4.0 STATE AND FEDERAL EMISSION STANDARDS

4.1 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS)

EPA is required to establish federal emission standards for source categories that cause or contribute significantly to air pollution pursuant to Section 111 of the CAA, Standards of Performance of New Stationary Sources. These standards are intended to promote use of the best air pollution control technologies, taking into account the cost of such technology and any other non-air quality, health, and environmental impact and energy requirements. These standards apply to sources that have been constructed or modified since the proposal of the standard. Since December 23, 1971, EPA has promulgated more than 75 standards. The NSPS are codified in 40 CFR 60.

Major GREC components include: (a) biomass fuel receiving, processing, handling and storage areas; (b) a biomass-fired BFB steam boiler; (c) a STG; and (d) systems used for the handling and storage of sand, fly ash, bottom ash, sorbent, and aqueous ammonia. Ancillary equipment will include a process water treatment system, a four-cell mechanical draft cooling tower, a ZLD treatment system, and two diesel engines that will be used for the emergency firewater pump and generator. NSPS applicable to GREC are discussed in the following subsections.

4.1.1 NSPS SUBPART DA—ELECTRIC UTILITY STEAM GENERATING UNITS

The maximum BFB boiler heat input when firing natural gas during startup and shutdown events is 340.5 MMBtu/hr. Accordingly, the BFB boiler will: (a) be capable of combusting more than 250 MMBtu/hr heat input of fossil fuel (either alone or in combination with any other fuel), (b) meet the definition of an *electric utility steam generating unit*, and (c) commence construction after September 18, 1978. The BFB boiler will therefore be subject to the applicable requirements of NSPS Subpart Da, Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978. NSPS Subpart Da was amended on February 27, 2006 to include

emission standards for steam generating units that commence construction after February 28, 2005.

NSPS Subpart Da specifies emission limitations, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements for PM, NO_x, SO_2, and opacity. NSPS Subpart Da emission standards applicable to the BFB boiler are summarized as follows:

- PM—0.14 pound per megawatt-hour (lb/MWh) gross energy output or 0.015 lb/MMBtu. Alternatively, units that commence construction after February 28, 2005, may elect to comply with a PM emission limit of 0.03 lb/MMBtu and a 99.9-percent reduction from uncontrolled emission rates. Opacity is limited to 20 percent (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of no more than 27 percent.
- SO_2—1.4 pounds per megawatt (lb/MW) gross energy output on a 30-day rolling average basis, or 95-percent reduction on a 30-day rolling average basis.
- NO_x—1.0 lb/MW gross energy output, on a 30-day rolling average basis.

The NSPS Subpart Da PM and NO_x emission limits do not apply during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The NSPS Subpart Da SO_2 emission limit applies at all times except emergency conditions.

The BFB boiler will be required to install a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) and continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for SO_2, and NO_x pursuant to 40 CFR 60.49Da(a), (b), and (c), respectively. Continuous monitoring of oxygen or CO_2 pursuant to 40 CFR 60.49Da(d) is also required. Initial performance tests will be required to demonstrate compliance with the NSPS Subpart Da PM, opacity, NO_x, and SO_2 emission standards in accordance with the test methods specified in 40 CFR 60.48Da. Subpart Da compliance provisions for PM require the use of opacity monitoring equipment as an indicator of continuous PM control device performance and a continuous bag leak detection system for units equipped with fabric filters. Alternatively, a PM CEMS may be used to demonstrate compliance with the Subpart Da PM stan-

dard. Compliance with the Subpart Da NO_x and SO_2 standards will be determined based on a 30-day rolling average as measured by the NO_x and SO_2 CEMS.

The GREC BFB boiler will comply with the applicable requirements of NSPS Subpart Da.

4.1.2 NSPS SUBPART OOO—NONMETALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS

NSPS Subpart OOO is applicable to equipment that processes nonmetallic minerals including crushers, grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck or railcar loading stations. Based on the preliminary GREC design, hydrated lime will be used as the reagent for the in-duct DSI system used to reduce SO_2 and H_2SO_4 mist emissions from the BFB boiler. Hydrated lime is classified as a nonmetallic mineral since it is a calcium compound, and therefore the hydrated lime storage and handling activities planned for GREC will be subject to the applicable provisions of NSPS Subpart OOO. As alternatives to hydrated lime, GREC may use other alkaline reagents such as trona (natural sodium sesquicarbonate) or sodium bicarbonate. These alternative reagents will also be subject to the applicable provisions of NSPS Subpart OOO.

NSPS Subpart OOO specifies emission limitations, monitoring, reporting, and record-keeping requirements for PM and opacity. Applicable NSPS Subpart OOO emission standards for the GREC hydrated lime storage and handling equipment are summarized as follows:

- PM—0.022 grain per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) and 7-percent opacity for stack emissions (i.e., PM that is released from a capture system), 10-percent opacity for fugitive emissions (i.e., PM that is not collected by a capture system and released to the atmosphere at the point of generation), and 7-percent opacity from any baghouse that controls emissions from only an individual enclosed storage bin.

Initial compliance with the NSPS Subpart OOO PM emission standards is determined using EPA Reference Method 5 or 17 (for stack emissions) and EPA Reference Methods 9 and/or 22 (for opacity determinations). Reporting and recordkeeping requirements are specified in 40 CFR 60.676.

The GREC DSI reagent storage and handling equipment will comply with the applicable requirements of NSPS Subpart OOO.

4.1.3 NSPS SUBPART IIII—STATIONARY COMPRESSION IGNITION INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

NSPS Subpart IIII is applicable to owners and operators of stationary CI internal combustion engines (ICE) that commence construction after July 11, 2005, where the CI ICE are manufactured after April 1, 2006 (and are not fire pump engines), or manufactured after July 1, 2006 (for certified National Fire Protection Association fire pump engines).

NSPS Subpart IIII specifies emission limitations, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements for NO_x, CO, nonmethane hydrocarbons (NMHC), and PM. Applicable NSPS Subpart IIII emission standards for the GREC emergency diesel generator and diesel-driven firewater pump CI ICEs are summarized as follows:

- Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE. The GREC 757-hp emergency generator diesel engine will be required to meet the EPA Tier 2 emission limits for nonroad CI engines.
- Owners and operators of fire pump engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in Table 4 to NSPS Subpart IIII, for all pollutants. The GREC 275-hp emergency firewater pump diesel engine will be required to meet the EPA Tier 3 emission limits for nonroad CI engines.

The GREC emergency generator and firewater pump diesel engines will comply with the applicable requirements of NSPS Subpart IIII.

4.2 NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (NESHAPs)

The CAA Amendments of 1970 required EPA to identify and list all air pollutants (not already identified as criteria pollutants) that "may reasonably be anticipated to result in an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness." For each pollutant identified, EPA was then required to promulgate NESHAPs at levels that would ensure the protection of the public health with an ample margin of safety and to prevent any significant and adverse environmental effects, which may reasonably be anticipated, on wildlife, aquatic life, or other natural resources. The approach used by EPA to promulgate NESHAPs was based primarily on health considerations with the objective of establishing numerical emission limits that would protect human health from any adverse effects. EPA found it difficult to establish these standards because of the uncertainty in assessing health risk. In the 20 years following enactment of the 1970 legislation, EPA identified only eight pollutants as HAPs and regulated sources of seven of them (asbestos, benzene, beryllium, inorganic arsenic, mercury, radionuclides, and vinyl chloride).

The passage of the 1990 CAA Amendments changed the approach to regulating HAPs to one based on available control technology rather than health effects. A list of 189 compounds was provided by the Congress to be controlled by EPA as HAPs. With the removal of caprolactam, the current list includes 188 compounds. Examples of listed air toxics include dioxin, asbestos, toluene, and metals such as cadmium, mercury, chromium, and lead compounds. The majority of the HAPs are VOCs.

In the first regulatory phase of the HAPs program, the CAA defines two types of emissions standards for promulgation: MACTs and generally available control technologies (GACTs). MACTs are emission standards that achieve "the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of the HAPs," taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy

requirements. MACT is determined differently for new and existing sources of HAPs. For new sources, MACT is equivalent to the best-controlled similar source in a given industry. For existing sources, MACT represents the average emission limit achieved by the best performing 12 percent of the existing sources for which EPA has information. GACTs are less stringent emission standards based on the use of more standard technologies and work practices. In the second regulatory phase of the HAPs program, EPA is required to conduct an assessment of and report on the residual risk due to HAPs that is likely to remain after attainment of the MACT and GACT standards.

The provisions of the CAA that address the control of HAPs are found in Section 112. Section 112 of the CAA includes provisions for the promulgation of NESHAPs (i.e., MACT standards) as well as several related programs to enhance and support the NESHAPs program. Section 112 requires EPA to publish and regularly update (at least every 8 years) a listing of all categories and subcategories of major and area sources that emit HAPs. The Section 112(c) list of source categories was initially published in the Federal Register on July 16, 1992, and has been periodically revised thereafter. EPA must promulgate regulations NESHAPs for each category or subcategory of major sources and area sources of HAPs that are listed pursuant to Section 112(c). NESHAPs relevant to GREC are discussed in the following subsections.

4.2.1 NESHAPS SUBPART DDDDD—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS: INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL BOILERS AND PROCESS HEATERS

NESHAPS Subpart DDDDD (commonly referred to as the boiler MACT) was promulgated by EPA on September 13, 2004. This NESHAPS contains emission limits for PM (or selected metals), hydrogen chloride, mercury, and CO applicable to new boilers and process heaters that commenced construction after January 13, 2003. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7491(c), Subpart DDDDD is not applicable to electric utility steam generating units. In addition, Subpart DDDDD was vacated by the District of Columbia (DC) Circuit Court of Appeals on June 18, 2007. This vacatur became final by a DC Circuit Court of Appeals mandate issued on July 30, 2007. Accordingly, NESHAPs Subpart DDDDD is not applicable to the GREC BFB boiler.

4.2.2 NESHAPS SUBPART ZZZZ—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR STATIONARY RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

NESHAPs Subpart ZZZZ is applicable to owners and operators of stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. The GREC emergency generator diesel engine qualifies as a *new* stationary RICE since construction of the engine will commence on or after December 19, 2002, and the engine has a site rating of more than 500 brake horsepower (bhp). The emergency firewater pump diesel engine will also qualify as a new stationary RICE since construction of the engine will commence on or after June 12, 2006, and the engine has a site rating equal to or less than 500 bhp.

In accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(i), the GREC emergency generator diesel engine is not subject to the requirements of NESHAPs Subpart A (General Provisions) and Subpart ZZZZ since the engine is an *emergency* stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 bhp and will be located at a major HAP source. Emergency stationary RICE are RICE whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 bhp located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed on or after June 12, 2006, must comply with the following requirements specified in NSPS Subpart IIII 60.4243(d):

> "Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary ICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in nonemergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for nonemergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply

> power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in nonemergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited."

The GREC emergency firewater pump diesel engine will be a new stationary CI RICE located at a major HAP source with a site rating less than or equal to 500 bhp. For this category of RICE, Subpart ZZZZ 63.6590(c) requires compliance with the applicable requirements of NSPS Subpart IIII. There are no further NESHAPs Subpart ZZZZ requirements for this category of RICE.

The GREC emergency diesel engines will comply with applicable requirements of NESHAPs Subpart ZZZZ.

4.2.3 SECTION 112(G) CASE-BY-CASE MACT DETERMINATIONS

As previously noted, EPA must promulgate regulations establishing NESHAPs for each category or subcategory of major sources and area sources of HAPs that are listed pursuant to Section 112(c). The standards must require the maximum degree of emission reduction that EPA determines to be achievable by each particular source category.

Section 112(g) of the CAA requires a case-by-case MACT determination to ensure that emissions of toxic air pollutants do not increase if a facility is constructed or reconstructed before EPA issues a MACT or air toxics regulation for that particular category of sources or facilities. The 112(g) provision is essentially a transitional measure to ensure that facilities adequately protect the public from toxic air pollutants until EPA issues a MACT standard that applies to the facility in question.

On December 20, 2000, EPA added coal- and oil-fired electric utility steam generating units to the list of source categories to be regulated by MACT standards. On March 29, 2005, EPA reversed its earlier decision and issued a final agency action delisting electric utility steam generating units from the CAA Section 112(c) source category list. Instead of regulating electric utility steam generating unit HAP emissions under the NESHAPs

program, EPA decided to limit emissions of mercury (the only electric utility steam generating unit HAP considered by EPA to warrant regulation) from coal-fired units using the authority of the NSPS program; i.e., by NSPS Subpart Da. Accordingly, on May 18, 2005, EPA promulgated the Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR), which established mercury emission limits from coal-fired units under NSPS Subpart Da. However, on February 8, 2008, the DC Circuit Court of Appeals vacated CAMR and invalidated EPA's delisting of coal- and oil-fired electric utility steam generating units from the Section 112(c) source category list. To date, EPA has not proposed any MACT standards for the electric utility steam generating unit category.

As discussed previously, NESHAPs Subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, was vacated by a DC Circuit Court of Appeals mandate issued on July 30, 2007.

Accordingly, there are presently no proposed or final MACT standards that apply to the GREC BFB boiler. Since GREC will be a major source of HAPs (i.e., will have potential HAP emissions of 10 tpy or more for any individual HAP, and 25 tpy or more for aggregate HAPs), GREC will be subject to a Section 112(g) case-by-case MACT review. Section 6.0 provides the analysis of MACT requirements for GREC emission sources.

4.3 ACID RAIN PROGRAM

The overall goal of the acid rain program (ARP) is to achieve significant environmental and public health benefits through reductions in emissions of SO_2 and NO_x, the primary causes of acid rain. To achieve this goal at the lowest cost to society, the program employs both traditional and innovative, market-based approaches for controlling air pollution. In addition, the program encourages energy efficiency and pollution prevention.

Title IV of the CAA sets a goal of reducing annual SO_2 emissions by 10 million tons below 1980 levels. To achieve these reductions, the law required a two-phase tightening of the restrictions placed on fossil fuel-fired power plants. Phase I began in 1995 and affected 263 units at 110 mostly coal-burning electric utility plants located in 21 eastern

and midwestern states. An additional 182 units joined Phase I of the program as substitution or compensating units, bringing the total of Phase I affected units to 445. Phase II, which began in the year 2000, tightened the annual emissions limits imposed on these large, higher emitting plants and also set restrictions on smaller, cleaner plants fired by coal, oil, and gas, encompassing more than 2,000 units in all. The program affects existing utility units serving generators with an output capacity of greater than 25 MW and all new utility units.

For SO_2, the ARP introduced an allowance trading system that harnesses the incentives of the free market to reduce pollution. Under this cap-and-trade program, affected existing utility units (i.e., those in operation prior to November 15, 1990) are allocated allowances based on their historical fuel consumption and a specific emission rate. Each allowance permits a unit to emit 1 ton of SO_2 during or after a specified year. For each ton of SO_2 emitted in a given year, one allowance is retired, that is, it can no longer be used. Allowances may be bought, sold, or banked. Anyone may acquire allowances and participate in the trading system. However, regardless of the number of allowances a source holds, it may not emit at levels that would violate federal or state limits set under Title I of the CAA to protect public health. During Phase II of the program (now in effect), the CAA set a permanent ceiling (or cap) of 8.95 million allowances for total annual SO_2 allowance allocations to utilities. This cap firmly restricts emissions and ensures that environmental benefits will be achieved and maintained. New utility units (i.e., those that commence operation on and after November 15, 1990) are not allocated any SO_2 allowances and must obtain such allowances annually from the ARP SO_2 allowance market in amounts equal to their actual SO_2 emission rates.

The CAA also required a 2-million-ton reduction in NO_x emissions by the year 2000. A significant portion of this reduction has been achieved by coal-fired utility boilers that will be required to install low NO_x burner technologies and to meet new emissions standards. The ARP NO_x emission reduction requirements are only applicable to existing utility units (i.e., those in operation prior to November 15, 1990).

The GREC BFB boiler will be subject to the ARP since it is a *new utility unit* (i.e., will commence operation after November 15, 1990) and will serve a generator that produces electricity for sale. As noted previously, new utility units do not receive any SO_2 allowance allocations. Accordingly, GREC will need to obtain SO_2 allowances annually from the ARP SO_2 allowance market in amounts equal to the BFB boiler's actual SO_2 emission rates. The NO_x component of the ARP does not apply to new utility units.

4.4 CLEAN AIR INTERSTATE RULE

On March 10, 2005, EPA issued the final Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR). The objective of CAIR is to assist states with $PM_{2.5}$ and 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas to achieve attainment by reducing precursor emissions at sources located in 28 states (including Florida) situated upwind of these nonattainment areas. Based on regional dispersion modeling, EPA determined that these 28 upwind states significantly contribute to $PM_{2.5}$ and 8-hour ozone nonattainment in downwind areas. Florida emission sources are projected to significantly contribute to $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment areas located in Georgia (Macon and Atlanta) and Alabama (Birmingham) and to an 8-hour ozone nonattainment area in Georgia (Atlanta).

The CAIR reductions of precursor emissions address annual SO_2 and NO_x emissions (for reductions in annual and daily average ambient $PM_{2.5}$ impacts) and ozone season (May through September) NO_x emissions (for reductions in 8-hour average ambient ozone impacts). The SO_2 and NO_x reductions will be implemented by means of a regional two-phase cap-and-trade program. For SO_2, the first cap begins in calendar year 2010 and extends through 2014. For NO_x, the first cap begins in calendar year 2009 and also extends through 2014. The second phase cap for both pollutants becomes effective in calendar year 2015 and thereafter. The SO_2 caps will reduce current ARP SO_2 emissions by 50 percent in Phase I and by 65 percent in Phase II. The NO_x caps reflect NO_x emission rates of 0.15 and 0.125 lb/MMBtu for the first and second phase caps, respectively.

For each phase cap, CAIR assigns SO_2 and NO_x emission budgets (in units of tpy) and in units of tons per ozone season) to each affected upwind state. These state emission budgets were developed by EPA based on the application of cost-effective control technologies (i.e.,

FGD) for SO_2 and SCR for NO_x. The affected states were required to submit revised SIPs within 18 months (i.e., by September 11, 2006) for EPA review and approval. Florida's proposed SIP revisions implementing CAIR were submitted to EPA Region 4 on March 16, 2007, for review and approval in accordance with EPA's abbreviated SIP approval process. The submitted SIP revisions provided details as to the procedures that will be used by Florida to allocate the state's NO_x and SO_2 budgets to individual sources. Florida's revised SIP incorporating the CAIR requirements was approved by EPA on October 12, 2007.

Following allocation of the state SO_2 and NO_x budgets to individual emission sources, emission units at these sources must possess sufficient SO_2 and NO_x allowances such that actual emissions (as measured by CEMS) do not exceed the allocations for each control period beginning in 2009 (for NO_x) and 2010 (for SO_2). Sources that have actual emissions in excess of their allocation will need to reduce actual emission rates or purchase additional allowances on the open market. Emission sources that have surplus allowances may bank the allowances for use in any future control period or sell the surplus allowances on the open market.

Petitions for review of the CAIR and CAIR federal implementation plans (FIPs), including their provisions establishing the CAIR NO_x annual and ozone season and SO_2 trading programs, were filed with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit. On July 11, 2008, the Court issued an opinion vacating and remanding these rules; however, parties to the litigation requested rehearing of aspects of the Court's decision, including the vacatur of the rules. On December 23, 2008, the Court granted rehearing only to the extent that it remanded the rules to EPA without vacating them. The December 23, 2008, Court ruling leaves CAIR and the CAIR FIPs, including the CAIR trading programs, in place until EPA issues a new rule to replace CAIR in accordance with the July 11, 2008, decision. EPA informed the Court that development and finalization of a replacement rule could take approximately 2 years.

Florida has adopted EPA's 40 CFR 96 CAIR NO_x and SO_2 trading programs for SIPs by reference in Section 62-204.800, F.A.C. Florida's implementation of the Federal CAIR is set forth at Section 62-296.470, F.A.C.

EPA's model NO_x trading program includes provisions for allocating NO_x allowances to new utility units (those that are placed in service in 2001 or later) such as the GREC BFB boiler (i.e., a new source set-aside). Similar to the ARP, there are no provisions for a new source set-aside with respect to CAIR SO_2 allowances. For NO_x allowances, new units will be allocated allowances from the new source set-aside until they have established a baseline and are included in the shared pool. NO_x allowance allocations from the new source set-aside pool will be made to new utility units on a pro-rata basis.

4.5 FLORIDA EMISSION STANDARDS

FDEP emission standards for stationary sources are contained in Chapter 62-296, Stationary Sources—Emission Standards, F.A.C. General pollutant emission limit standards are included in Section 62-296.320, F.A.C. Sections 62-296.401 through 62-296.417, F.A.C., specify emission standards for 17 categories of sources. Sections 62-296.470 and 62-296.480 address CAIR and CAMR requirements, respectively. Sections 62-296.500 through 62-296.570, F.A.C., establish reasonably available control technology (RACT) requirements for VOC and NO_x emitting facilities. RACT requirements for lead and PM are found in Sections 62-296.600 through 62-296.605 and 62-296.700 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., respectively. FDEP emission standards applicable to GREC are discussed in the following sections.

4.5.1 SECTION 62-296.320—GENERAL POLLUTANT EMISSION LIMITING STANDARDS

General Rule 62-296.320 (2), F.A.C. (Objectionable Odor Prohibited), will apply to all GREC emission sources and activities. The general Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C. (General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards), visible emission limitation of 20-percent opacity will apply to all GREC point (i.e., stack) emission sources. Reasonable precautions to prevent unconfined PM emissions (e.g., biomass storage piles) will be required pursuant to Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C. (Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter).

4.5.2 SECTION 62-296.405—FOSSIL FUEL STEAM GENERATORS WITH MORE THAN 250 MMBTU/HR HEAT INPUT

Rule 62-296.405(2), F.A.C., (New Emission Units) will apply to the GREC BFB boiler since the boiler will be capable of combusting more than 250 MMBtu/hr heat input of natural gas during startup, shutdown, and malfunction events. This section requires compliance with applicable NSPS requirements for visible, PM, SO_2, and NO_x emissions (e.g., NSPS Subpart Da).

4.5.3 SECTION 62-296.410—CARBONACEOUS FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT

For new emission units with a heat input greater than 30 MMBtu/hr, Rule 62-296.410(2) , F.A.C. (New Emission Units), limits PM emissions to 0.2 lb/MMBtu for carbonaceous fuels plus 0.1 lb/MMBtu for fossil fuels. Visible emissions are limited to 30-percent opacity, except that 40-percent opacity is permissible for not more than 2 minutes in any 1 hour.

GREC will comply with all of the applicable FDEP emission standards discussed above. None of the remaining emission standards specified in Sections 62-296.401 through 62-296.417, F.A.C., are applicable to GREC. GREC will also comply with the applicable requirements of Section 62-296.470, F.A.C., Implementation of Federal CAIR. The VOC, NO_x, lead, and PM RACT requirements of Sections 62-296.500 through 62-296.570, F.A.C., Sections 62-296.600 through 62-296.605, and 62-296.700 through 62-296.712 do not apply to emission units that are subject to NSR permitting and therefore are not applicable to GREC.