, hazardous, or metal cleaning wastes to any waste stream which ultimately discharges to waters of the State is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit.
11. Any bypass of the treatment facility which is not included in the monitoring specified in I.A, I.B, I.C, or I.D, is to be monitored for flow and all other required parameters. For parameters other than flow, at least one grab sample per day shall be monitored. Daily flow shall be monitored or estimated, as appropriate, to obtain reportable data. All monitoring results shall be reported on the appropriate DMR.
12. The Permittee shall continue compliance with the facility's Manatee Protection Plan approved by the Department on May 15, 2002.
13. -Combined Waste Streams

In the event that waste streams from various sources are combined for treatment or discharge, the quantity of each pollutant or pollutant property attributable to each controlled waste source shall not exceed the specified limitation for that waste source (ref. 40 CFR Section 423.15(k);1974).
14. Condenser Maintenance Program
 - a.) The permittee is authorized to use SIDTEC, a mechanical on-line condenser maintenance service program at Units 1 and 2.
 - b.) The permittee is authorized to use the existing Amertap Condenser Cleaning System at Unit 3, or an equivalent system. However, any substantive change to the cleaning ball devices or ball retrieval system is subject to approval by the Department..
15. The permittee shall develop a Plan of Study (POS) for seagrass monitoring pursuant to the schedule in Item VI.2, including a proposed implementation schedule, for continued monitoring of seagrass recovery. The Department will review the evaluation plan and implementation schedule for revision, as needed
16. The Permittee shall develop an evaluation plan in accordance with Rule 62-302.520(1), F.A.C., pursuant to the schedule in item VI. 3, including a proposed implementation schedule, designed to determine any effects on biological communities from the heated water discharge to Crystal Bay. The plan shall address monitoring of submerged grasses, benthic macroinvertebrates, and other aquatic species as appropriate, and shall include reporting requirements. The evaluation plan shall incorporate existing data developed by the Permittee and available data other sources as well as any additional monitoring to be conducted by the Permittee, if necessary. The Department will review the evaluation plan and implementation schedule for revision, as needed.
17. The Permittee is authorized to use the following previously approved chemical additives and biocides: Spectrus CT-1300, Dianodic DN2140, Spectrus NX1103, Spectrus NX1100, and Foamtrol AF1440.

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II. Industrial Sludge Management Requirements

This section not applicable to this facility.

III. Ground Water Monitoring Requirements

This section is not applicable to this facility.

IV. Other Land Application Requirements

Land application requirements for this facility are regulated by separate Department permit FLA016960.

V. Operation and Maintenance Requirements

A. Operation of Treatment and Disposal Facilities

1. The permittee shall ensure that the operation of this facility is as described in the application and supporting documents.
2. The operation of the pollution control facilities described in this permit shall be under the supervision of a person who is qualified by formal training and/or practical experience in the field of water pollution control.

B. Record keeping Requirements:

1. The permittee shall maintain the following records on the site of the permitted facility and make them available for inspection:
 - a. Records of all compliance monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, including, if applicable, a copy of the laboratory certification showing the certification number of the laboratory, for at least three years from the date the sample or measurement was taken;
 - b. Copies of all reports, other than those required in items a. and f. of this section, required by the permit for at least three years from the date the report was prepared, unless otherwise specified by Department rule;
 - c. Records of all data, including reports and documents used to complete the application for the permit for at least three years from the date the application was filed, unless otherwise specified by Department rule;
 - d. A copy of the current permit;
 - e. A copy of any required record drawings;
 - f. Copies of the logs and schedules showing plant operations and equipment maintenance for three years from the date on the logs or schedule.

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VI. Schedules

1. A Best Management Practices Pollution Prevention (BMP3) Plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with Part VII of this permit and the following schedule:

Action Item		Scheduled Completion Date
1	Continue Implementing Existing BMP3 Plan	Issuance Date of Permit

2. Within three months after issuance of this permit, the Permittee shall meet with the Department to discuss the content of a Plan of Study (POS) for a seagrass study in accordance with the requirements of Item I.E.15, and shall submit the POS within six months of issuance of this permit.
3. Within six months after issuance of this permit, the Permittee shall meet with the Department to discuss the content of a Plan of Study (POS) for biological monitoring in accordance with the requirements of Item I.E.16, and shall submit the POS within twelve months of issuance of this permit.
4. The permittee shall achieve compliance with the other conditions of this permit as follows:

Operational level attained	Issuance Date of permit
----------------------------	-------------------------
5. No later than 14 calendar days following a date identified in the above schedule(s) of compliance, the permittee shall submit either a report of progress or, in the case of specific actions being required by an identified date, a written notice of compliance or noncompliance. In the latter case, the notice shall include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirement
6. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 125.9(a)(1) and (2) no later than upon submittal of a timely application for permit renewal, submitted pursuant to the requirements of condition VII.C. of this permit.

VII. Other Specific Conditions

A. Specific Conditions Applicable to All Permits

1. Drawings, plans, documents or specifications submitted by the permittee, not attached hereto, but retained on file at the Southwest District Office, are made a part hereof.
2. Where required by Chapter 471 (P.E.) or Chapter 492 (P.G.) Florida Statutes, applicable portions of reports to be submitted under this permit, shall be signed and sealed by the professional(s) who prepared them.
3. This permit satisfies Industrial Wastewater program permitting requirements only and does not authorize operation of this facility prior to obtaining any other permits required by local, state or federal agencies.

B. Specific Conditions Related to Construction

This section is not applicable to this facility.

C. Duty to Reapply

1. The permittee shall submit an application to renew this permit at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

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2. The permittee shall apply for renewal of this permit on the appropriate form listed in Rule 62-620.910, F.A.C., and in the manner established in Chapter 62-620, F.A.C., and the Department of Environmental Protection Guide to Wastewater Permitting including submittal of the appropriate processing fee set forth in Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C.
3. An application filed in accordance with subsections 1. and 2. of this part shall be considered timely and sufficient. When an application for renewal of a permit is timely and sufficient, the existing permit shall not expire until the Department has taken final action on the application for renewal or until the last day for seeking judicial review of the agency order or a later date fixed by order of the reviewing court.
4. The late submittal of a renewal application shall be considered timely and sufficient for the purpose of extending the effectiveness of the expiring permit only if it is submitted and made complete before the expiration date.

D. Specific Conditions Related to Best Management Practices/Pollution Prevention Conditions

1. General Conditions

In accordance with Section 304(e) and 402(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 et seq., and the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §§ 13101-13109, the permittee must develop and implement a plan for utilizing practices incorporating pollution prevention measures. References to be considered in developing the plan are "Criteria and Standards for Best Management Practices Authorized Under Section 304(e) of the Act," found at 40 CFR 122.44 Subpart K and the Waste Minimization Opportunity Assessment Manual, EPA/625/7-88/003.

a. Definitions

- (1) The term "pollutants" refers to conventional, non-conventional and toxic pollutants.
- (2) Conventional pollutants are: biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), suspended solids, pH, fecal coliform bacteria and oil & grease.
- (3) Non-conventional pollutants are those which are not defined as conventional or toxic.
- (4) Toxic pollutants include, but are not limited to: (a) any toxic substance listed in Section 307(a)(1) of the CWA, any hazardous substance listed in Section 311 of the CWA, or chemical listed in Section 313(c) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986; and (b) any substance (that is not also a conventional or non-conventional pollutant except ammonia) for which EPA has published an acute or chronic toxicity criterion.
- (5) "Pollution prevention" and "waste minimization" refer to the first two categories of EPA's preferred hazardous waste management strategy: first, source reduction and then, recycling.
- (6) "Recycle/Reuse" is defined as the minimization of waste generation by recovering and reprocessing usable products that might otherwise become waste; or the reuse or reprocessing of usable waste products in place of the original stock, or for other purposes such as material recovery, material regeneration or energy production.
- (7) "Source reduction" means any practice which: (a) reduces the amount of any pollutant entering a waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment or disposal; and (b) reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such pollutant. The term includes equipment or technology modifications, process or procedure modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control. It does not include any practice which alters the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics or the volume of a pollutant through a process or activity which itself is not integral to, or previously considered necessary for, the production of a product or the providing of a service.

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- (8) "BMP3" means a Best Management Plan incorporating the requirements of 40 CFR § 122.44, Subpart K, plus pollution prevention techniques associated with a Waste Minimization Assessment.
- (9) "Waste Minimization Assessment" means a systematic planned procedure with the objective of identifying ways to reduce or eliminate waste.

2. **Best Management Practices/Pollution Prevention Plan**

The permittee shall develop and implement a BMP3 plan for the facility which is the source of wastewater and storm water discharges covered by this permit. The plan shall be directed toward reducing those pollutants of concern which discharge to surface waters and shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering and good housekeeping practices. For the purposes of this permit, pollutants of concern shall be limited to toxic pollutants, as defined above, known to the discharger. The plan shall address all activities which could or do contribute these pollutants to the surface water discharge, including process, treatment, and ancillary activities. The BMP3 plan shall contain the following components:

a. **Signatory Authority & Management Responsibilities**

The BMP3 plan shall be signed by the permittee or their duly authorized representative in accordance with rule 62-620.305(2)(a) and (b). The BMP3 plan shall be reviewed by the plant environmental/engineering staff and plant manager. Where required by Chapter 471 (P.E.) or Chapter 492 (P.G.) Florida Statutes, applicable portions of the BMP3 plan shall be signed and sealed by the professional(s) who prepared them.

A copy of the plan shall be retained at the facility and shall be made available to the Department upon request.

The BMP3 plan shall contain a written statement from corporate or plant management indicating management's commitment to the goals of the BMP3 program. Such statements shall be publicized or made known to all facility employees. Management shall also provide training for the individuals responsible for implementing the BMP3 plan.

b. **BMP3 Plan Requirements**

- (1) Name & description of facility, a map illustrating the location of the facility & adjacent receiving waters, and other maps, plot plans or drawings, as necessary;
- (2) Overall objectives (both short-term and long-term) and scope of the plan, specific reduction goals for pollutants, anticipated dates of achievement of reduction, and a description of means for achieving each reduction goal;
- (3) A description of procedures relative to spill prevention, control & countermeasures and a description of measures employed to prevent storm water contamination;
- (4) A description of practices involving preventive maintenance, housekeeping, recordkeeping, inspections, and plant security; and

c. **Waste Minimization Assessment**

The permittee is encouraged but not required to conduct a waste minimization assessment (WMA) for this facility to determine actions that could be taken to reduce waste loadings and chemical losses to all wastewater and/or storm water streams as described in Part VII.D.3 of this permit.

If the Permittee elects to develop and implement a WMA, information on plan components can be obtained from the Department's Industrial Wastewater website, or from:

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Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Industrial Wastewater Section, Mail Station 3545
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

(850) 245-8589
(850) 245-8669 -- Fax

d. Best Management Practices & Pollution Prevention Committee Recommended:

A Best Management Practices Committee (Committee) should be established to direct or assist in the implementation of the BMP3 plan. The Committee should be comprised of individuals within the plant organization who are responsible for developing the BMP3 plan and assisting the plant manager in its implementation, monitoring of success, and revision. The activities and responsibilities of the Committee should address all aspects of the facility's BMP3 plan. The scope of responsibilities of the Committee should be described in the plan.

e. Employee Training

Employee training programs shall inform personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components & goals of the BMP3 plan and shall describe employee responsibilities for implementing the plan. Training shall address topics such as good housekeeping, materials management, record keeping & reporting, spill prevention & response, as well as specific waste reduction practices to be employed. Training shall also disclose how individual employees may contribute suggestions concerning the BMP3 plan or suggestions regarding Pollution Prevention. The plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.

f. Plan Development & Implementation

The BMP3 plan shall be implemented upon the effective date of this permit, unless any later dates are specified in this permit. If a WMA is ongoing at the time of development or implementation it may be described in the plan. Any waste reduction practice which is recommended for implementation over a period of time may also be identified in the plan, including a schedule for its implementation.

g. Submission of Plan Summary & Progress/Update Reports

- (1) Plan Summary: Not later than 2 years after the effective date of the permit, a summary of the BMP3 plan shall be developed and maintained at the facility and made available to the Department upon request. The summary shall include the following: a brief description of the plan, its implementation process, schedules for implementing identified waste reduction practices, and a list of all waste reduction practices being employed at the facility. The results of WMA studies, as well as scheduled WMA activities may be discussed.
- (2) Progress/Update Reports: Annually thereafter for the duration of the permit progress/update reports documenting implementation of the plan shall be maintained at the facility and made available to the Department upon request. The reports shall discuss whether or not implementation schedules were met and revise any schedules, as necessary. The plan shall also be updated as necessary and the attainment or progress made toward specific pollutant reduction targets documented. Results of any ongoing WMA studies as well as any additional schedules for implementation of waste reduction practices may be included.

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(3) A recommended timetable for the various plan requirements follows:

Timetable for BMP3 Plan:

<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>TIME FROM EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS PERMIT</u>
Complete WMA (if appropriate)	6 months
Progress/Update Reports	3 years, and then annually thereafter

The permittee shall maintain the plan and subsequent reports at the facility and shall make the plan available to the Department upon request.

h. Plan Review & Modification

If following review by the Department, the BMP3 plan is determined insufficient, the permittee will be notified that the BMP3 plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Part. Upon such notification from the Department, the permittee shall amend the plan and shall submit to the Department a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Unless otherwise provided by the Department, the permittee shall have 30 days after such notification to make the changes necessary.

The permittee shall modify the BMP3 plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State or if the plan proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of reducing pollutants in wastewater or storm water discharges. Modifications to the plan may be reviewed by the Department in the same manner as described above.

E. Specific Conditions Related to Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silviculture Wastewater Facilities or Activities

1. Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural wastewater facilities or activities that discharge into surface waters shall notify the Department as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
 - a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following levels
 - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter,
 - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter for antimony, or
 - (3) Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application.
 - b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following levels
 - (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter,
 - (2) One milligram per liter for antimony, or
 - (3) Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application.

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F. Reopener Clause

1. The permit shall be revised, or alternatively, revoked and reissued in accordance with the provisions contained in Rules 62-620.325 and 62-620.345 F.A.C., if applicable, or to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2) and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act (the Act), as amended, if the effluent standards, limitations, or water quality standards so issued or approved:
 - a. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any condition in the permit/or;
 - b. Controls any pollutant not addressed in the permit.

The permit as revised or reissued under this paragraph shall contain any other requirements then applicable.

2. The permit may be reopened to adjust effluent limitations or monitoring requirements should future Water Quality Based Effluent Limitation determinations, water quality studies, DEP approved changes in water quality standards, or other information show a need for a different limitation or monitoring requirement.
3. The Department may develop a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) during the life of the permit. Once a TMDL has been established and adopted by rule, the Department shall revise this permit to incorporate the final findings of the TMDL.

VIII. General Conditions

1. The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth in this permit are binding and enforceable pursuant to Chapter 403, F.S. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of Chapter 403, F.S., and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, permit revocation and reissuance, or permit revision. [62-620.610(1), F.A.C.]
2. This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the approved drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications or conditions of this permit constitutes grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department. [62-620.610(2), F.A.C.]
3. As provided in Subsection 403.087(6), F.S., the issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor authorize any infringements of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver of or approval of any other Department permit or authorization that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in this permit. [62-620.610(3), F.A.C.]
4. This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute state recognition or acknowledgment of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title. [62-620.610(4), F.A.C.]
5. This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability and penalties for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of Florida Statutes and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge, reuse of reclaimed water, or residuals use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. [62-620.610(5), F.A.C.]
6. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after its expiration date, the permittee shall apply for and obtain a new permit. [62-620.610(6), F.A.C.]

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7. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control, and related appurtenances, that are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to maintain or achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. *[62-620.610(7), F.A.C.]*
8. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit revision, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. *[62-620.610(8), F.A.C.]*
9. The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Department personnel, including an authorized representative of the Department and authorized EPA personnel, when applicable, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law, and at reasonable times, depending upon the nature of the concern being investigated, to
 - a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility, system, or activity is located or conducted, or where records shall be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - b. Have access to and copy any records that shall be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - c. Inspect the facilities, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - d. Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Department rules.*[62-620.610(9), F.A.C.]*
10. In accepting this permit, the permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data, and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source which are submitted to the Department may be used by the Department as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under the Florida Statutes or Department rules, except as such use is proscribed by Section 403.111, Florida Statutes, or Rule 62-620.302, F.A.C. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent that it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and applicable evidentiary rules. *[62-620.610(10), F.A.C.]*
11. When requested by the Department, the permittee shall within a reasonable time provide any information required by law which is needed to determine whether there is cause for revising, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall also provide to the Department upon request copies of records required by this permit to be kept. If the permittee becomes aware of relevant facts that were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to the Department, such facts or information shall be promptly submitted or corrections promptly reported to the Department. *[62-620.610(11), F.A.C.]*
12. Unless specifically stated otherwise in Department rules, the permittee, in accepting this permit, agrees to comply with changes in Department rules and Florida Statutes after a reasonable time for compliance; provided however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Florida Statutes or Department rules. A reasonable time for compliance with a new or amended surface water quality standard, other than those standards addressed in Rule 62-302.500, F.A.C., shall include a reasonable time to obtain or be denied a mixing zone for the new or amended standard. *[62-620.610(12), F.A.C.]*
13. The permittee, in accepting this permit, agrees to pay the applicable regulatory program and surveillance fee in accordance with Rule 62-4.052, F.A.C. *[62-620.610(13), F.A.C.]*
14. This permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Rule 62-620.340, F.A.C. The permittee shall be liable for any noncompliance of the permitted activity until the Department approves the transfer. *[62-620.610(14), F.A.C.]*
15. The permittee shall give the Department written notice at least 60 days before inactivation or abandonment of a wastewater facility and shall specify what steps will be taken to safeguard public health and safety during and following inactivation or abandonment. *[62-620.610(15), F.A.C.]*

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16. The permittee shall apply for a revision to the Department permit in accordance with Rule 62-620.300, F.A.C., and the Department of Environmental Protection Guide to Wastewater Permitting at least 90 days before construction of any planned substantial modifications to the permitted facility is to commence or with Rule 62-620.325(2), F.A.C., for minor modifications to the permitted facility. A revised permit shall be obtained before construction begins except as provided in Rule 62-620.300, F.A.C. [62-620.610(16), F.A.C.]
17. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result from the changes and may be subject to enforcement action by the Department for penalties or revocation of this permit. The notice shall include the following information:
 - a. A description of the anticipated noncompliance;
 - b. The period of the anticipated noncompliance, including dates and times; and
 - c. Steps being taken to prevent future occurrence of the noncompliance.[62-620.610(17), F.A.C.]
18. Sampling and monitoring data shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with Rule 62-4.246, Chapters 62-160 and 62-601, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 136, as appropriate.
 - a. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit and shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), DEP Form 62-620.910(10).
 - b. If the permittee monitors any contaminate more frequently than required by the permit, using Department approved test procedures, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
 - c. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall use an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit.
 - d. Any laboratory test required by this permit shall be performed by a laboratory that has been certified by the Department of Health (DOH) under Chapter 64E-1, F.A.C., where such certification is required by Rule 62-160.300(4), F.A.C. The laboratory must be certified for any specific method and analyte combination that is used to comply with this permit. For domestic wastewater facilities, the on-site test procedures specified in Rule 62-160.300(4), F.A.C., shall be performed by a laboratory certified test for those parameters or under the direction of an operator certified under Chapter 62-602, F.A.C.
 - e. Fields activities including on-site tests and sample collection, whether performed by a laboratory or a certified operator, must follow the applicable procedures described in DEP-SOP-001/01 (January 2002). Alternate field procedures and laboratory methods may be used where they have been approved according to the requirements of Rules 62-160.220, 62-160.330, and 62-160.600, F.A.C.
[62-620.610(18), F.A.C.]
19. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule detailed elsewhere in this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. [62-620.610(19), F.A.C.]
20. The permittee shall report to the Department's Southwest District Office any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain: a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance including exact dates and time, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
 - a. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this condition:
 - (1) Any unanticipated bypass which causes any reclaimed water or effluent to exceed any permit limitation or results in an unpermitted discharge,
 - (2) Any upset which causes any reclaimed water or the effluent to exceed any limitation in the permit,

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- (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants specifically listed in the permit for such notice, and
 - (4) Any unauthorized discharge to surface or ground waters.
 - b. Oral reports as required by this subsection shall be provided as follows:
 - (1) For unauthorized releases or spills of untreated or treated wastewater reported pursuant to subparagraph a.4 that are in excess of 1,000 gallons per incident, or where information indicates that public health or the environment will be endangered, oral reports shall be provided to the Department by calling the STATE WARNING POINT TOLL FREE NUMBER (800) 320-0519, as soon as practical, but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the discharge. The permittee, to the extent known, shall provide the following information to the State Warning Point:
 - (a) Name, address, and telephone number of person reporting;
 - (b) Name, address, and telephone number of permittee or responsible person for the discharge;
 - (c) Date and time of the discharge and status of discharge (ongoing or ceased);
 - (d) Characteristics of the wastewater spilled or released (untreated or treated, industrial or domestic wastewater);
 - (e) Estimated amount of the discharge;
 - (f) Location or address of the discharge;
 - (g) Source and cause of the discharge;
 - (h) Whether the discharge was contained on-site, and cleanup actions taken to date;
 - (i) Description of area affected by the discharge, including name of water body affected, if any; and
 - (j) Other persons or agencies contacted.
 - (2) Oral reports, not otherwise required to be provided pursuant to subparagraph b(1) above, shall be provided to Department's Southwest District Office within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.
 - c. If the oral report has been received within 24 hours, the noncompliance has been corrected, and the noncompliance did not endanger health or the environment, the Department's Southwest District Office shall waive the written report.
[62-620.610(20), F.A.C.]
21. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Conditions VIII. 18 and 19 of this permit at the time monitoring reports are submitted. This report shall contain the same information required by Condition VIII. 20. of this permit. *[62-620.610(21), F.A.C.]*
22. Bypass Provisions.
- a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless the permittee affirmatively demonstrates that:
 - (1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and
 - (2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
 - (3) The permittee submitted notices as required under Condition VIII.22.b. of this permit.
 - b. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Department, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass within 24 hours of learning about the bypass as required in Condition VIII.20. of this permit. A notice shall include a description of the bypass and its cause; the period of the bypass, including exact dates and times; if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the bypass.

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- c. The Department shall approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effect, if the permittee demonstrates that it will meet the three conditions listed in Condition VIII.22 a. (1) through (3) of this permit.
- d. A permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause reclaimed water or effluent limitations to be exceeded if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of Condition VIII.22.a. through c. of this permit.
[62-620.610(22), F.A.C.]

23. Upset Provisions

- a. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Condition VIII.20. of this permit; and
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Condition VIII.5. of this permit.
- b. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.
- c. Before an enforcement proceeding is instituted, no representation made during the Department review of a claim that noncompliance was caused by an upset is final agency action subject to judicial review.
[62-620.610(23), F.A.C.]

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Mimi A. Drew
Director
Division of Water Resource Management
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
(850) 245-8336

APPENDIX 10.1.5

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION

Golder Associates Inc.

5100 West Lemon Street, Suite 114
Tampa, FL USA 33609
Telephone (813) 287-1717
Fax (813) 287-1716
www.golder.com



**PSD PERMIT APPLICATION
COOLING TOWER INSTALLATION
CRYSTAL RIVER UNIT 3 UPRATE PROJECT
CRYSTAL RIVER, CITRUS COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Submitted to:

*Progress Energy Florida
100 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701*

Submitted by:

*Golder Associates Inc.
5100 West Lemon Street
Suite 114
Tampa, Florida 33609*

Distribution:

4 Copies Department of Environmental Protection
2 Copies Progress Energy Florida
2 Copies Golder Associates Inc.

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073-89531

Golder Associates

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PART I

FDEP APPLICATION FOR AIR PERMIT



Department of Environmental Protection

Division of Air Resource Management

APPLICATION FOR AIR PERMIT - LONG FORM

I. APPLICATION INFORMATION

Air Construction Permit – Use this form to apply for an air construction permit for a proposed project:

- subject to prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) review, nonattainment area (NAA) new source review, or maximum achievable control technology (MACT) review; or
- where the applicant proposes to assume a restriction on the potential emissions of one or more pollutants to escape a federal program requirement such as PSD review, NAA new source review, Title V, or MACT; or
- at an existing federally enforceable state air operation permit (FESOP) or Title V permitted facility.

Air Operation Permit – Use this form to apply for:

- an initial federally enforceable state air operation permit (FESOP); or
- an initial/revised/renewal Title V air operation permit.

Air Construction Permit & Revised/Renewal Title V Air Operation Permit (Concurrent Processing Option)

– Use this form to apply for both an air construction permit and a revised or renewal Title V air operation permit incorporating the proposed project.

To ensure accuracy, please see form instructions.

Identification of Facility

1. Facility Owner/Company Name: PROGRESS ENERGY FLORIDA, INC.	
2. Site Name: CRYSTAL RIVER POWER PLANT	
3. Facility Identification Number:	
4. Facility Location...: Street Address or Other Locator: NORTH OF CRYSTAL RIVER, WEST OF U.S. 19 City: CRYSTAL RIVER County: CITRUS Zip Code: 34428	
5. Relocatable Facility? ☐ Yes ☒ No	6. Existing Title V Permitted Facility? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Application Contact

1. Application Contact Name: DAVE MEYER, SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST	
2. Application Contact Mailing Address... Organization/Firm: PROGRESS ENERGY FLORIDA Street Address: 299 FIRST AVENUE NORTH, PEF 903 City: ST. PETERSBURG State: FL Zip Code: 33701	
3. Application Contact Telephone Numbers... Telephone: (727) 820-5295 ext. Fax: (727) 820-5229	
4. Application Contact Email Address: DAVE.MEYER@PGNMAIL.COM	

Application Processing Information (DEP Use)

1. Date of Receipt of Application:	
2. Project Number(s):	
3. PSD Number (if applicable):	
4. Siting Number (if applicable):	

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Purpose of Application

This application for air permit is submitted to obtain: (Check one)

Air Construction Permit

☒ Air construction permit.

Air Operation Permit

- ☐ Initial Title V air operation permit.
- ☐ Title V air operation permit revision.
- ☐ Title V air operation permit renewal.
- ☐ Initial federally enforceable state air operation permit (FESOP) where professional engineer (PE) certification is required.
- ☐ Initial federally enforceable state air operation permit (FESOP) where professional engineer (PE) certification is not required.

Air Construction Permit and Revised/Renewal Title V Air Operation Permit (Concurrent Processing)

- ☐ Air construction permit and Title V permit revision, incorporating the proposed project.
- ☐ Air construction permit and Title V permit renewal, incorporating the proposed project.

Note: By checking one of the above two boxes, you, the applicant, are requesting concurrent processing pursuant to Rule 62-213.405, F.A.C. In such case, you must also check the following box:

- ☐ I hereby request that the department waive the processing time requirements of the air construction permit to accommodate the processing time frames of the Title V air operation permit.

Application Comment

Progress Energy is proposing to install additional mechanical draft cooling towers, referred to as the South Cooling Towers (SCT) at the Crystal River Power Plant, as part of the CR3 nuclear unit uprate project. See Part II for details of the proposed cooling tower project.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Scope of Application

Emissions Unit ID Number	Description of Emissions Unit	Air Permit Type	Air Permit Proc. Fee
	Mechanical Draft Cooling Towers		NA

Application Processing Fee

Check one: ☒ Attached - Amount: \$ 7,500

☐ Not Applicable

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Owner/Authorized Representative Statement

Complete if applying for an air construction permit or an initial FESOP.

1. Owner/Authorized Representative Name :

BERNIE CUMBIE, PLANT MANAGER

2. Owner/Authorized Representative Mailing Address...

Organization/Firm: **PROGRESS ENERGY**

Street Address: **299 FIRST AVENUE NORTH, CN-77**

City: **ST PETERSBURG**

State: **FLORIDA**

Zip Code: **33701**

3. Owner/Authorized Representative Telephone Numbers...

Telephone: **(352) 563-4484**

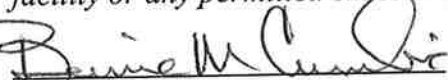
ext.

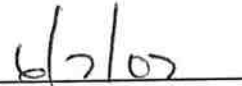
Fax: **(352) 563-4496**

4. Owner/Authorized Representative Email Address: **BERNIE.CUMBIE@PGNMAIL.COM**

5. Owner/Authorized Representative Statement:

I, the undersigned, am the owner or authorized representative of the facility addressed in this air permit application. I hereby certify, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, that the statements made in this application are true, accurate and complete and that, to the best of my knowledge, any estimates of emissions reported in this application are based upon reasonable techniques for calculating emissions. The air pollutant emissions units and air pollution control equipment described in this application will be operated and maintained so as to comply with all applicable standards for control of air pollutant emissions found in the statutes of the State of Florida and rules of the Department of Environmental Protection and revisions thereof and all other requirements identified in this application to which the facility is subject. I understand that a permit, if granted by the department, cannot be transferred without authorization from the department, and I will promptly notify the department upon sale or legal transfer of the facility or any permitted emissions unit.


Signature


Date

APPLICATION INFORMATION

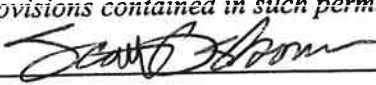
Application Responsible Official Certification

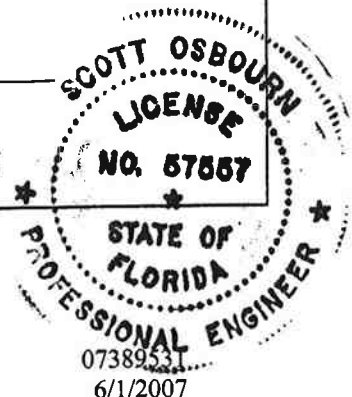
Complete if applying for an initial/revised/renewal Title V permit or concurrent processing of an air construction permit and a revised/renewal Title V permit. If there are multiple responsible officials, the "application responsible official" need not be the "primary responsible official."

1. Application Responsible Official Name:			
2. Application Responsible Official Qualification (Check one or more of the following options, as applicable): ☐ For a corporation, the president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. ☐ For a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. ☐ For a municipality, county, state, federal, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. ☐ The designated representative at an Acid Rain source.			
3. Application Responsible Official Mailing Address... Organization/Firm: Street Address: City: State: Zip Code:			
4. Application Responsible Official Telephone Numbers... Telephone: () - ext. Fax: () -			
5. Application Responsible Official Email Address:			
6. Application Responsible Official Certification: I, the undersigned, am a responsible official of the Title V source addressed in this air permit application. I hereby certify, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, that the statements made in this application are true, accurate and complete and that, to the best of my knowledge, any estimates of emissions reported in this application are based upon reasonable techniques for calculating emissions. The air pollutant emissions units and air pollution control equipment described in this application will be operated and maintained so as to comply with all applicable standards for control of air pollutant emissions found in the statutes of the State of Florida and rules of the Department of Environmental Protection and revisions thereof and all other applicable requirements identified in this application to which the Title V source is subject. I understand that a permit, if granted by the department, cannot be transferred without authorization from the department, and I will promptly notify the department upon sale or legal transfer of the facility or any permitted emissions unit. Finally, I certify that the facility and each emissions unit are in compliance with all applicable requirements to which they are subject, except as identified in compliance plan(s) submitted with this application. Signature _____ Date _____			

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Professional Engineer Certification

1. Professional Engineer Name: SCOTT OSBOURN Registration Number: 57557	
2. Professional Engineer Mailing Address... Organization/Firm: Golder Associates Inc.** Street Address: 5100 West Lemon St., Suite 114 City: Tampa State: FL Zip Code: 33609	
3. Professional Engineer Telephone Numbers... Telephone: (813) 287-1717 ext. 211 Fax: (813) 287-1716	
4. Professional Engineer Email Address: SOSBOURN@GOLDER.COM	
5. Professional Engineer Statement: <i>I, the undersigned, hereby certify, except as particularly noted herein*, that:</i> (1) <i>To the best of my knowledge, there is reasonable assurance that the air pollutant emissions unit(s) and the air pollution control equipment described in this application for air permit, when properly operated and maintained, will comply with all applicable standards for control of air pollutant emissions found in the Florida Statutes and rules of the Department of Environmental Protection; and</i> (2) <i>To the best of my knowledge, any emission estimates reported or relied on in this application are true, accurate, and complete and are either based upon reasonable techniques available for calculating emissions or, for emission estimates of hazardous air pollutants not regulated for an emissions unit addressed in this application, based solely upon the materials, information and calculations submitted with this application.</i> (3) <i>If the purpose of this application is to obtain a Title V air operation permit (check here ☐, if so), I further certify that each emissions unit described in this application for air permit, when properly operated and maintained, will comply with the applicable requirements identified in this application to which the unit is subject, except those emissions units for which a compliance plan and schedule is submitted with this application.</i> (4) <i>If the purpose of this application is to obtain an air construction permit (check here ☒, if so) or concurrently process and obtain an air construction permit and a Title V air operation permit revision or renewal for one or more proposed new or modified emissions units (check here ☐, if so), I further certify that the engineering features of each such emissions unit described in this application have been designed or examined by me or individuals under my direct supervision and found to be in conformity with sound engineering principles applicable to the control of emissions of the air pollutants characterized in this application.</i> (5) <i>If the purpose of this application is to obtain an initial air operation permit or operation permit revision or renewal for one or more newly constructed or modified emissions units (check here ☐, if so), I further certify that, with the exception of any changes detailed as part of this application, each such emissions unit has been constructed or modified in substantial accordance with the information given in the corresponding application for air construction permit and with all provisions contained in such permit.</i> Signature  (seal) Date <u>6/8/07</u>	



* Attach any exception to certification statement.

** Board of Professional Engineers Certificate of Authorization #00001670

FACILITY INFORMATION

II. FACILITY INFORMATION

A. GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Location and Type

1. Facility UTM Coordinates... Zone 17 East (km) 334.3 North (km) 3204.5		2. Facility Latitude/Longitude... Latitude (DD/MM/SS) 28/57/34 Longitude (DD/MM/SS) 82/42/01	
3. Governmental Facility Code: 0	4. Facility Status Code: A	5. Facility Major Group SIC Code: 49	6. Facility SIC(s):
7. Facility Comment :			

Facility Contact

1. Facility Contact Name: DAVE MEYER, SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST
2. Facility Contact Mailing Address... Organization/Firm: PROGRESS ENERGY Street Address: 299 FIRST AVENUE NORTH, PEF 903 City: ST PETERSBURG State: FLORIDA Zip Code: 33701
3. Facility Contact Telephone Numbers: Telephone: (727) 820-5295 ext. Fax: (727) 820-5229
4. Facility Contact Email Address: DAVE.MEYER@PGNMAIL.COM

Facility Primary Responsible Official

Complete if an "application responsible official" is identified in Section I. that is not the facility "primary responsible official."

1. Facility Primary Responsible Official Name:
2. Facility Primary Responsible Official Mailing Address... Organization/Firm: Street Address: City: State: Zip Code:
3. Facility Primary Responsible Official Telephone Numbers... Telephone: () - ext. Fax: () -
4. Facility Primary Responsible Official Email Address:

FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Regulatory Classifications

Check all that would apply *following* completion of all projects and implementation of all other changes proposed in this application for air permit. Refer to instructions to distinguish between a “major source” and a “synthetic minor source.”

1. ☐ Small Business Stationary Source	☐ Unknown
2. ☐ Synthetic Non-Title V Source	
3. ☒ Title V Source	
4. ☒ Major Source of Air Pollutants, Other than Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	
5. ☐ Synthetic Minor Source of Air Pollutants, Other than HAPs	
6. ☒ Major Source of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	
7. ☐ Synthetic Minor Source of HAPs	
8. ☒ One or More Emissions Units Subject to NSPS (40 CFR Part 60)	
9. ☒ One or More Emissions Units Subject to Emission Guidelines (40 CFR Part 60)	
10. ☐ One or More Emissions Units Subject to NESHAP (40 CFR Part 61 or Part 63)	
11. ☐ Title V Source Solely by EPA Designation (40 CFR 70.3(a)(5))	
12. Facility Regulatory Classifications Comment:	

FACILITY INFORMATION

List of Pollutants Emitted by Facility

1. Pollutant Emitted	2. Pollutant Classification	3. Emissions Cap [Y or N]?
PM	A	N
PM10	A	N

FACILITY INFORMATION

List of Pollutants Emitted by Facility

[illegible]

FACILITY INFORMATION

C. FACILITY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional Requirements for All Applications, Except as Otherwise Stated

1. Facility Plot Plan: (Required for all permit applications, except Title V air operation permit revision applications if this information was submitted to the department within the previous five years and would not be altered as a result of the revision being sought) ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☒ Previously Submitted, Date: _____
2. Process Flow Diagram(s): (Required for all permit applications, except Title V air operation permit revision applications if this information was submitted to the department within the previous five years and would not be altered as a result of the revision being sought) ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☒ Previously Submitted, Date: _____
3. Precautions to Prevent Emissions of Unconfined Particulate Matter: (Required for all permit applications, except Title V air operation permit revision applications if this information was submitted to the department within the previous five years and would not be altered as a result of the revision being sought) ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☒ Previously Submitted, Date: _____

Additional Requirements for Air Construction Permit Applications

1. Area Map Showing Facility Location: ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☒ Not Applicable (existing permitted facility)
2. Description of Proposed Construction or Modification: ☒ Attached, Document ID: PART II
3. Rule Applicability Analysis: ☒ Attached, Document ID: PART II
4. List of Exempt Emissions Units (Rule 62-210.300(3)(a) or (b)1., F.A.C.): ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☒ Not Applicable (no exempt units at facility)
5. Fugitive Emissions Identification (Rule 62-212.400(2), F.A.C.): ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☒ Not Applicable
6. Preconstruction Air Quality Monitoring and Analysis (Rule 62-212.400(5)(f), F.A.C.): ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☒ Not Applicable
7. Ambient Impact Analysis (Rule 62-212.400(5)(d), F.A.C.): ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☒ Not Applicable
8. Air Quality Impact since 1977 (Rule 62-212.400(5)(h)5., F.A.C.): ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☒ Not Applicable
9. Additional Impact Analyses (Rules 62-212.400(5)(e)1. and 62-212.500(4)(e), F.A.C.): ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☒ Not Applicable
10. Alternative Analysis Requirement (Rule 62-212.500(4)(g), F.A.C.): ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☒ Not Applicable

Additional Requirements for FESOP Applications

- ### **Additional Requirements for Title V Air Operation Permit Applications**

- ### **Additional Requirements Comment**

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EMISSIONS UNIT INFORMATION

Section [1]

SOUTH COOLING TOWERS

III. EMISSIONS UNIT INFORMATION

Title V Air Operation Permit Application - For Title V air operation permitting only, emissions units are classified as regulated, unregulated, or insignificant. If this is an application for Title V air operation permit, a separate Emissions Unit Information Section (including subsections A through I as required) must be completed for each regulated and unregulated emissions unit addressed in this application for air permit. Some of the subsections comprising the Emissions Unit Information Section of the form are optional for unregulated emissions units. Each such subsection is appropriately marked. Insignificant emissions units are required to be listed at Section II, Subsection C.

Air Construction Permit or FESOP Application - For air construction permitting or federally enforceable state air operation permitting, emissions units are classified as either subject to air permitting or exempt from air permitting. The concept of an "unregulated emissions unit" does not apply. If this is an application for air construction permit or FESOP, a separate Emissions Unit Information Section (including subsections A through I as required) must be completed for each emissions unit subject to air permitting addressed in this application for air permit. Emissions units exempt from air permitting are required to be listed at Section II, Subsection C.

Air Construction Permit and Revised/Renewal Title V Air Operation Permit Application - Where this application is used to apply for both an air construction permit and a revised/renewal Title V air operation permit, each emissions unit is classified as either subject to air permitting or exempt from air permitting for air construction permitting purposes and as regulated, unregulated, or insignificant for Title V air operation permitting purposes. **The air construction permitting classification must be used to complete the Emissions Unit Information Section of this application for air permit.** A separate Emissions Unit Information Section (including subsections A through I as required) must be completed for each emissions unit subject to air permitting addressed in this application for air permit. Emissions units exempt from air construction permitting and insignificant emissions units are required to be listed at Section II, Subsection C.

If submitting the application form in hard copy, the number of this Emissions Unit Information Section and the total number of Emissions Unit Information Sections submitted as part of this application must be indicated in the space provided at the top of each page.

EMISSIONS UNIT INFORMATION

Section [1]

SOUTH COOLING TOWERS

A. GENERAL EMISSIONS UNIT INFORMATION

Title V Air Operation Permit Emissions Unit Classification

1. Regulated or Unregulated Emissions Unit? (Check one, if applying for an initial, revised or renewal Title V air operation permit. Skip this item if applying for an air construction permit or FESOP only.)
- ☒ The emissions unit addressed in this Emissions Unit Information Section is a regulated emissions unit.
- ☐ The emissions unit addressed in this Emissions Unit Information Section is an unregulated emissions unit.

Emissions Unit Description and Status

1. Type of Emissions Unit Addressed in this Section: (Check one)
- ☒ This Emissions Unit Information Section addresses, as a single emissions unit, a single process or production unit, or activity, which produces one or more air pollutants and which has at least one definable emission point (stack or vent).
- ☐ This Emissions Unit Information Section addresses, as a single emissions unit, a group of process or production units and activities which has at least one definable emission point (stack or vent) but may also produce fugitive emissions.
- ☐ This Emissions Unit Information Section addresses, as a single emissions unit, one or more process or production units and activities which produce fugitive emissions only.

2. Description of Emissions Unit Addressed in this Section: **MECHANICAL DRAFT COOLING TOWERS, REFERRED TO AS THE SOUTH COOLING TOWERS (SCT)**

3. Emissions Unit Identification Number:

4. Emissions Unit Status Code: C	5. Commence Construction Date:	6. Initial Startup Date:	7. Emissions Unit Major Group SIC Code: 49	8. Acid Rain Unit? ☐ Yes ☒ No
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9. Package Unit:

Manufacturer: **Unknown**

Model Number: **Unknown**

10. Generator Nameplate Rating: **MW**

11. Emissions Unit Comment:

EMISSIONS UNIT INFORMATION

Section [1]

SOUTH COOLING TOWERS

Emissions Unit Control Equipment

1. Control Equipment/Method(s) Description:
DRIFT ELIMINATORS

2. Control Device or Method Code(s): **151**

SOUTH COOLING TOWERS

(Optional for unregulated emissions units.)

1. Maximum Process or Throughput Rate:	1.8 E11 Gallons per year		
2. Maximum Production Rate:			
3. Maximum Heat Input Rate:	million Btu/hr		
4. Maximum Incineration Rate:	pounds/hr tons/day		
5. Requested Maximum Operating Schedule:	24hours/day 52weeks/year	7days/week 8760hours/year	
6. Operating Capacity/Schedule Comment:	Throughput rate = circulation water flow rate = 342,306 GPM x 60 min/hr x 8,760 hours of maximum operation per year = 1.8 E11 gallons per year. Since the emissions from the cooling tower are directly related to the amount of circulation water through the tower, it is proposed that the facility be restricted to an annual circulation water consumption of 1.8 E11 gallons and not hours per year operational limit. Limiting the facility in this manner gives the facility operational flexibility while maintaining assurance that the actual PM emissions are within the limits defined in this application.		

EMISSIONS UNIT INFORMATION

Section [1]

SOUTH COOLING TOWERS**C. EMISSION POINT (STACK/VENT) INFORMATION****(Optional for unregulated emissions units.)****Emission Point Description and Type**

1. Identification of Point on Plot Plan or Flow Diagram:		2. Emission Point Type Code: 3	
3. Descriptions of Emission Points Comprising this Emissions Unit for VE Tracking: Rectangular cooling tower cells.			
4. ID Numbers or Descriptions of Emission Units with this Emission Point in Common:			
5. Discharge Type Code: V	6. Stack Height: 73 feet	7. Exit Diameter: TBD feet	
8. Exit Temperature: °F	9. Actual Volumetric Flow Rate: 1.5 MM acfm	10. Water Vapor: %	
11. Maximum Dry Standard Flow Rate: dscfm		12. Nonstack Emission Point Height: feet	
13. Emission Point UTM Coordinates... Zone: East (km): North (km):		14. Emission Point Latitude/Longitude... Latitude (DD/MM/SS) Longitude (DD/MM/SS)	
15. Emission Point Comment: Number of cooling towers equal 18 cooling tower cells. See Part II, Table 2-2. Stack height assumes tower cell height of 59 ft and stack an additional 14 ft. Actual volumetric flow rate is per cell.			

EMISSIONS UNIT INFORMATION

Section [1]

SOUTH COOLING TOWERS**D. SEGMENT (PROCESS/FUEL) INFORMATION****Segment Description and Rate:** Segment **1** of **1**

1. Segment Description (Process/Fuel Type): CIRCULATION WATER		
2. Source Classification Code (SCC):		3. SCC Units: Thousand Gallons Water
4. Maximum Hourly Rate: 20,538	5. Maximum Annual Rate: 179,916,037	6. Estimated Annual Activity Factor:
7. Maximum % Sulfur:	8. Maximum % Ash:	9. Million Btu per SCC Unit:
10. Segment Comment: Hourly rate based on 342,306 GPM Annual rate based on 8,760 per year		

Segment Description and Rate: Segment ____ of ____

1. Segment Description (Process/Fuel Type):		
2. Source Classification Code (SCC):		3. SCC Units:
4. Maximum Hourly Rate:	5. Maximum Annual Rate:	6. Estimated Annual Activity Factor:
7. Maximum % Sulfur:	8. Maximum % Ash:	9. Million Btu per SCC Unit:
10. Segment Comment:		

Section [1] SOUTH COOLING TOWERS

List of Pollutants Emitted by Emissions Unit

DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1) – Form
Effective: 06/16/03

EMISSIONS UNIT INFORMATIONSection [1]
SOUTH COOLING TOWERS**POLLUTANT DETAIL INFORMATION**Page [1] of [2]
PM**F1. EMISSIONS UNIT POLLUTANT DETAIL INFORMATION –
POTENTIAL/ESTIMATED FUGITIVE EMISSIONS**

(Optional for unregulated emissions units.)

Potential/Estimated Fugitive Emissions

Complete for each pollutant identified in Subsection E if applying for an air construction permit or concurrent processing of an air construction permit and a revised or renewal Title V permit. Complete for each emissions-limited pollutant identified in Subsection E if applying for an air operation permit.

1. Pollutant Emitted: PM		2. Total Percent Efficiency of Control:	
3. Potential Emissions: 22.3 lb/hour 97.6 tons/year		4. Synthetically Limited? ☐ Yes ☒ No	
5. Range of Estimated Fugitive Emissions (as applicable): to tons/year			
6. Emission Factor: See Part II Reference:		7. Emissions Method Code: 0	
8. Calculation of Emissions: See Tables 2-1 and 2-2 of Part II			
9. Pollutant Potential/Estimated Fugitive Emissions Comment:			

EMISSIONS UNIT INFORMATIONSection [1]
SOUTH COOLING TOWERS**POLLUTANT DETAIL INFORMATION**Page [1] of [2]
PM**F2. EMISSIONS UNIT POLLUTANT DETAIL INFORMATION -
ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS**

Complete if the pollutant identified in Subsection F1 is or would be subject to a numerical emissions limitation.

Allowable Emissions Allowable Emissions 1 of 1

1. Basis for Allowable Emissions Code: Other	2. Future Effective Date of Allowable Emissions:
3. Allowable Emissions and Units: NA	4. Equivalent Allowable Emissions: 22.3 lb/hour 97.6 tons/year
5. Method of Compliance:	
6. Allowable Emissions Comment (Description of Operating Method):	

Allowable Emissions Allowable Emissions ____ of ____

1. Basis for Allowable Emissions Code:	2. Future Effective Date of Allowable Emissions:
3. Allowable Emissions and Units:	4. Equivalent Allowable Emissions: lb/hour tons/year
5. Method of Compliance:	
6. Allowable Emissions Comment (Description of Operating Method):	

Allowable Emissions Allowable Emissions ____ of ____

1. Basis for Allowable Emissions Code:	2. Future Effective Date of Allowable Emissions:
3. Allowable Emissions and Units:	4. Equivalent Allowable Emissions: lb/hour tons/year
5. Method of Compliance:	
6. Allowable Emissions Comment (Description of Operating Method):	

EMISSIONS UNIT INFORMATION

Section [1]

SOUTH COOLING TOWERS

POLLUTANT DETAIL INFORMATION

Page [2] of [2]

PM10

**F1. EMISSIONS UNIT POLLUTANT DETAIL INFORMATION –
POTENTIAL/ESTIMATED FUGITIVE EMISSIONS****(Optional for unregulated emissions units.)****Potential/Estimated Fugitive Emissions**

Complete for each pollutant identified in Subsection E if applying for an air construction permit or concurrent processing of an air construction permit and a revised or renewal Title V permit. Complete for each emissions-limited pollutant identified in Subsection E if applying for an air operation permit.

1. Pollutant Emitted: PM10	2. Total Percent Efficiency of Control:
3. Potential Emissions: 1.35 lb/hour 5.9 tons/year	4. Synthetically Limited? ☐ Yes ☒ No
5. Range of Estimated Fugitive Emissions (as applicable): to tons/year	
6. Emission Factor: Reference:	7. Emissions Method Code: 0
8. Calculation of Emissions: See Tables 2-1 and 2-2 of Part II.	
9. Pollutant Potential/Estimated Fugitive Emissions Comment:	

EMISSIONS UNIT INFORMATIONSection [1]
SOUTH COOLING TOWERS**POLLUTANT DETAIL INFORMATION**Page [2] of [2]
PM10**F2. EMISSIONS UNIT POLLUTANT DETAIL INFORMATION -
ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS**

Complete if the pollutant identified in Subsection F1 is or would be subject to a numerical emissions limitation.

Allowable Emissions Allowable Emissions 1 of 1

1. Basis for Allowable Emissions Code: Other	2. Future Effective Date of Allowable Emissions:
3. Allowable Emissions and Units: NA	4. Equivalent Allowable Emissions: 1.35 lb/hour 5.9 tons/year
5. Method of Compliance:	
6. Allowable Emissions Comment (Description of Operating Method):	

Allowable Emissions Allowable Emissions ____ of ____

1. Basis for Allowable Emissions Code:	2. Future Effective Date of Allowable Emissions:
3. Allowable Emissions and Units:	4. Equivalent Allowable Emissions: lb/hour tons/year
5. Method of Compliance:	
6. Allowable Emissions Comment (Description of Operating Method):	

Allowable Emissions Allowable Emissions ____ of ____

1. Basis for Allowable Emissions Code:	2. Future Effective Date of Allowable Emissions:
3. Allowable Emissions and Units:	4. Equivalent Allowable Emissions: lb/hour tons/year
5. Method of Compliance:	
6. Allowable Emissions Comment (Description of Operating Method):	

EMISSIONS UNIT INFORMATION

Section [1]

SOUTH COOLING TOWERS

POLLUTANT DETAIL INFORMATION

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PM10

G. VISIBLE EMISSIONS INFORMATION

Complete if this emissions unit is or would be subject to a unit-specific visible emissions limitation.

Visible Emissions Limitation: Visible Emissions Limitation ____ of ____

1. Visible Emissions Subtype:	2. Basis for Allowable Opacity: ☐ Rule ☐ Other
3. Allowable Opacity: Normal Conditions: % Exceptional Conditions: % Maximum Period of Excess Opacity Allowed: min/hour	
4. Method of Compliance:	
5. Visible Emissions Comment:	

Visible Emissions Limitation: Visible Emissions Limitation ____ of ____

1. Visible Emissions Subtype:	2. Basis for Allowable Opacity: ☐ Rule ☐ Other
3. Allowable Opacity: Normal Conditions: % Exceptional Conditions: % Maximum Period of Excess Opacity Allowed: min/hour	
4. Method of Compliance:	
5. Visible Emissions Comment:	

EMISSIONS UNIT INFORMATION

Section [1]

SOUTH COOLING TOWERS

I. EMISSIONS UNIT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional Requirements for All Applications, Except as Otherwise Stated

1. Process Flow Diagram (Required for all permit applications, except Title V air operation permit revision applications if this information was submitted to the department within the previous five years and would not be altered as a result of the revision being sought) ☒ Attached, Document ID: See Part II ☐ Previously Submitted, Date _____
2. Fuel Analysis or Specification (Required for all permit applications, except Title V air operation permit revision applications if this information was submitted to the department within the previous five years and would not be altered as a result of the revision being sought) ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☐ Previously Submitted, Date _____
3. Detailed Description of Control Equipment (Required for all permit applications, except Title V air operation permit revision applications if this information was submitted to the department within the previous five years and would not be altered as a result of the revision being sought) ☒ Attached, Document ID: See Part II ☐ Previously Submitted, Date _____
4. Procedures for Startup and Shutdown (Required for all operation permit applications, except Title V air operation permit revision applications if this information was submitted to the department within the previous five years and would not be altered as a result of the revision being sought) ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☐ Previously Submitted, Date _____ ☒ Not Applicable (construction application)
5. Operation and Maintenance Plan (Required for all permit applications, except Title V air operation permit revision applications if this information was submitted to the department within the previous five years and would not be altered as a result of the revision being sought) ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☐ Previously Submitted, Date _____ ☒ Not Applicable
6. Compliance Demonstration Reports/Records ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ Test Date(s)/Pollutant(s) Tested: _____ ☐ Previously Submitted, Date: _____ Test Date(s)/Pollutant(s) Tested: _____ ☐ To be Submitted, Date (if known): _____ Test Date(s)/Pollutant(s) Tested: _____ ☒ Not Applicable Note: For FESOP applications, all required compliance demonstration records/reports must be submitted at the time of application. For Title V air operation permit applications, all required compliance demonstration reports/records must be submitted at the time of application, or a compliance plan must be submitted at the time of application.
7. Other Information Required by Rule or Statute ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☒ Not Applicable

EMISSIONS UNIT INFORMATION

Section [1]

SOUTH COOLING TOWERS

Additional Requirements for Air Construction Permit Applications

1. Control Technology Review and Analysis (Rules 62-212.400(6) and 62-212.500(7), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.43(d) and (e)) ☒ Attached, Document ID: See Part II ☐ Not Applicable
2. Good Engineering Practice Stack Height Analysis (Rule 62-212.400(5)(h)6., F.A.C., and Rule 62-212.500(4)(f), F.A.C.) ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☒ Not Applicable
3. Description of Stack Sampling Facilities (Required for proposed new stack sampling facilities only) ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☒ Not Applicable

Additional Requirements for Title V Air Operation Permit Applications

1. Identification of Applicable Requirements ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☐ Not Applicable
2. Compliance Assurance Monitoring ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☐ Not Applicable
3. Alternative Methods of Operation ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☐ Not Applicable
4. Alternative Modes of Operation (Emissions Trading) ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☐ Not Applicable
5. Acid Rain Part Application ☐ Certificate of Representation (EPA Form No. 7610-1) ☐ Copy Attached, Document ID: _____ ☐ Acid Rain Part (Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)) ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☐ Previously Submitted, Date: _____ ☐ Repowering Extension Plan (Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)1.) ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☐ Previously Submitted, Date: _____ ☐ New Unit Exemption (Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)2.) ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☐ Previously Submitted, Date: _____ ☐ Retired Unit Exemption (Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)3.) ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☐ Previously Submitted, Date: _____ ☐ Phase II NOx Compliance Plan (Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)4.) ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☐ Previously Submitted, Date: _____ ☐ Phase II NOx Averaging Plan (Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)5.) ☐ Attached, Document ID: _____ ☐ Previously Submitted, Date: _____ ☐ Not Applicable

EMISSIONS UNIT INFORMATION

Section [1]

SOUTH COOLING TOWERS

Additional Requirements Comment

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PART II

PSD APPLICATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The scope of the proposed project includes an uprate of 40 MW to CR3 associated with equipment modifications made during the 2009 refueling outage and 140 MW to be added after upgrades to the reactor during the 2011 refueling outage. The uprate will increase the output from CR3 and the associated circulating intake water flow rate will also increase. The air emission impacts associated with increased intake water flow (i.e., increased flow through additional cooling towers – SCTs) will trigger PSD for particulate matter (PM), but not for PM less than 10 microns (PM₁₀). Other regulated air emissions (e.g., NO_x and SO₂) will not be affected, as there will be no additional fuel combustion sources (e.g., additional diesel generator capacity) that may trigger PSD for these pollutants.

This application contains the technical information developed in accordance with Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) regulations as promulgated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). It presents an evaluation of regulated pollutants subject to PSD review, and a demonstration of Best Available Control Technology (BACT). Through this application, Progress Energy Florida (PEF) requests that FDEP issue an air construction permit and PSD approval for this Project.

1.1 PSD Requirements

The permitting of this Project in Florida requires an air construction permit and PSD approval. The Project will be a modification to an existing major air emissions source. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has implemented regulations requiring PSD review for new or modified sources that increase air emissions above certain threshold amounts.

EPA's PSD regulations are promulgated under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 51.166 and 52.21, and are implemented in Florida through the approved PSD program of the FDEP. FDEP has adopted PSD regulations codified in Rule 62-212.400, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

PSD applicability for the Project is summarized below.

Pollutant	Annual Emissions (TPY)	PSD Threshold (TPY)	PSD Review Required (Y/N)
PM	97.6	25	Y
PM ₁₀	5.9	15	N

A PSD review is required for particulate matter (PM) as total suspended particulate matter (TSP).

Citrus County has been designated as an attainment, maintenance or unclassifiable area for all criteria pollutants. The county is also classified as a PSD Class II area for PM₁₀, SO₂, and NO₂. Therefore, the new source review will follow PSD regulations pertaining to such designations.

1.2 BACT Analysis

For the proposed Project, a BACT analysis was conducted for PM, the only pollutant for which the net increase exceeds the FDEP significance emission rate and, is therefore, subject to BACT review. The proposed BACT emission levels are as follow:

Proposed BACT Emission Levels

Pollutant	South Cooling Tower BACT (% Drift Rate)	Annual Circulation Water Consumption (Gallons/yr)
PM	0.0005	1.8 E11

1.3 Air Quality Analysis

Because PM was the only pollutant that triggered PSD review, a Class II air quality impact analysis as well as additional analysis of impacts due to the proposed project on soils, vegetation, visibility, growth, and air quality related values (AQRVs) in the nearest PSD Class I areas were not conducted.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Description

The Crystal River Energy Complex consists of four coal-fired fossil fuel steam generating (FFSG) units with electrostatic precipitators; two natural draft cooling towers for FFSG Units 4 and 5; helper mechanical cooling towers for FFSG Units 1, 2 and Nuclear Unit 3; coal, fly ash, and bottom ash handling facilities, and relocatable diesel fired generator(s).

2.2 Proposed Project Modifications

The scope of the proposed project includes an uprate of CR3, the nuclear unit. The uprate will increase the output from CR3 and the associated circulating intake water flow rate will also increase. The air emission impacts associated with increased intake water flow (i.e., increased flow through additional cooling towers, referred to as the South Cooling Towers (SCT) will trigger PSD for particulate matter (PM), but not for PM less than 10 microns (PM_{10}). Other regulated air emissions (e.g., NO_x and SO_2) will not be affected, as there will be no additional fuel combustion sources (e.g., additional diesel generator capacity) that may trigger PSD for these pollutants.

2.3 Proposed Cooling Tower Emissions

Wet cooling towers provide direct contact between cooling water and air passing through the tower. Cooling tower drift is created when a small amount of the cooling water becomes entrained in the air stream and carried out of the tower. PM emissions from cooling towers are related to the total dissolved solids (TDS) and amount of drift through the cooling tower. Drift eliminators are the control technology used to reduce the amount of drift and secondarily reduce the amount of PM emissions. The estimated PM and PM_{10} emissions from the proposed cooling towers (SCT) are presented in Table 2-1. Appendix A presents a description of the methodology and data used to estimate the fraction of PM emissions that would constitute PM_{10} . Table 2-2 provides a description of the physical characteristics, performance and annual emission estimates for the proposed SCT. PM_{10} emissions are a function of the cooling water TDS concentration. It should be noted that, although Table 2-1 indicates a PM_{10} emission rate of 0.238 lb/hr for a typical TDS concentration at the facility, PEF has conservatively assumed an emission rate of 1.349 lb/hr, which would reflect a worst-case TDS for PM_{10} purposes.

The project design is still evolving; however, as stated above, the engineering and design data currently indicate that the Project will be characterized as a major source subject to PSD. Therefore, this PSD application addresses Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for PM emissions, which are the significant emission increase of concern. Federal PSD requirements are contained in 40 CFR 51.166, *Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality*. The state of Florida's PSD regulations are found in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.

In addition to adding a SCT to remove the incremental heat required to be dissipated by the uprate, PEF is considering replacement of the existing modular cooling towers with additional permanent SCTs. Based on the relative design heat dissipation rates, approximately 11 additional cells equivalent to the existing permanent cooling tower cells will be required. Coupled with the 6 cells required to dissipate the incremental heat rejected due to the uprate project, this means a total of 17 cells would be required. Therefore, as the status of the existing modular cooling towers is unknown, in order to present a worst-case air quality assessment, it is assumed that the new permanent SCT will include a safety factor (of one cell) and consist of 18 cells arranged in a 9 by 2 configuration. The estimated cooling water flow from the proposed 18 cell HCT is approximately 342,306 gallons per minute (gpm). Again, this estimate assumes that the existing bank of modular towers would be replaced by the permanent SCT associated with this uprate project, which may not necessarily be the case.

2.4 Site Layout and Structures

A plot plan of the Project, showing cooling tower locations, is presented in Figure 2-1. This figure provides a conceptual layout of the proposed new cooling towers which have been designed and sited to offset the increased circulating water rejected heat. The new cooling towers have also been designed to avoid any increase in flow into the intake canal from Crystal Bay/Gulf of Mexico, and to avoid any increase in temperature rise leaving the discharge canal to Crystal Bay/Gulf of Mexico.

2.5 Stack Parameters

The known stack parameters for the Project are presented in Table 2-2. Preliminary vendor data is not yet available. In some cases, the stack parameters are designated as TBD (i.e., to be determined).

3.0 AIR QUALITY REVIEW REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICABILITY

Federal and state air regulatory requirements for a new source of air pollution are discussed in Sections 3.1 to 3.4. The applicability of these regulations to the proposed modifications at the Crystal River Energy Complex are discussed in each respective section. These regulations must be satisfied before the proposed Project can be approved.

3.1 National and State AAQS

The existing applicable national and Florida AAQS are presented in Table 3-1. Primary NAAQS were promulgated to protect the public health, and secondary NAAQS were promulgated to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects associated with the presence of pollutants in the ambient air. Areas of the country in violation of NAAQS are designated as nonattainment areas, and new sources to be located in or near these areas may be subject to more stringent air permitting requirements.

Florida has adopted state AAQS in Rule 62-204.240. These standards are the same as the NAAQS, except in the case of SO₂. For SO₂, Florida has adopted the former 24-hour secondary standard of 260 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), and former annual average secondary standard of 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Because PM was the only pollutant that triggered PSD review, a Class II air quality impact analysis as well as additional analysis of impacts due to the proposed Project on soils, vegetation, visibility, growth, and air quality related values (AQRVs) in the nearest PSD Class I areas were not conducted.

3.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Requirements

3.2.1 General Requirements

Under federal and State of Florida PSD review requirements, all major new or modified sources of air pollutants regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) must be reviewed and a pre-construction permit issued. Florida's State Implementation Plan (SIP), which contains PSD regulations, has been approved by EPA; therefore, PSD approval authority has been granted to the FDEP.

A “major facility” is defined as any one of 28 named source categories that have the potential to emit 100 tons per year (TPY) or more or any other stationary facility that has the potential to emit 250 TPY or more of any pollutant regulated under the CAA. “Potential to emit” means the capability, at maximum design capacity, to emit a pollutant after the application of control equipment. Once a new source is determined to be a “major facility” for a particular pollutant, any pollutant emitted in amounts greater than the PSD significant emission rates is subject to PSD review. For an existing source for which a modification is proposed, the modification is subject to PSD review if the net increase in emissions due to the modification is greater than the PSD significant emission rates. The PSD significant emission rates are shown in Table 3-2.

EPA has promulgated limitations to increases above an air quality baseline concentration level of SO₂, PM₁₀, and NO₂ concentrations that would constitute significant deterioration. The EPA class designations and allowable PSD increments are presented in Table 3-1. The magnitude of the allowable increment depends on the classification of the area in which a new source (or modification) will be located or have an impact. Three classifications are designated based on criteria established in the CAA. Congress promulgated areas as Class I (international parks, national wilderness areas, memorial parks larger than 5,000 acres, and national parks larger than 6,000 acres) or as Class II (all areas not designated as Class I). No Class III areas, which would be allowed greater deterioration than Class II areas, were designated. The State of Florida has adopted the EPA class designations and allowable PSD increments for SO₂, PM₁₀, and NO₂ increments.

PSD review is used to determine whether significant air quality deterioration will result from the new or modified facility. The State of Florida has adopted the PSD regulations which have been approved by EPA. (Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.). Major new facilities and major modifications are required to undergo the following analyses, as applicable, related to PSD for each pollutant emitted in significant amounts:

1. Control technology review;
2. Source impact analysis;
3. Air quality analysis (monitoring);
4. Source information; and
5. Additional impact analyses.

In addition to these analyses, a new facility also must be reviewed with respect to Good Engineering Practice (GEP) stack height regulations. Discussions concerning each of these requirements are presented in the following sections.

3.2.2 Control Technology Review

The control technology review requirements of the federal and state PSD regulations require that all applicable federal and state emission-limiting standards be met, and that BACT be applied to control emissions from the source. The BACT requirements are applicable to all regulated pollutants for which the increase in emissions from the facility exceeds the significant emission rate (Table 3-2).

BACT is defined in 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(12), and Rule 62-210.200(38), F.A.C. as:

An emissions limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction of each pollutant subject to regulation under the Act which would be emitted by any proposed major stationary source or major modification which the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts, and other costs, determines is achievable through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques (including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques) for control of such pollutant. In no event shall application of best available control technology result in emissions of any pollutant, which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61. If the Administrator determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular part of a source or facility would make the imposition of an emission standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of BACT. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reductions achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice, or operation and shall provide for compliance by means, which achieve equivalent results.

BACT was promulgated within the framework of the PSD requirements in the 1977 amendments of the CAA [Public Law 95-95; Part C, Section 165(a)(4)]. The primary purpose of BACT is to optimize consumption of PSD air quality increments and thereby enlarge the potential for future economic growth without significantly degrading air quality (EPA, 1978; 1980). Guidelines for the evaluation of BACT can be found in EPA's *Guidelines for Determining Best Available Control Technology (BACT)* (EPA, 1978) and in the *PSD Workshop Manual* (EPA, 1980). These guidelines were issued by EPA to provide a consistent approach to BACT and to ensure that the impacts of alternative emission control systems are measured by the same set of parameters. In addition, through

implementation of these guidelines, BACT in one area may not be identical to BACT in another area. According to EPA (1980), "BACT analyses for the same types of emissions unit and the same pollutants in different locations or situations may determine that different control strategies should be applied to the different sites, depending on site-specific factors. Therefore, BACT analyses must be conducted on a case-by-case basis."

The BACT requirements are intended to ensure that the control systems incorporated in the design of a proposed facility reflect the latest in control technologies used in a particular industry and take into consideration existing and future air quality in the vicinity of the proposed facility. BACT must, as a minimum, demonstrate compliance with new source performance standards (NSPS) for a source (if applicable). An evaluation of the air pollution control techniques and systems, including a cost-benefit analysis of alternative control technologies capable of achieving a higher degree of emission reduction than the proposed control technology, is required. The cost-benefit analysis requires the documentation of the materials, energy, and economic penalties associated with the proposed and alternative control systems, as well as the environmental benefits derived from these systems. A decision on BACT is to be based on sound judgment, balancing environmental benefits with energy, economic, and other impacts (EPA, 1978).

Historically, a "bottom-up" approach consistent with the BACT Guidelines and PSD Workshop Manual was used. With this approach, an initial control level, which is usually NSPS, is evaluated against successively more stringent controls until a BACT level is selected. However, EPA developed a concern that the bottom-up approach was not providing the level of BACT decisions originally intended. As a result, in December 1987, the EPA Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation mandated changes in the implementation of the PSD program, including the adoption of a new "top-down" approach to BACT decision making.

The top-down BACT approach essentially starts with the most stringent (or top) technology and emissions limits that have been applied elsewhere to the same or a similar source category. The applicant must next provide a basis for rejecting this technology in favor of the next most stringent technology or propose to use it. Rejection of control alternatives may be based on technical or economic infeasibility. Such decisions are made on the basis of physical differences (e.g., fuel type), locational differences (e.g., availability of water), or significant differences that may exist in the environmental, economic, or energy impacts. The differences between the proposed facility and the facility on which the control technique was applied previously must be justified.

EPA has issued a draft guidance document on the top-down approach entitled *Top-Down Best Available Control Technology Guidance Document* (EPA, 1990). This document has not yet been issued as final guidance or as rule. EPA has also published the document entitled *OAQPS Cost Control Manual* (EPA, 1996) to assist industry and regulators in estimating capital and annual costs of pollution control equipment.

3.2.3 Additional Impact Analysis

In addition to air quality impact analyses, federal and State of Florida PSD regulations require analyses of the impairment to visibility and the impacts on soils and vegetation that would occur as a result of the proposed source [Rule 62-212.400]. These analyses are to be conducted primarily for PSD Class I areas. Impacts as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the source also must be addressed. These analyses are required for each pollutant emitted in significant amounts (Table 3-2).

Because PM was the only pollutant that triggered PSD review, and not PM₁₀, additional analysis of impacts due to the proposed Project on soils, vegetation, visibility, growth, and air quality related values (AQRVs) in the nearest PSD Class I areas were not conducted.

3.2.4 PSD Applicability for the Project

3.2.4.1 *Area Classification*

The Project site is located in Citrus County, which has been designated by EPA and FDEP as an attainment or maintenance area for all criteria pollutants. Citrus County and surrounding counties are designated as PSD Class II areas for SO₂, PM (TSP), and NO₂.

3.2.4.2 *Pollutant Applicability*

The existing Crystal River Energy Complex is considered to be a “major existing facility” because it is one of 28 named source categories and the annual emissions of several regulated pollutants from the facility are greater than 100 TPY. Therefore, PSD review is required for any modification that results in a net increase in emissions greater than the PSD significant emission rates.

The PSD applicability for the proposed project was presented in Section 1. As shown, the potential increase in emissions due to the proposed project exceeds the PSD significant emission rate for PM. As a result, PSD review applies for PM emissions.

3.3 Nonattainment Rules

Based on the current nonattainment provisions, all major new facilities and major modifications to existing major facilities located in a nonattainment area must undergo nonattainment review. A new major facility is required to undergo this review if the proposed pieces of equipment have the potential to emit 100 TPY or more of the nonattainment pollutant.

The Project site is located in Citrus County, which is classified as an attainment or maintenance area for all criteria pollutants. Therefore, nonattainment requirements are not applicable.

3.4 Emission Standards

3.4.1 New Source Performance Standards

The NSPS are a set of national emission standards that apply to specific categories of new sources. As stated in the CAA Amendments of 1977, these standards “shall reflect the degree of emission limitation and the percentage reduction achievable through application of the best technological system of continuous emission reduction the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated.” The NSPS are codified in 40 CFR Part 60.

There are no applicable NSPS standards for the proposed cooling towers.

4.0 AMBIENT MONITORING ANALYSIS

4.1 Monitoring Requirements

In accordance with requirements of 40 CFR 52.21(m) and Rule 62-212.400(5)(f), F.A.C., any application for a PSD permit must contain an analysis of continuous ambient air quality data in the area affected by the proposed major stationary facility or major modification. For a new major facility, the affected pollutants are those that the facility would potentially emit in significant amounts. For a major modification, the pollutants are those for which the net emissions increase exceed the significant emission rates (Table 3-2).

Ambient air monitoring for a period of up to one year is generally appropriate to satisfy the PSD monitoring requirements. A minimum of 4 months of data is required. Existing data from the vicinity of the proposed source may be used if the data meet certain quality assurance requirements; otherwise, additional data may need to be gathered. Guidance in designing a PSD monitoring network is provided in EPA's *Ambient Monitoring Guidelines for Prevention of Significant Deterioration* (1987).

An exemption from the preconstruction ambient monitoring requirements is also available if certain criteria are met. If the predicted increase in ambient concentrations, due to the proposed modification, is less than specified *de minimis* concentrations, then the modification can be exempted from the pre-construction air monitoring requirements for that pollutant per FDEP rule. The proposed Project will result in PSD review for only PM emissions and as such, no preconstruction ambient monitoring is required.

There is no PSD *de minimis* monitoring concentration established for VOC. However, an increase in VOC emissions of 100 TPY or more requires a preconstruction ambient monitoring analysis for ozone (O₃). The proposed Project will not result in VOC emissions and therefore no preconstruction ambient monitoring analysis is required.

5.0 BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS

5.1 Requirements and BACT Summary

The 1977 CAA Amendments established requirements for the approval of pre-construction permit applications under the PSD program. As discussed in Section 3.2.2, one of these requirements is that BACT be installed for those pollutants requiring PSD review. BACT determinations must be made on a case-by-case basis considering technical, economic, energy, and environmental impacts for various BACT alternatives. To bring consistency to the BACT process, the EPA developed the “top-down” approach to BACT determination that is followed by FDEP.

The first step in a top-down BACT analysis is to determine, for each applicable pollutant, the most stringent control alternative available for a similar source or source category. If it can be shown that this level of control is not feasible on the basis of technical, economic, energy, or environmental impacts for the source in question, then the next most stringent level of control is identified and similarly evaluated. This process continues until the BACT level under consideration cannot be eliminated by any technical, economic, energy, or environmental consideration.

In the case of the proposed project, PM emissions require a BACT analysis. The following table summarizes the proposed BACT limits and the BACT analysis is presented in the following sections.

Pollutant	Proposed Cooling Tower BACT (% Drift Rate)
PM	0.0005 (w/Mist Eliminators) and 1.8 E11 gallons per year of circulation water.

5.2 Cooling Tower BACT Analysis

5.2.1 Particulate Matter (PM)

5.2.1.1 *Previous BACT Determinations*

As part of the BACT analysis, a review was performed of previous PM BACT determinations for cooling towers listed in the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse on EPA's web page. A summary of BACT determinations from this review are presented in Table 5-1. Determinations issued during the last 3 years are shown in the table.

Table 5-1. RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse, Cooling Towers Permitted from 2003 to 2006.

Facility	Recirculation Water Flow % Drift Rate	Control Technology	State	Basis	Date
PEF Anclote	0.0005	Drift Eliminators	FL	BACT- PSD	10/20/06
Diamond Wanapa I, L. P.	0.0005	Drift Eliminators	OR	BACT- PSD	8/8/2005
Auburn Nugget	0.005	Drift Eliminators	IN	BACT- PSD	5/31/2005
Newmont Nevada Energy Investment, LLC	0.0005	Drift Eliminators	NV	BACT- PSD	5/5/2005
Tigen-Nassua Energy Corp.	0.0005	Drift Eliminators	NY	BACT- PSD	3/31/2005
Mirant Mid-Atlantic, LLC	0.001	Drift Eliminators	MD	BACT- PSD	11/5/2004
Midamerican Energy Company	0.001	Drift Eliminators	IA	BACT- PSD	6/17/2003
Wallula Generation, LLC	0.0005	Drift Eliminators	WA	LAER	1/3/2003

From the review of previous BACT determinations, it is evident that PM BACT determinations for cooling towers have exclusively been based on drift elimination.

5.2.1.2 *Control Technology Feasibility*

The types and sources of air emissions associated with the Project consist of a mechanical draft cooling tower, referred to as the South Cooling Tower (SCT). PM and PM₁₀ emissions are emitted from the SCT in the form of drift. Drift is water aerosols emitted from the cooling tower containing

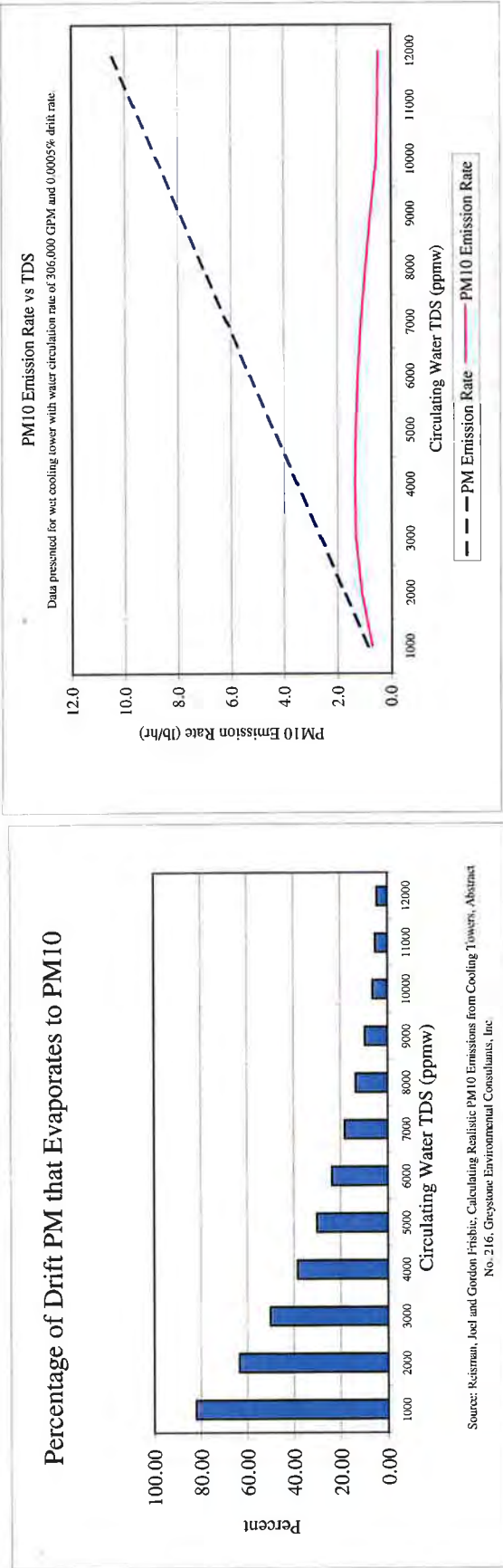
dissolved minerals from the water circulating in the cooling tower. The dissolved minerals become PM, including PM₁₀, when the water in the drift is evaporated. As stated previously, drift eliminators are the control technology utilized for cooling towers. Drift eliminators are usually incorporated into the tower design to remove as many droplets as practical from the air stream before exiting the tower. The drift eliminators used in cooling towers rely on the inertial separation caused by directional changes in the airflow while passing through the eliminators. Types of drift eliminator configurations include herringbone (blade type), wave form, and cellular (or honeycomb) designs. The cellular units generally are the most efficient. Drift eliminators may include various materials, such as ceramics, fiber reinforced cement, fiberglass, metal, plastic, and wood installed or formed closely spaced slats, sheets, honeycomb assemblies, or tiles. The materials may include other features, such as corrugations and water removal channels, to enhance the drift removal further.

5.2.1.3 PM BACT Selection

Cooling tower drift will be controlled using mist eliminators that will be designed to limit drift to 0.0005 percent of the circulating water rate of the cooling tower. This level of control represents the best that is currently available. The total circulation water use will be limited to 1.8 E11 gallons per year, based on 8,760 hours per year at a maximum circulation rate of 342,306 gpm.

Table 2-1. Potential PM and PM₁₀ Emissions

TDS (ppmw)	PM Emission Rate (lb/hr)	Percent of Emissions		PM10 Emissions (lb/hr)	Tower Circulation Rate (GPM)	Drift Rate %	Calculated PM10 % < or = PM10 %
		PM10 < or = PM10 %					
1000	0.88	82.04		0.722	342,306	0.0005	82.04
2000	1.76	63.50		1.118			63.50
3000	2.64	50.00		1.320			50.00
4000	3.52	38.33	max	1.349			38.33
5000	4.40	29.97		1.319			29.97
6000	5.28	23.59		1.246			23.59
7000	6.16	18.20		1.121			18.20
8000	7.04	13.57		0.955			13.57
9000	7.92	9.65		0.764			9.65
10000	8.80	6.28		0.553			6.28
11000	9.68	5.11		0.495			5.11
12000	10.56	4.46		0.471			4.46
25307	22.27	1.07		0.238			1.07
29000	25.52	0.82		0.209			0.82
89600	78.85	0.22		0.173			0.22



Reisman, Joel and Gordon Frisbie, *Calculating Realistic PM10 Emissions from Cooling Towers*, Abstract No. 216, Greystone Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Table 2-2. Physical, Performance, and Annual Emissions Data for the SCT

Parameter	Vendor (TBD)
<u>Physical Data</u>	
Number of Cells	18
Deck Dimensions, ft	
Length	50
Width	50
Height(Tower Height)	59
Stack Dimensions	
Height, ft	14
Stack Top Effective Inner Diameter, per cell, ft	TBD
Effective Diameter, all cells, ft	TBD
<u>Performance Data (per cell)</u>	
Discharge Velocity, acfm	1,500,000
Circulating Water Flow Rate (CWFR), gal/min	342,306
Design hot water temperature, °F	103
Design Air Flow Rate per cell, acfm, (estimated)	TBD
Hours of operation	8,760
<u>Emission Data</u>	
Drift Rate ^a (DR), percent	0.0005
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Concentration ^b , average ppm	25,307
Solution Drift ^c (SD), lb/hr	880.1
PM Drift ^d , lb/hr	22.3
tons/year	97.6
PM ₁₀ Drift ^e	
PM ₁₀ Emissions, lb/hr	1.35
tons/year	5.9

^a Drift rate is the percent of circulating water.

^b A TDS of 25,307 Average Value from Historical Data (Ron Johnson email 12/13/05)

^c Includes water and based on circulating water flow rate and drift rate
(CWFR x DR x 8.57 lb/gal x 60 min/hr).

^d PM calculated based on total dissolved solids and solution drift (TDS x SD).

^e PM₁₀ based on Cooling Tower PM₁₀ emissions study see Attachment A.

Source: Progress Energy, 2007; Golder, 2007.

Table 3-1. National and State AAQS, Allowable PSD Increments, and Significant Impact Levels

Pollutant	Averaging Time	AAQS ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			PSD Increments ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		Significant Impact Levels ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ^b
		Primary Standard	Secondary Standard	Florida	Class I	Class II	
Particulate Matter ^c (PM_{10})	Annual Arithmetic Mean	50	50	50	4	17	1
	24-Hour Maximum	150	150	150	8	30	5
Sulfur Dioxide	Annual Arithmetic Mean	80	NA	60	2	20	1
	24-Hour Maximum	365	NA	260	5	91	5
	3-Hour Maximum	NA	1,300	1,300	25	512	25
Carbon Monoxide	8-Hour Maximum	10,000	10,000	10,000	NA	NA	500
	1-Hour Maximum	40,000	40,000	40,000	NA	NA	2,000
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual Arithmetic Mean	100	100	100	2.5	25	1
Ozone ^e	8-Hour Maximum ^d	157	157	157	NA	NA	NA
Lead	Calendar Quarter Arithmetic Mean	1.5	1.5	1.5	NA	NA	NA

Note: Particulate matter (PM_{10}) = particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 micrometers.

NA = Not applicable, i.e., no standard exists.

^a Short-term maximum concentrations are not to be exceeded more than once per year.

^b Maximum concentrations are not to be exceeded.

^c On July 18, 1997, EPA promulgated revised AAQS for particulate matter and ozone. For particulate matter, $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ standards were introduced with a 24-hour standard of $65 \text{ g}/\text{m}^3$ (3-year average of 98th percentile) and an annual standard of $15 \text{ g}/\text{m}^3$ (3-year average at community monitors).

^d 0.08 ppm; achieved when 3-year average of 99th percentile is 0.08 ppm or less. FDEP has not yet adopted these standards.

Sources: Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 118, June 19, 1978.

40 CFR 50; 40 CFR 52.21.

Chapter 62-204, F.A.C.

Table 3-2. PSD Significant Emission Rates and *De Minimis* Monitoring Concentrations

Pollutant	Regulated Under	Significant Emission Rate (TPY)	<i>De Minimis</i> Monitoring Concentration ^a (µg/m ³)
Sulfur Dioxide	NAAQS, NSPS	40	13, 24-hour
Particulate Matter [PM(TSP)]	NSPS	25	10, 24-hour
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	NAAQS	15	10, 24-hour
Nitrogen Dioxide	NAAQS, NSPS	40	14, annual
Carbon Monoxide	NAAQS, NSPS	100	575, 8-hour
Volatile Organic Compounds (Ozone)	NAAQS, NSPS	40	100 TPY ^b
Lead	NAAQS	0.6	0.1, 3-month
Sulfuric Acid Mist	NSPS	7	NM
Total Fluorides	NSPS	3	0.25, 24-hour
Total Reduced Sulfur	NSPS	10	10, 1-hour
Reduced Sulfur Compounds	NSPS	10	10, 1-hour
Hydrogen Sulfide	NSPS	10	0.2, 1-hour
Mercury	NESHAP	0.1	0.25, 24-hour

Note: Ambient monitoring requirements for any pollutant may be exempted if the impact of the increase in emissions is below *de minimis* monitoring concentrations.

NAAQS = National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

NM = No ambient measurement method established; therefore, no *de minimis* concentration has been established.

NSPS = New Source Performance Standards.

NESHAP = National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.

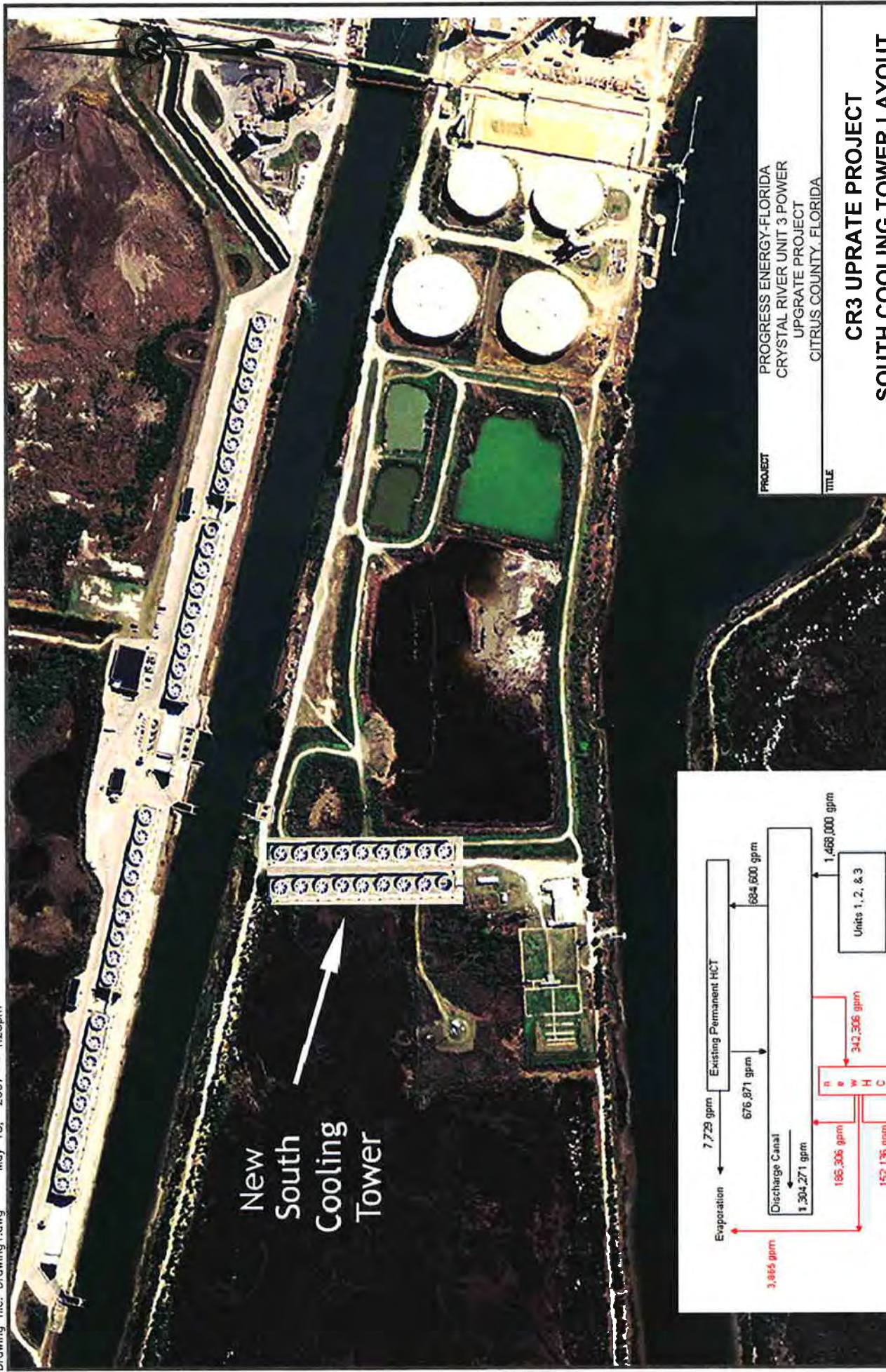
g/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter.

^a Short-term concentrations are not to be exceeded.

^b No *de minimis* concentration; an increase in VOC emissions of 100 TPY or more will require monitoring analysis for ozone.

^c Any emission rate of these pollutants.

Sources: 40 CFR 52.21.
Rule 62-212.400



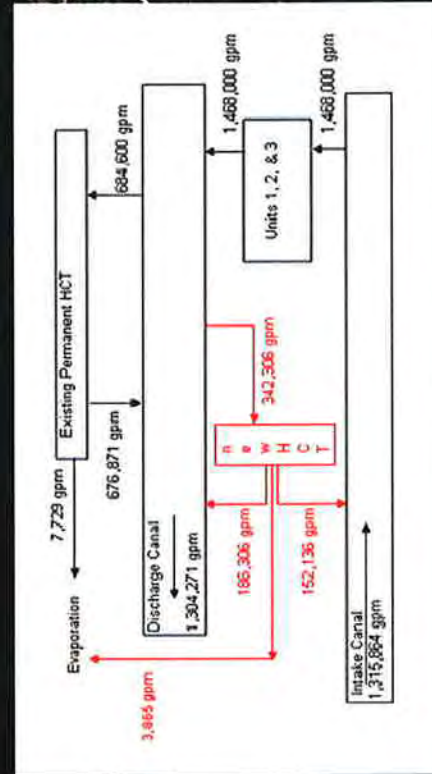
PROJECT
PROGRESS ENERGY-FLORIDA
CRYSTAL RIVER UNIT 3 POWER
UPGRADE PROJECT
CITRUS COUNTY, FLORIDA

TITLE

CR3 UPRATE PROJECT SOUTH COOLING TOWER LAYOUT

 Golder Associates TAMPA, FLORIDA	PROJECT No. 07306531		FILE No. 07306531B027.DWG	
	DESIGN	HF	04/30/07	SCALE
	CADD	SH	05/18/07	NTS
	CHECK	MM	05/18/07	REV. 0
		REVIEW	MM	05/18/07

FIGURE 2-1



APPENDIX A

PM₁₀ EMISSION CALCULATION

Calculating Realistic PM₁₀ Emissions from Cooling Towers

Abstract No. 216 Session No. AM-1b

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ABSTRACT

Particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM₁₀) emissions from wet cooling towers may be calculated using the methodology presented in EPA's AP-42¹, which assumes that all total dissolved solids (TDS) emitted in "drift" particles (liquid water entrained in the air stream and carried out of the tower through the induced draft fan stack.) are PM₁₀. However, for wet cooling towers with medium to high TDS levels, this method is overly conservative, and predicts significantly higher PM₁₀ emissions than would actually occur, even for towers equipped with very high efficiency drift eliminators (e.g., 0.0006% drift rate). Such over-prediction may result in unrealistically high PM₁₀ modeled concentrations and/or the need to purchase expensive Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs) in PM₁₀ non-attainment areas. Since these towers have fairly low emission points (10 to 15 m above ground), over-predicting PM₁₀ emission rates can easily result in exceeding federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) significance levels at a project's fence line. This paper presents a method for computing realistic PM₁₀ emissions from cooling towers with medium to high TDS levels.

INTRODUCTION

Cooling towers are heat exchangers that are used to dissipate large heat loads to the atmosphere. Wet, or evaporative, cooling towers rely on the latent heat of water evaporation to exchange heat between the process and the air passing through the cooling tower. The cooling water may be an integral part of the process or may provide cooling via heat exchangers, for example, steam condensers. Wet cooling towers provide direct contact between the cooling water and air passing through the tower, and as part of normal operation, a very small amount of the circulating water may be entrained in the air stream and be carried out of the tower as "drift" droplets. Because the drift droplets contain the same chemical impurities as the water circulating through the tower, the particulate matter constituent of the drift droplets may be classified as an emission. The magnitude of the drift loss is influenced by the number and size of droplets produced within the tower, which are determined by the tower fill design, tower design, the air and water patterns, and design of the drift eliminators.

AP-42 METHOD OF CALCULATING DRIFT PARTICULATE

EPA's AP-42¹ provides available particulate emission factors for wet cooling towers, however, these values only have an emission factor rating of "E" (the lowest level of confidence acceptable). They are also rather high, compared to typical present-day manufacturers' guaranteed drift rates, which are on the order of 0.0006%. (Drift emissions are typically

expressed as a percentage of the cooling tower water circulation rate). AP-42 states that "a conservatively high PM₁₀ emission factor can be obtained by (a) multiplying the total liquid drift factor by the TDS fraction in the circulating water, and (b) assuming that once the water evaporates, all remaining solid particles are within the PM₁₀ range." (Italics per EPA).

If TDS data for the cooling tower are not available, a source-specific TDS content can be estimated by obtaining the TDS for the make-up water and multiplying it by the cooling tower cycles of concentration. [The cycles of concentration is the ratio of a measured parameter for the cooling tower water (such as conductivity, calcium, chlorides, or phosphate) to that parameter for the make-up water.]

Using AP-42 guidance, the total particulate emissions (PM) (after the pure water has evaporated) can be expressed as:

$$\text{PM} = \text{Water Circulation Rate} \times \text{Drift Rate} \times \text{TDS} \quad [1]$$

For example, for a typical power plant wet cooling tower with a water circulation rate of 146,000 gallons per minute (gpm), drift rate of 0.0006%, and TDS of 7,700 parts per million by weight (ppmw):

$$\text{PM} = 146,000 \text{ gpm} \times 8.34 \text{ lb water/gal} \times 0.0006/100 \times 7,700 \text{ lb solids}/10^6 \text{ lb water} \times 60 \text{ min/hr} = \underline{3.38 \text{ lb/hr}}$$

On an annual basis, this is equivalent to almost 15 tons per year (tpy). Even for a state-of-the-art drift eliminator system, this is not a small number, especially if assumed to all be equal to PM₁₀, a regulated criteria pollutant. However, as the following analysis demonstrates, only a very small fraction is actually PM₁₀.

COMPUTING THE PM₁₀ FRACTION

Based on a representative drift droplet size distribution and TDS in the water, the amount of solid mass in each drop size can be calculated. That is, for a given initial droplet size, assuming that the mass of dissolved solids condenses to a spherical particle after all the water evaporates, and assuming the density of the TDS is equivalent to a representative salt (e.g., sodium chloride), the diameter of the final solid particle can be calculated. Thus, using the drift droplet size distribution, the percentage of drift mass containing particles small enough to produce PM₁₀ can be calculated. This method is conservative as the final particle is assumed to be perfectly spherical; hence as small a particle as can exist.

The droplet size distribution of the drift emitted from the tower is critical to performing the analysis. Brentwood Industries, a drift eliminator manufacturer, was contacted and agreed to provide drift eliminator test data from a test conducted by Environmental Systems Corporation (ESC) at the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) test facility in Houston, Texas in 1988 (Aull², 1999). The data consist of water droplet size distributions for a drift eliminator that achieved a tested drift rate of 0.0003 percent. As we are using a 0.0006 percent drift rate, it is reasonable to expect that the 0.0003 percent drift rate would produce smaller droplets, therefore,

this size distribution data can be assumed to be conservative for predicting the fraction of PM₁₀ in the total cooling tower PM emissions.

In calculating PM₁₀ emissions the following assumptions were made:

- Each water droplet was assumed to evaporate shortly after being emitted into ambient air, into a single, solid, spherical particle.
- Drift water droplets have a density (ρ_w) of water; 1.0 g/cm³ or 1.0 * 10⁻⁶ µg / µm³.
- The solid particles were assumed to have the same density (ρ_{TDS}) as sodium chloride, (i.e., 2.2 g/cm³).

Using the formula for the volume of a sphere, $V = 4\pi r^3 / 3$, and the density of pure water, $\rho_w = 1.0 \text{ g/cm}^3$, the following equations can be used to derive the solid particulate diameter, D_p , as a function of the TDS, the density of the solids, and the initial drift droplet diameter, D_d :

$$\text{Volume of drift droplet} = (4/3)\pi(D_d/2)^3 \quad [2]$$

$$\text{Mass of solids in drift droplet} = (\text{TDS})(\rho_w)(\text{Volume of drift droplet}) \quad [3]$$

substituting,

$$\text{Mass of solids in drift} = (\text{TDS})(\rho_w)(4/3)\pi(D_d/2)^3 \quad [4]$$

Assuming the solids remain and coalesce after the water evaporates, the mass of solids can also be expressed as:

$$\text{Mass of solids} = (\rho_{TDS}) (\text{solid particle volume}) = (\rho_{TDS})(4/3)\pi(D_p/2)^3 \quad [5]$$

Equations [4] and [5] are equivalent:

$$(\rho_{TDS})(4/3)\pi(D_p/2)^3 = (\text{TDS})(\rho_w)(4/3)\pi(D_d/2)^3 \quad [6]$$

Solving for D_p :

$$D_p = D_d [(\text{TDS})(\rho_w / \rho_{TDS})]^{1/3} \quad [7]$$

Where,

TDS is in units of ppmw

D_p = diameter of solid particle, micrometers (µm)

D_d = diameter of drift droplet, µm

Using formulas [2] – [7] and the particle size distribution test data, Table 1 can be constructed for drift from a wet cooling tower having the same characteristics as our example; 7,700 ppmw TDS and a 0.0006% drift rate. The first and last columns of this table are the particle size distribution derived from test results provided by Brentwood Industries. Using straight-line interpolation for a solid particle size 10 µm in diameter, we conclude that approximately 14.9 percent of the mass emissions are equal to or smaller than PM₁₀. The balance of the solid

particulate are particulate greater than 10 μm . Hence, PM_{10} emissions from this tower would be equal to PM emissions x 0.149, or 3.38 lb/hr x 0.149 = 0.50 lb/hr. The process is repeated in Table 2, with all parameters equal except that the TDS is 11,000 ppmw. The result is that approximately 5.11 percent are smaller at 11,000 ppm. Thus, while total PM emissions are larger by virtue of a higher TDS, overall PM_{10} emissions are actually lower, because more of the solid particles are larger than 10 μm .

Table 1. Resultant Solid Particulate Size Distribution (TDS = 7700 ppmw)

EPRI Droplet Diameter (μm)	Droplet Volume (μm^3) [2] ¹	Droplet Mass (μg) [3]	Particle Mass (Solids) (μg) [4]	Solid Particle Volume (μm^3)	Solid Particle Diameter (μm) [7]	EPRI % Mass Smaller
10	524	5.24E-04	4.03E-06	1.83	1.518	0.000
20	4189	4.19E-03	3.23E-05	14.66	3.037	0.196
30	14137	1.41E-02	1.09E-04	49.48	4.555	0.226
40	33510	3.35E-02	2.58E-04	117.29	6.073	0.514
50	65450	6.54E-02	5.04E-04	229.07	7.591	1.816
60	113097	1.13E-01	8.71E-04	395.84	9.110	5.702
70	179594	1.80E-01	1.38E-03	628.58	10.828	21.348
80	381704	3.82E-01	2.94E-03	1335.96	13.665	49.812
110	696910	6.97E-01	5.37E-03	2439.18	16.701	70.509
130	1150347	1.15E+00	8.86E-03	4026.21	19.738	82.023
150	1767146	1.77E+00	1.36E-02	6185.01	22.774	88.012
180	3053628	3.05E+00	2.35E-02	10687.70	27.329	91.032
210	4849048	4.85E+00	3.73E-02	16971.67	31.884	92.468
240	7238229	7.24E+00	5.57E-02	25333.80	36.439	94.091
270	10305995	1.03E+01	7.94E-02	36070.98	40.994	94.689
300	14137167	1.41E+01	1.09E-01	49480.08	45.549	96.288
350	22449298	2.24E+01	1.73E-01	78572.54	53.140	97.011
400	33510322	3.35E+01	2.58E-01	117286.13	60.732	98.340
450	47712938	4.77E+01	3.67E-01	168995.28	68.323	99.071
500	65449847	6.54E+01	5.04E-01	229074.46	75.915	99.071
600	113097336	1.13E+02	8.71E-01	395840.67	91.098	100.000

¹ Bracketed numbers refer to equation number in text.

The percentage of PM_{10} /PM was calculated for cooling tower TDS values from 1000 to 12000 ppmw and the results are plotted in Figure 1. Using these data, Figure 2 presents predicted PM_{10} emission rates for the 146,000 gpm example tower. As shown in this figure, the PM emission rate increases in a straight line as TDS increases, however, the PM_{10} emission rate increases to a maximum at around a TDS of 4000 ppmw, and then begins to decline. The reason is that at higher TDS, the drift droplets contain more solids and therefore, upon evaporation, result in larger solid particles for any given initial droplet size.

CONCLUSION

The emission factors and methodology given in EPA's AP-42¹ Chapter 13.4 *Wet Cooling Towers*, do not account for the droplet size distribution of the drift exiting the tower. This is a critical factor, as more than 85% of the mass of particulate in the drift from most cooling towers will result in solid particles larger than PM_{10} once the water has evaporated. Particles larger than PM_{10} are no longer a regulated air pollutant, because their impact on human health has been shown to be insignificant. Using reasonable, conservative assumptions and a realistic drift

droplet size distribution, a method is now available for calculating realistic PM₁₀ emission rates from wet mechanical draft cooling towers equipped with modern, high-efficiency drift eliminators and operating at medium to high levels of TDS in the circulating water.

Table 2. Resultant Solid Particulate Size Distribution (TDS = 11000 ppmw)

EPRI Droplet Diameter (μm)	Droplet Volume (μm^3) [2] ¹	Droplet Mass (μg) [3]	Particle Mass (Solids) (μg) [4]	Solid Particle Volume (μm^3)	Solid Particle Diameter (μm) [7]	EPRI % Mass Smaller
10	524	5.24E-04	5.76E-06	2.62	1.710	0.000
20	4189	4.19E-03	4.61E-05	20.94	3.420	0.196
30	14137	1.41E-02	1.56E-04	70.69	5.130	0.226
40	33510	3.35E-02	3.69E-04	167.55	6.840	0.514
50	65450	6.54E-02	7.20E-04	327.25	8.550	1.816
60	113097	1.13E-01	1.24E-03	565.49	10.260	5.702
70	179594	1.80E-01	1.98E-03	897.97	11.970	21.348
90	381704	3.82E-01	4.20E-03	1908.52	15.390	49.812
110	696910	6.97E-01	7.67E-03	3484.55	18.810	70.509
130	1150347	1.15E+00	1.27E-02	5751.73	22.230	82.023
150	1767146	1.77E+00	1.94E-02	8835.73	25.650	88.012
180	3053628	3.05E+00	3.36E-02	15268.14	30.780	91.032
210	4849048	4.85E+00	5.33E-02	24245.24	35.909	92.468
240	7238229	7.24E+00	7.96E-02	36191.15	41.039	94.091
270	10305995	1.03E+01	1.13E-01	51529.97	46.169	94.689
300	14137167	1.41E+01	1.56E-01	70685.83	51.299	96.288
350	22449298	2.24E+01	2.47E-01	112246.49	59.849	97.011
400	33510322	3.35E+01	3.69E-01	167551.61	68.399	98.340
450	47712938	4.77E+01	5.25E-01	238564.69	76.949	99.071
500	65449847	6.54E+01	7.20E-01	327249.23	85.499	99.071
600	113097336	1.13E+02	1.24E+00	565486.68	102.599	100.000

Figure 1: Percentage of Drift PM that Evaporates to PM₁₀

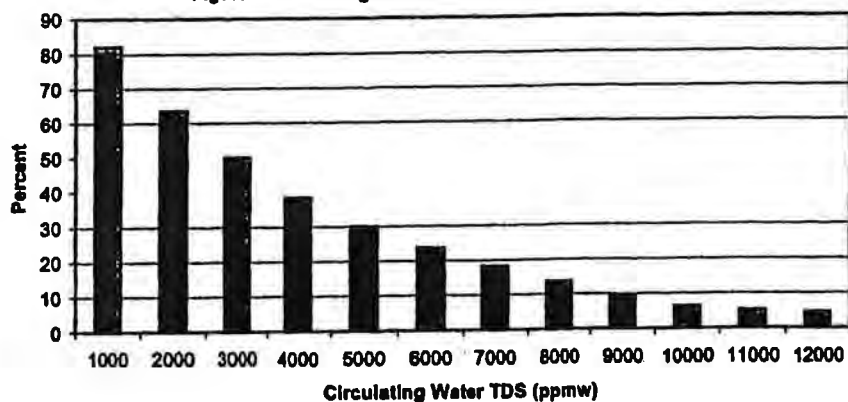
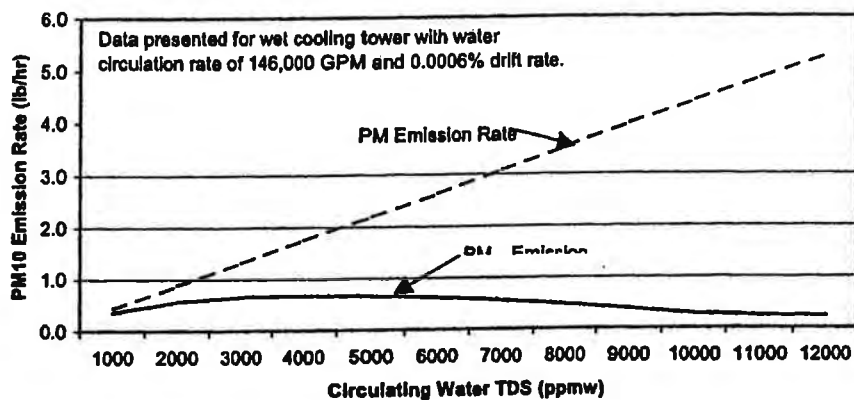


Figure 2: PM₁₀ Emission Rate vs. TDS



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2. Aull, 1999. Memorandum from R. Aull, Brentwood Industries to J. Reisman, Greystone, December 7, 1999.

KEY WORDS

Drift
 Drift eliminators
 Cooling tower
 PM₁₀ emissions
 TDS