State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
North Broward County Resource Recovery Facility
Case No. PA 86-22I
CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION Modified 02/08/2005

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I. CHANGE IN DISCHARGE [Replaced by Section A. VI. Federal Permits, XXII. Modification of Certification, B., and Section A, XXXII. Water Discharges]

All discharges or emissions authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this certification. The discharge of any regulated pollutant not identified in the application, or more frequent than, or at a level in excess of that authorized herein, shall constitute a violation of the certification. Any anticipated facility expansions beyond the certified initial nameplate capacity of 2,200 TPD, production increases, or process modifications which may result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants, change in type of fuel as described in Condition XIV.B., or expansion in steam generating capacity must be reported by submission of a supplemental application pursuant to chapter 403, Florida Statutes.

II. NON-COMPLIANCE NOTIFICATION [Replaced by Section A., VIII, Notification, and Section A, XXXII., B. Wastewater Incident Reporting.]

If, for any reason, the Permittee (defined as the Applicant, Wheelabrator North Broward, Inc., or assigns) does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any limitation specified in this certification, the Permittee shall notify the Southeast Florida District Office of the Department of Environmental Protection (Southeast District Office) by telephone within a working day that said noncompliance occurs and shall confirm this in writing within seventy-two(72) hours of becoming aware of such condition, and shall supply the following information:

A. A description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance; and

B. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying event.

III. FACILITIES OPERATION [Replaced by Section A, VI. Federal Permits, and Section A, XXX. Facility Operation]

The Permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all treatment or control facilities or systems used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this certification. In the event of a malfunction of a resource recovery boiler's pollution control system that unit's furnace emissions must be shifted to the extent feasible to the remaining unit having a properly functioning pollution control system. In the event of a prolonged (thirty (30) day or more) equipment malfunction or shutdown of air pollution control equipment, operation could be permitted to continue to take place under a consent order, only if the Permittee demonstrates that such operation will be in compliance with all applicable ambient air quality standards and PSD increments, solid waste rules, domestic waste rules and industrial waste rules.

Additionally, during such malfunction or shutdown, the source shall comply with

all other requirements of this certification and all applicable state and federal emission standards not affected by the malfunction or shutdown which is the subject to the consent order. Administrative action will not be initiated in the event of such a malfunction for twenty-five (25) days following a malfunction unless there is an imminent health threat. However, if at thirty (30) days following a malfunction compliance has not been achieved by the source, an Order for Corrective Action may be immediately imposed upon the Applicant, subject to the provisions of Chapter 120 of the Florida Statutes. Unless otherwise authorized by these Conditions of Certification, excess air pollutant emissions during start-up, malfunction or shutdown exceeding the emission limitations set forth herein shall not be permitted to occur for longer than three (3) hours without Southeast District Office approval. Operational stoppages exceeding four (4) hours and as defined in the operational contingency plans as specified in Condition XX are to be reported as specified in Condition II. Identified operational malfunctions which do not stop operation but do compromise the integrity of the operation shall be reported to the Southeast District Office as specified in Condition II.

IV. ADVERSE IMPACT [Replaced by Section A, XIII. Enforcement]

The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact resulting from noncompliance with any limitation specified in this certification, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

V. RIGHT OF ENTRY [Replaced by Section A., X. Right of Entry]

During operational hours the Permittee shall allow the Secretary of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and/or authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials:

A. To enter upon the Permittee s premises where an effluent source is located or in which records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this certification, and

B. To have access during normal business hours (Mon.-Fri., 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.) to any records required to be kept under the conditions of this certification for examination and copying, and

C. To inspect and test any monitoring equipment or monitoring method required in this certification and to sample any discharge or pollutants, and

D. To assess any damage to the environment or violation of ambient standards.

VI. REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION [Replaced by Section A, XIV. Revocation or Suspension]

This certification may be suspended or revoked for violations of any of its conditions pursuant to Section 403.512, Florida Statutes.

VII. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY [Replaced by Section A, XVI. Civil and Criminal Liability]

This certification does not relieve the Permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance with any conditions of this certification, applicable rules or regulations of the Department or Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, or regulations thereunder.

Subject to Section 403.511, Florida Statutes, this certification shall not preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities or penalties established pursuant to any other applicable State Statutes, or regulations.

VIII. PROPERTY RIGHTS [Replaced by Section A., XV. Safety, and Section A XVII. Property Rights

The issuance of this certification does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

IX. SEVERABILITY [Moved to Section A., XII. Severability]

The provisions of this certification are severable, and if any provision of this certification or the application of any provision of this certification to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provisions to other circumstances and the remainder of the certification shall not be affected thereby.

X. DEFINITIONS [Replaced by Section A, IV. Definitions]

The meaning of terms used herein shall be governed by the definitions contained in Chapter 403, Florida Statutes and any regulations adopted pursuant thereto. In the event of any dispute over the meaning of a term in these conditions which is not defined in such statutes or regulations, such dispute shall be resolved by reference to the most relevant definitions contained in any other state or federal statute or regulation. Words or phrases used herein dealing with conditions of the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) shall be defined by reference to Chapter 373, Florida Statutes, or applicable rules of the SFWMD. Contaminated water shall include leachate and runoff that have been in contact with ash or solid waste.

XI. REVIEW OF SITE CERTIFICATION [Replaced by Section A., XIII. Enforcement, and Section A, XXII. Modification]

The certification shall be final unless revised, revoked or suspended pursuant to law. At least every five years from the date of issuance of certification the Department

shall review all monitoring data that has been submitted to it during the preceding five-year period for the purpose of determining the extent of the Permittee's compliance with the conditions of this certification and the environmental impact of this facility. The Department shall submit the results of its review and recommendations to the Permittee. Such review will be repeated at least every five years thereafter.

XII. MODIFICATION OF CONDITIONS [Replaced by Section A., XXII. Modification of Certification]

A. Board Delegation

Pursuant to Subsection 403.516(1), F.S., the Board hereby delegates the authority to the Department to modify any condition of this certification dealing with sampling, monitoring, reporting, specification of control equipment, boiler capacity, related time schedules, emission limitations (subject to notice and opportunity for hearing), or any special studies conducted, as necessary to attain the objectives) of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes. Requests for modifications of monitoring requirements shall not be unreasonably withheld by the Department.

B. Federal Permits

This certification shall be automatically modified to conform to any subsequent amendments, modifications, or renewals made by DEP under a federally delegated or approved program to any separately issued Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit, Title V Air Permit, or National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the certified facility. Wheelabrator North Broward, Inc. (Wheelabrator) shall send each party to the original certification proceedings (at the party's last address of record) notice of requests for modifications or renewals of the above listed permits if the request involves a relief mechanism (e.g., mixing zone, variance, etc.) from standards, a relaxation of conditions included in the permit due to state permitting requirements, or the inclusion of less restrictive air emission limitations in the air permits. DEP shall notify all parties to the certification proceeding of any intent to modify conditions under this section prior to taking final agency action.

C. Other

All other modification to these conditions shall be made in accordance with Section 403.516, Florida Statutes.

XIII. CONSTRUCTION

The facility shall be constructed, at a minimum, pursuant to the design standards

presented in the application and the standards or plans and drawings submitted and signed by an engineer registered in the State of Florida. The Applicant shall present, upon request, specific facility plans, as developed, for review by the Southeast District Office and South Florida Water Management District prior to construction pursuant to the portions of the plans then being submitted. Specific Southeast District Office approval of plans will be required based upon a determination of consistency with approved design concepts, regulations and these Conditions prior to initiating construction of the: air pollution control equipment; wastewater treatment and disposal systems, domestic waste handling and treatment systems; stormwater runoff system; and hazardous, toxic or pathological handling facilities or areas. Review and action by the Southeast District Office or SFWMD on said plans shall be accomplished in no longer than ninety (90) days from the date of a complete submittal of such plans and any action may be subject to review pursuant to Chapter 120, Florida Statutes. Approvals shall not be unreasonably withheld. [Replaced by Section A., VII. Design and Performance Criteria]

A. Control Measures

1. Stormwater Runoff [Replaced By Section A, VI..Federal Permits, B. Water, and Section A, XXVIII. Envitonmental Resources, B. Surface Water Management]

To control runoff during construction which may reach and thereby pollute waters of the state, necessary measures shall be utilized to settle, filter, treat or absorb silt-containing or pollutant-laden stormwater to ensure against spillage or discharge of excavated material that may cause turbidity in excess of 29 Nephelometric Turbidity Units above background in waters of the state. Control measures may consist of sediment traps, barriers, berms, and vegetation plantings. Exposed or disturbed soil shall be protected and stabilized as soon as possible to minimize silt and sediment laden runoff. The pH of the runoff shall be kept within the range of 6.0 to 8.5. The Permittee shall comply with Florida Administrative Code Chapters 62-302, 62-330 and 40E-4. The Permittee shall complete the forms required by 62-343 and 40E-4 and submit those forms and the required information to the SFWMD and Southeast District Office for approval no later than ninety (90) days prior to start of construction including design drawings indicating flow drainage plans during facility construction and operation.

2. Burning [Replaced by Section A., IX. Construction Practices, C. Open Burning]

Open burning in connection with land clearing shall be in accordance with Chapter 62-256, F.A.C., and Uniform Fire Code Section 33.101 Addendum. No additional permits shall be required, but prior to each act of burning, the

Division of Forestry shall be contacted to determine if satisfactory conditions exist for burning. Open burning shall not occur if the Division of Forestry or Broward County Fire and Rescue Department has issued a ban on burning due to fire hazard conditions.

3. Sanitary Wastes [Moved to Section A., IX. Construction Practices, H. Sanitary Wastes]

Disposal of sanitary wastes from construction toilet facilities shall be in accordance with applicable regulations of the appropriate local health agency.

4. Solid Wastes [Moved to Section A., IX. Construction Practices, D. Solid Wastes]

Solid wastes resulting from construction shall be disposed of in accordance with the applicable regulations of Chapter 62-701, F.A.C.

5. Noise [Replaced By Section A, XXXV. Noise]

Construction noise shall not exceed either local noise ordinance specifications, or the noise standards imposed by zoning.

6. Dust [Replaced By Section A., IX. Construction Practices, B. Particulate Matter]

The Permittee shall employ proper dust-control techniques to minimize unconfined emissions.

7. Transmission Lines [Moved to Section B. Specific Condisions, I. DEP, A. Transmission Lines]

The directly associate transmission lines from the Resource Recovery Facility electric generators to the existing Florida Power and Light Company transmission system shall be cleared, maintained and prepared without the use of herbicides.

8. Monitoring [Moved to Section B., I. DEP, B. Surface Water Monitoring During Construction]

The following surface water monitoring program shall be implemented during construction for:

Parameter: Dissolved oxygen, temperature (C^o), pH, total and fecal coliform bacteria, salmonella, iron, lead, copper, mercury, cadmium, zinc, silver and turbidity.

Frequency: Quarterly throughout the year except that the samples shall be collected monthly for April, June, August and September. Sampling shall begin at least 30 days prior to initial construction for background levels. All samples shall be taken for a 24 hour period, at four (4) hour intervals beginning one hour before sunrise.

Sampling Locations: At the discharges to the existing canal or ditch systems.

Analyses: Water quality analyses should be performed at detection levels commensurate with water quality criteria for Class III waters (Rule 62-302, F.A.C.). Samples shall be collected in accordance with Standard Method for Examination of Water and Wastewater and analyzed by a Florida Department of health certified laboratory.

If a violation occurs for any sampled parameter, the Permittee shall, after notifying the Department, institute corrective action to abate the violation if it is the result of activities of the Permittee. Corrective action may include further monitoring to determine the extent and degree of violation. Any modifications shall be coordinated with the Southeast District Office. Department approval shall be obtained prior to any action constituting a modification of these Conditions of Certification.

All monitoring report shall be submitted to DEP's Industrial Wastewater Section, Southeast District Office and to the SFWMD under a cover letter containing the following information: (1) certification number; (2) handling, storage and methods of analysis of the samples; (3) a map indicating the sampling locations; and (4) a statement by the individual responsible for implementation of the sampling program concerning the authenticity, precision, limits of detection and accuracy of the data. Monitoring reports shall also include the following information for each sample that is taken:

(1) time of day samples taken;

(2) depth of water body;

(3) depth of sample;

(4) antecedent weather conditions;

(5) wind direction and velocity.

(6) status of flow from site stormwater discharge structure

(flowing or not flowing).

Monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Southeast District and SFWMD within two (2) weeks of completion of analyses for each sampling period.

9. Dewatering Operations [Replaced by Section A., VI. Federal Permits, B. Water, 3. Discharge of Produced Groundwater; and Section B, II. SFWMD, C. SFWMD Site Specific Standards, 3. Water Use, b.]

There shall be no dewatering operations during construction without approval of the SFWMD pursuant to Condition XVII.C.2. Such approval may be obtained by submitting an application to the SFWMD at least ninety (90) days prior to start of dewatering operations. Any discharge of water from dewatering operations shall not violate water quality standards. Water from dewatering ditches filled or constructed shall be adequately treated prior to discharge. The Permittee shall provide a complete waste water discharge application to DEP and to the SFWMD for approval at least ninety (90) days prior to start of dewatering operations.

B. Environmental Control Program [Moved to Section B, I. DEP, C. Environmental Control Program]

An environmental control program shall be established under the supervision of a qualified individual to assure that all construction activities conform to applicable environmental regulations and the applicable conditions of certification.

If harmful effects or irreversible environmental damage not anticipated by the application or the evidence presented at the certification hearing is detected during construction, the Permittee shall notify the Southeast District Office as required by Condition II.

C. Reporting [Replaced by Section A, XXVIII. Environmental Resources, B. 5-9]

1. Notice of commencement of construction shall be submitted to the Southeast District Office and SFWMD within fifteen (15) days of initiation. Starting three (3) months after construction commences, a quarterly construction status report shall be submitted to the Southeast District Office. The report shall be a short narrative describing the progress of construction.

2. Upon or immediately prior to completion of construction of the resource recovery facility or a phase thereof, the Southeast District Office and SFWMD will be notified of a date on which a site or facility inspection should be performed in accordance with Condition V, and the inspection shall be performed within fourteen (14)

days of the date of notification by the Permittee.

XIV. OPERATION

A. Air [Replaced by Section A, VI. Federal Permits, A. Air]

The operation of the Resource Recovery Facility shall be in accordance with all applicable provisions of Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-214, 62-256, 62-296, 62-297, 62-701, and 62-702, Florida Administrative Code, and permits PSD-FL-112(C) and Permit No. 0112120-007-AC, as amended. In addition to the foregoing, the Permittee shall comply with the following specific Conditions of Certification:

1. The following emissions standards apply to the following emissions units after improvements to comply with 40 CFR Subpart Cb are completed and the initial performance tests are completed. [Rule 62-204.800(8) (b), 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cb].

EMISSIONS UNIT NO.	EMISSIONS UNITS DESCRIPTION
001	302.5 MMBtu/hr (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners - Unit No.1
002	302.5 MMBtu/hr (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners - Unit No.2
003	302.5 MMBtu/hr (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners - Unit No.3

{Permitting Note: Each of the three municipal waste combustors (MWCs) has a nominal design rate capacity of 747 tons MSW per day and 280 MMBtu heat input (with MSW having a heating value of 4,500 Btu per pound). A maximum capacity of 807 tons per day and 302.5 MMBtu per hour heat input (108% rated capacity) is allowed. Short-term capacity is limited by limiting steam production (maximum of 186,000 lb/hr), which effectively limits heat input.

2. Applicable Requirements:

a. These units are subject to all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cb, "Emissions Control Guidelines and Compliance Schedules for Municipal Solid Waste Combustors", Subpart E, "NSPS for Incinerators", Subpart Db "NSPS for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units", 40CFR61 Subpart C, "NESHAP for Beryllium" and Rule 62-296.416 F.A.C., Waste-to-Energy Facilities, except that where requirements in these Conditions of Certification are more restrictive, the requirements in these Conditions of Certification shall apply. [PSD-FL-112(B)]

b. The Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. and the Emission Guidelines for

Existing Sources adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C. shall be controlling over other standards in the air pollution rules of the Department, except that any emissions limiting standard contained in or determined pursuant to the air pollution rules of the Department which is more stringent than one contained in a Standard of Performance or an Emission Guideline, or which regulates emissions of pollutants or emissions units not regulated by an applicable Standard of Performance or Emission Guideline, shall apply. [Rules 62-204.800(7) (c) and (8) (a)1. F.A.C.]

c. Circumvention. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere. [40 CFR 60.12]

d. Each incinerator boiler shall have a metal name plate affixed in a conspicuous place on the shell showing manufacturer, model number, type waste, rated capacity and certification number. [PSD-FL-112]

e. Air Pollution Control Equipment. The permittee shall have installed, shall continuously operate, and shall maintain the following air pollution controls to minimize emissions. Controls listed shall be fully operational upon startup of the equipment.

i. Each boiler is equipped with a particulate emission control device for the control of particulates.

ii. Each boiler is equipped with an acid gas control device designed to remove at least 90% of the acid gases.

iii. Each boiler shall be equipped with a selective non-catalytic reduction system to control nitrogen oxides emissions.

iv. Mercury is controlled by source separation techniques pursuant to Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C. [PSD-FL-112(B)]

f. Capacity.

i. Each municipal waste combustor (MWC) unit shall have a maximum capacity of 186,000 pounds of steam produced per hour based on a 4-hour block averaged measurement. The maximum individual MWC throughput shall not exceed 807 tons MSW per day (2,420 tons per day entire facility) and 302.5 MMBtu/hr (108% rated capacity), as determined monthly (see specific condition XIV.A.27).

ii. The procedures specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be used for calculating municipal waste combustor unit capacity as defined under 40 CFR 60.51b.

(1) For municipal waste combustor units capable of combusting municipal solid waste continuously for a 24-hour period, municipal waste combustor unit capacity shall be calculated based on 24 hours of operation at the maximum charging rate. The maximum charging rate shall be determined as specified in paragraphs (i) and (ii) as applicable.

(i) For combustors that are designed based on heat capacity, the maximum charging rate shall be calculated based on the maximum design heat input capacity of the unit and a heating value of 12,800 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing refuse-derived fuel and a heating value of 10,500 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing municipal solid waste that is not refuse-derived fuel.

(ii) For combustors that are not designed based on heat capacity, the maximum charging rate shall be the maximum design charging rate.

(2) For batch feed municipal waste combustor units, municipal waste combustor unit capacity shall be calculated as the maximum design amount of municipal solid waste that can be charged per batch multiplied by the maximum number of batches that could be processed in a 24-hour period. The maximum number of batches that could be processed in a 24-hour period is calculated as 24 hours divided by the design number of hours required to process one batch of municipal solid waste, and may include fractional batches (e.g., if one batch requires 16 hours, then 24/16, or 1.5 batches, could be combusted in a 24-hour period). For batch combustors that are designed based on heat capacity, the design heating value of 12,800 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing refuse-derived fuel and a heating value of 10,500 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing municipal solid waste that is not refuse-derived fuel shall be used in calculating the municipal waste combustor unit capacity.
[40 CFR 60.31b and 40 CFR 60.58b (j); Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-112(B)]

g. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition XIV.A.6.t. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

h. Unit Load. Unit load means the steam load of the municipal waste combustor (MWC) measured as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b (i) (6). Each MWC unit shall not operate at a load level greater than 110 percent of the unit's "maximum demonstrated unit load." The maximum demonstrated unit load is the highest 4-hour arithmetic averaged MWC unit load achieved during four consecutive hours during the most recent dioxin/furan performance stack test in which compliance with the

dioxin/furan emission limit (see specific condition XIV.A.5.h) was achieved. Higher loads are allowed for testing purposes as specified at 40 CFR 60.53b (b). [40 CFR 60.34b(b) and 40 CFR 60.51b; and, PSD-FL-112(B)]

i. Maximum Demonstrated Particulate Matter Control Device Temperature. Maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature means the highest 4-hour arithmetic average flue gas temperature measured at the particulate matter control device inlet during four consecutive hours during the most recent dioxin/furan performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable limit for municipal waste combustor organics specified in specific condition XIV.A.5.h. [40 CFR 60.34b(b) and 40 CFR 60.51b]

3. Methods of Operation - Fuels.

a. Municipal Solid Waste Combustors.

i. Municipal Solid Waste. The primary fuel for this facility is municipal solid waste (MSW), including the items and materials that fit within the definition of MSW contained in either 40 CFR 60.51b or Section 403.706(5), F.S.

ii. Unauthorized Fuel. Subject to the limitations contained in this permit, the authorized fuels for the facility also include the other solid wastes that are not MSW which are described in (4), (5) and (6), below. However, the facility

(a) shall not burn:
(i) those materials that are prohibited by state or federal law;
(ii) those materials that are prohibited by this certification;
(iii) those materials that are not authorized by this certification;
(iv) lead acid batteries;
(v) hazardous waste;
(vi) nuclear waste;
(vii) radioactive waste;
(viii) sewage sludge;
(ix) explosives;
(x) asbestos containing materials;
(xi) beryllium-containing waste, as defined in 40 CFR 61, Subpart C.

(b) and shall not knowingly burn:
(i) untreated biomedical waste from biomedical waste generators regulated pursuant to Chapter 64E-16, F.A.C., and from other similar generators (or sources);

(ii) segregated loads of biological waste.

iii. The fuel may be received either as a mixture or as a single-item stream (segregated load) of discarded materials. If the facility intends to use an authorized fuel that is segregated non-MSW material, the fuel shall be either:

(a) well mixed with MSW in the refuse pit; or

(b) alternately charged with MSW in the hopper.

The facility owner/operator shall prepare and maintain records concerning the description and quantities of all segregated loads of non-MSW material which are received and used as fuel at the facility, and subject to a percentage weight limitation, below [(5) and (6)]. For the purposes of this permit, a segregated load is defined to mean a container or truck that is almost completely or exclusively filled with a single item or homogeneous composition of waste material, as determined by visual inspection.

iv. Other Solid Waste. Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, the following other solid waste may be used as fuel at the facility:

(a) Confidential, proprietary or special documents (including but not limited to business records, lottery tickets, event tickets, coupons, credit cards, magnetic tape and microfilm);

(b) Contraband which is being destroyed at the request of appropriately authorized local, state or federal governmental agencies, provided that such material is not an explosive, a propellant, a hazardous waste, or otherwise prohibited at the facility. For the purposes of this section, contraband includes but is not limited to drugs, narcotics, fruits, vegetables, plants, counterfeit money, and counterfeit consumer goods;

c) Wood pallets, clean wood and land clearing debris;

(d) Packaging materials and containers;

(e) Clothing, natural and synthetic fibers, fabric remnants, and similar debris, including but not limited to aprons and gloves; and

f) Rugs, carpets, and floor coverings.

v. Waste Tires. Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, waste tires may be used as fuel at the facility. The total quantity of waste tires received as segregated loads and burned at the facility shall not exceed 3%, by weight, of the facility's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined by using a rolling 30 day average in accordance with specific condition A.28., below.

vi. Other Solid Waste/Segregated Loads. Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, the following other solid waste materials may be used as fuel at the facility (i.e. the following are authorized fuels that are non-MSW material). The total quantity of the following non-MSW material received as segregated loads and burned at the facility shall not exceed 5%, by weight, of the facility's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined by using a rolling 30 day average in accordance with specific condition A.28., below.

(a) Construction and demolition debris.

(b) Oil spill debris from aquatic, coastal, estuarine or river environments. Such items or materials include but are not limited to rags, wipes, and absorbents.

(c) Items suitable for human, plant or domesticated animal use, consumption or application where the item's shelf-life has expired or the generator wishes to remove the items from the market. Such items or materials include but are not limited to off-specification or expired consumer products, pharmaceuticals, medications, health and personal care products, cosmetics, foodstuffs, nutritional supplements, returned goods, and controlled substances.

(d) Consumer-packaged products intended for human or domesticated animal use or application but not consumption. Such items or materials include but are not limited to carpet cleaners, household or bathroom cleaners, polishes, waxes and detergents.

(e) Waste materials that:

(i) are generated in the manufacture of items in categories (c) or (d), above and are functionally or commercially useless (expired, rejected or spent); or

(ii) are not yet formed or packaged for commercial distribution. Such items or materials must be substantially similar to other items or materials routinely found in MSW.

(f) Waste materials that contain oil from:

(i) the routine cleanup of industrial or commercial establishments and machinery; or

(ii) spills of virgin or used petroleum products. Such items or materials include but are not limited to rags, wipes, and absorbents.

(g) Used oil and used oil filters. Used oil containing a PCB concentration equal or greater than 50 ppm shall not be burned, pursuant to the limitations of 40 CFR 761.20(e).

(h) Waste materials generated by manufacturing, industrial or agricultural activities, provided that these items or materials are substantially similar to items or materials that are found routinely in MSW, subject to prior approval of the Department.

b. Auxiliary Burners. Only distillate fuel oil or natural gas shall be used in the startup burners. Natural gas may be used as fuel during warm-up, startup, shutdown, and malfunction periods, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices. The distillate fuel oil and natural gas shall not be used more than required during boiler startup or shutdown. The annual capacity factor for use of natural gas and oil shall be less than 10%. The annual capacity factor for natural gas/distillate fuel oil is the ratio between the heat input to the unit from natural gas/distillate fuel oil during a calendar year and the potential heat input to the unit had it been operated for 8,760 hours during a calendar year at the maximum steady state design heat input capacity.

c. Other fuels or wastes shall not be burned in the MSW combustors without prior specific written approval of the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.
[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200, and 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.; PSD-FL-112(B); and, PA 86-22]

d. To ensure that the facility's fuel does not adversely affect the facility's combustion process or emissions, the facility operator shall:

(1) comply with good combustion operating practices in accordance with 40 CFR 60.53b;

(2) install, operate and maintain continuous emissions monitors (CEMS) for oxygen, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and particulate control device inlet temperature in accordance with 40 CFR 60.58b; and

(3) record and maintain the CEMS data in accordance with 40 CFR 60.59b.

These steps shall be used to ensure and verify continuous compliance with the emissions limitations in these conditions and PSD-FL-112(B).

(4) Hours of Operation. MWC units 1, 2 and 3 are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year, each. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

(5) The height of the boiler exhaust stack shall not be less than 200 feet above grade.

(6) Capacity

The incinerator boilers shall have a metal nameplate affixed in a conspicuous place on the shell showing manufacturer, model number, type waste, rated capacity and certification number.

4. Operating Practices and Requirements

a. No owner or operator of an affected facility shall cause such facility to operate at a load level greater than 110 percent of the maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load as defined in specific condition XIV.A.2.h., except as specified below. The averaging time is specified in specific condition 4.c. below.

(1) During the annual dioxin/furan performance test and the two weeks preceding the annual dioxin/furan performance test, no municipal waste combustor unit load limit is applicable.

(2) The municipal waste combustor unit load limit may be waived in accordance with permission granted by the Administrator or delegated State regulatory authority for the purpose of evaluating system performance, testing new technology or control technologies, diagnostic testing, or related activities for the purpose of improving facility performance or advancing the state-of-the-art for controlling facility emissions.
[40 CFR 60.34b(b) and 40 CFR 60.53b(b)]

b. No owner or operator of an affected facility shall cause such facility to operate at a temperature, measured at the particulate matter control device inlet, exceeding 17°C above the maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature as defined in specific condition XIV.2.i, except as specified below. The averaging time is specified in specific condition 4.c. below. These requirements apply to each particulate matter control device utilized at the affected facility.

(1) During the annual dioxin/furan performance test and the two weeks preceding the annual dioxin/furan performance test, no particulate matter control device temperature limitations are applicable.

(2) The particulate matter control device temperature limits may be waived in accordance with permission granted by the Administrator or delegated State regulatory authority for the purpose of evaluating system performance, testing new technology or control technologies, diagnostic testing, or related activities for the purpose of improving facility performance or advancing the state-of-the-art for controlling facility emissions.
[40 CFR 60.34b(b) and 40 CFR 60.53b(c)]

c. Operating Requirements. The procedures specified in paragraphs (1) through (12) shall be used for determining compliance with the operating requirements under 40 CFR 60.53b.

(1) Compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limits in 40 CFR 60.53b(a) shall be determined using a 4-hour block arithmetic average for all types of affected facilities except mass burn rotary waterwall municipal waste combustors and refuse-derived fuel stokers.

(2) For affected mass burn rotary waterwall municipal waste combustors and refuse-derived fuel stokers, compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limits in 40 CFR 60.53b(a) shall be determined using a 24-hour daily arithmetic average.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system for measuring carbon monoxide at the combustor outlet and record the output of the system and shall follow the procedures and methods specified in paragraphs(i) through(iii).

(i) The continuous emission monitoring system shall be operated according to Performance Specification 4A in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60.

(ii) During each relative accuracy test run of the continuous emission monitoring system required by Performance Specification 4A in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60, carbon monoxide and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and the test methods specified in paragraphs (A) and(B).

(A) For carbon monoxide, EPA Reference Method 10, 10A, or 10B shall be used.

(B) For oxygen (or carbon dioxide), EPA Reference Method 3, 3A or 3B, as applicable shall be used.

(iii) The span value of the continuous emission monitoring system shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential carbon monoxide emissions of the municipal waste combustor unit.

(4) The 4-hour block and 24-hour daily arithmetic averages specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be calculated from 1-hour arithmetic averages expressed in parts per million by volume corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis). The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points generated by the continuous emission monitoring system. At least two data points shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The

relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).

(6) The procedures specified in paragraphs (i) through (v) shall be used to determine compliance with load level requirements under 40 CFR 60.53b(b).

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility with steam generation capability shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a steam flow meter or a feedwater flow meter; measure steam (or feedwater) flow in kilograms per hour (or pounds per hour) on a continuous basis; and record the output of the monitor. Steam (or feedwater) flow shall be calculated in 4-hour block arithmetic averages.

(ii) The method included in the "American Society of Mechanical Engineers Power Test Codes: Test Code for Steam Generating Units, Power Test Code 4.1-1964 (R1991)" section 4 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used for calculating the steam (or feedwater) flow required under paragraph (6)(i). The recommendations in "American Society of Mechanical Engineers Interim Supplement 19.5 on Instruments and Apparatus: Application, Part II of Fluid Meters, 6th edition (1971)," chapter 4 (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be followed for design, construction, installation, calibration, and use of nozzles and orifices except as specified in (iii).

(iii) Measurement devices such as flow nozzles and orifices are not required to be recalibrated after they are installed.

(iv) All signal conversion elements associated with steam (or feedwater flow) measurements must be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions before each dioxin/furan performance test, and at least once per year.

(7) To determine compliance with the maximum particulate matter control device temperature requirements under 40 CFR 60.53b(c), the owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a device for measuring on a continuous basis the temperature of the flue gas stream at the inlet to each particulate matter control device utilized by the affected facility. Temperature shall be calculated in 4-hour block arithmetic averages.

(8) The maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load shall be determined during the initial performance test for dioxins/furans and each subsequent performance test during which compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit specified in 40 CFR 60.52b(c) is achieved. The maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load shall be the highest 4-hour arithmetic average load achieved during four consecutive hours during the most recent test during which compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit was achieved.

(9) For each particulate matter control device employed

at the affected facility, the maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature shall be determined during the initial performance test for dioxins/furans and each subsequent performance test during which compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit specified in 40 CFR 60.52b(c) is achieved. The maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature shall be the highest 4-hour arithmetic average temperature achieved at the particulate matter control device inlet during four consecutive hours during the most recent test during which compliance with the dioxin/furan limit was achieved.

(10) At a minimum, valid continuous emission monitoring system hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in paragraphs (i) and (ii) for 75 percent of the operating hours per day for 90 percent of the operating days per calendar quarter that the affected facility is combusting municipal solid waste.

(i) At least two data points per hour shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.

(ii) At a minimum, each carbon monoxide 1-hour arithmetic average shall be corrected to 7 percent oxygen on an hourly basis using the 1-hour arithmetic average of the oxygen (or carbon dioxide) continuous emission monitoring system data.

(11) All valid continuous emission monitoring system data must be used in calculating the parameters specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(i) even if the minimum data requirements of paragraph (10) are not met. When carbon monoxide continuous emission data are not obtained because of continuous emission monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained using other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator or EPA Reference Method 10 to provide, as necessary, the minimum valid emission data.

(12) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests for the carbon monoxide continuous emission monitoring system shall be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in Appendix F of 40 CFR 60. {Permitting Note: CO and O_2 are monitored downstream of the combustor outlet at the fabric filter exit, as approved by EPA.} [40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(i)]

5. Emission Limitations and Standards

a. **Particulate Matter** The emission limit for particulate matter contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 27 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen. [40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(i) and PSD-FL-112(B)]

b. **Visible Emissions** The emission limit for opacity exhibited by the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 10 percent (6-minute average). [40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(iii) and PSD-FL-112(B)]

c. **Cadmium** The emission limit for cadmium contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 0.040 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen. [40 CFR 60.33b(a)(2)(i) and PSD-FL-112(B)]

d. **Mercury**

i. The emission limit for mercury contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 0.070 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter or 15 percent of the potential mercury emission concentration (85-percent reduction by weight), corrected to 7 percent oxygen, whichever is less stringent.
[40 CFR 60.33b(a)(3) and Rule 62-296.416(3)(b)1.b., F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-112(B)]

ii. Emissions Standards for Facilities Using Waste Separation.

The Department recognizes that reduction of mercury emissions from waste-to-energy facilities may be achieved by implementation of mercury waste separation programs. Such programs would require removal of objects containing mercury from the waste stream before the waste is used as a fuel.

iii. Facilities with sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride control equipment in place or under construction as of July 1, 1993, and which choose to control mercury emissions exclusively through the use of a waste separation program, shall submit a program plan to the Department by March 1, 1994, and shall comply with the following emissions limiting schedule.

(a) After July 1, 1995, mercury emissions shall not exceed 140 micrograms per dry standard cubic meter of flue gas, corrected to 7 percent O_2.

(b) After July 1, 1997, mercury emissions shall not exceed 70 micrograms per dry standard cubic meter of flue gas, corrected to 7 percent O_2.

(c) Beginning no later than July 1, 1994, facilities subject to Rule 62-296.416(3)(b)1., F.A.C., shall perform semiannual individual emissions unit mercury emissions tests. Facilities shall stagger the semiannual testing of individual emissions units such that at least one test is performed quarterly. All tests conducted after July 1, 1995, shall be used to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emissions limiting standards of Rule 62-296.416(3)(b)1., F.A.C. [Rule 62-296.416(3)(b), F.A.C.]

e. **Lead** The emission limit for lead contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 0.44 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
[40 CFR 60.33b(a)(4) and PSD-FL-112(B)]

d. **Sulfur Dioxide** The emission limit for sulfur dioxide contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 29 parts per million by volume or 25 percent of the potential sulfur dioxide emission concentration (75-percent reduction by weight or volume), corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis), whichever is less

stringent. Compliance with this emission limit is based on a 24-hour daily geometric mean.
[40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(i) and PSD-FL-112(B)]

f. Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the distillate fuel oil or natural gas for the auxiliary burner shall not exceed 0.3%, by weight. [PA-86-22]

g. **Hydrogen Chloride** The emission limit for hydrogen chloride contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 29 parts per million by volume or 5 percent of the potential hydrogen chloride emission concentration (95-percent reduction by weight or volume), corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis), whichever is less stringent.
[40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(ii) and PSD-FL-112(B)]

h. **Dioxins/Furans** The emission limit for dioxins/furans contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere that do not employ an electrostatic precipitator-based emission control system is 30 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass of tetra- through octa chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans), corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
[40 CFR 60.33b(c)(1)(ii) and PSD-FL-112(B)]

i. **Nitrogen Oxides** The emission limit for nitrogen oxides contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 205 parts per million by volume, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, dry basis. The permittee may request authorization from the Department to conduct nitrogen oxides emissions averaging pursuant to 40 CFR 60.33b.
[40 CFR 60.33b(d) and PSD-FL-112(B)]

j. **Carbon Monoxide** The emission limit for carbon monoxide contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 100 parts per million by volume, measured at the combustor outlet in conjunction with a measurement of oxygen concentration, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, dry basis. Calculated as an arithmetic average. Averaging time is a 4-hour block average. [40 CFR 60.34b(a) and PSD-FL-112(B)]

k. **Fugitive Ash Emissions**

i. On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8 of Subpart A), no owner or operator of an affected facility shall cause to be discharged to the atmosphere visible emissions of combustion ash from an ash conveying system (including conveyor transfer points) in excess of 5 percent of the observation period (i.e., 9 minutes per 3-hour period), as determined by EPA Reference Method 22 observations as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(k), except as provided in paragraphs ii and iii. See specific condition 6.p. below.

ii. The emission limit specified in paragraph (a) does not cover visible emissions discharged inside buildings or enclosures of ash conveying systems; however, the emission limit specified in paragraph i does cover visible emissions discharged to the atmosphere from buildings or enclosures of ash conveying systems (including conveyor transfer points) and the wet scrubber vent.

iii. The provisions of paragraph (a) do not apply during maintenance and repair of ash conveying systems.
[40 CFR 60.36b and 40 CFR 60.55b; and PSD-FL-112(B) & PSD-FL-112(C)]

l. **Beryllium** Stack emissions of beryllium from each unit shall not exceed 0.001 mg/dscm, corrected to 7% O_2. [PSD-FL-112(B)]

m. **Total Fluorides** Stack emissions of total fluorides from each unit shall not exceed 0.0040 lb/MMBtu. [PSD-FL-112(B)]

5. Excess Emissions

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

a. The opacity standards set forth in 40 CFR 60 shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard. [40 CFR 60.11(c)]

b. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 60.11(d)]

c. Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction. Except as provided by 40 CFR 60.56b, the standards under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, as incorporated in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C., apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. Duration of startup or shutdown periods are limited to 3 hours per occurrence, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.58b(a)(1)iii.

i The startup period commences when the affected facility begins the continuous burning of municipal solid waste and does not include any warm-up period when the affected facility is combusting fossil fuel or other nonmunicipal solid waste fuel, and no municipal solid waste is being fed to the combustor.

ii Continuous burning is the continuous, semi continuous, or batch feeding of municipal solid waste for purposes of waste disposal, energy

production, or providing heat to the combustion system in preparation for waste disposal or energy production. The use of municipal solid waste solely to provide thermal protection of the grate or hearth during the startup period when municipal solid waste is not being fed to the grate is not considered to be continuous burning. [40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(a)]

d. For the purpose of compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limits in 40 CFR 60.53b(a), if a loss of boiler water level control (e.g., loss of combustion air fan, induced draft fan, combustion grate bar failure) is determined to be a malfunction, the duration of the malfunction period is limited to 15 hours per occurrence. [40 CFR 60.58b(a)(1)iii]

e. Excess emissions indicated by the CEM systems shall be considered violations of the applicable opacity limit or operating emission limits (in ppm) for the purposes of this permit provided the data represents accurate emission levels and the CEMs do not exceed the calibration drift (as specified in the respective performance specification tests) on the day when initial and subsequent compliance is determined. The burden of proof to demonstrate that the data does not reflect accurate emission readings shall be the responsibility of the permittee. [PSD-FL-112]

f. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed three hours in any 24 hour period.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, authorized by Department on June 21, 2000]

g. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during start-up, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-112(B)]

h. Ash Handling Facilities:

The potential for dust generation by ash handling activities will be mitigated by quenching or conditioning the ash prior to loading in ash transport trucks. Ash handling facilities shall be primarily enclosed (including the proposed future metal recovery area), but the ash handling building shall have a wet scrubber installed to control PM emissions. Unprocessed refuse storage areas which must be open for operational purposes (e.g., tipping floor of the refuse bunker while trucks are entering and leaving) will be under negative air pressure. Residue from the grates, and grate siftings shall be discharged into the bottom as quenching system, and ash from the combustor/boiler and fabric filter hoppers shall be discharged into the flyash conditioning system during normal operations to minimize visible dust generation. The ash/residue in the Ash Handling Building shall remain sufficiently moist to minimize dust during storage and handling operations. Compliance with this condition shall be determined in accordance with Condition XIV.A.1.a.(1)(b). [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b),

F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.36b; 60.55b and 62-4-070(3) F.A.C.]

6. Compliance Tests Methods and Procedures

a. Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility and at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act, the owner or operator of such facility shall conduct performance test(s) and furnish the Administrator a written report of the results of such performance test(s).
[40 CFR 60.8(a)]

b. Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in each applicable subpart unless the Department (1) specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology, (2) approves the use of an equivalent method, (3) approves the use of an alternative method the results of which he has determined to be adequate for indicating whether a specific source is in compliance, (4) waives the requirement for performance tests because the owner or operator of a source has demonstrated by other means to the Department's satisfaction that the affected facility is in compliance with the standard, or (5) approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors. [40 CFR 60.8(b)]

c. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Department shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the Department such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.
[40 CFR 60.8(c)]

d. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide the Department at least 30 days prior notice of any performance test, except as specified under other subparts, to afford the Department the opportunity to have an observer present.
[40 CFR 60.8(d)]

e. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:

(1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility. This includes (i) constructing the air pollution control system such that volumetric flow rates and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by

applicable test methods and procedures and (ii) providing a stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests, as demonstrated by applicable test methods and procedures.

(2) Safe sampling platform(s).

(3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).

(4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

f. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart, each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances, beyond the owner or operator's control, compliance may, upon the Department's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.
[40 CFR 60.8(f)]

Particulate Matter and Opacity

g. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (11) shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limits for particulate matter and opacity.

(1) The EPA Reference Method 1 shall be used to select sampling site and number of traverse points.

(2) The EPA Reference Method 3, 3A or 3B, as applicable shall be used for gas analysis.

(3) The EPA Reference Method 5 shall be used for determining compliance with the particulate matter emission limit. The minimum sample volume shall be 1.7 cubic meters. The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sample train shall be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than 160 +14 ° C. An oxygen or carbon dioxide measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 5 run.

(4) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the particulate matter emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in paragraph 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).

(5) As specified under 40 CFR 60.8, all performance tests shall consist of three test runs. The average of the particulate matter emission concentrations from the three test runs is used to determine compliance.

(6) In accordance with paragraphs (7) and (11), EPA Reference Method 9 shall be used for determining compliance with the opacity limit except as provided under 40 CFR 60.11(e)

(7) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for particulate matter emissions and opacity as required under 40 CFR 60.8.

(8) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous opacity monitoring system for measuring opacity and shall follow the methods and procedures specified in paragraphs (8)(i) through (8)(iv).

(i) The output of the continuous opacity monitoring system shall be recorded on a 6-minute average basis.

(ii) The continuous opacity monitoring system shall be installed, evaluated and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13.

(iii) The continuous opacity monitoring system shall conform to Performance Specification 1 in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60.

(iv) The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of the initial startup of the municipal waste combustor unit, as specified under 40 CFR 60.8.

(9) Following the date that the initial performance test for particulate matter is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8 for an affected facility, the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test for particulate matter on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test).

(10) Following the date that the initial performance test for opacity is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8 for an affected facility, the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test for opacity on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test) using the test method specified in paragraph (6).
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(c)]

Cadmium, Lead and Mercury

h. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limits for cadmium, lead, and mercury.

(1) The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1)(i) through (1)(ix) shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limits for cadmium and lead.

(i) The EPA Reference Method 1 shall be used for determining the location and number of sampling points.

(ii) The EPA Reference Method 3, 3A or 3B, as applicable, shall be used for flue gas analysis.

(iii) The EPA Reference Method 29 shall be used for determining compliance with the cadmium and lead emission limits.

(iv) An oxygen or carbon dioxide measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 29 test run for cadmium and lead required under paragraph (1)(iii).

(v) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the cadmium or lead emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in paragraph 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).

(vi) All performance tests shall consist of a minimum of three test runs conducted under representative full load operating conditions. The average of the cadmium or lead emission concentrations from three test runs or more shall be used to determine compliance.

(vii) Following the date of the initial performance test or the date on which the initial performance test is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance test for compliance with the emission limits for cadmium and lead on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test).

(2) The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (2)(i) through (2)(xi) shall be used to determine compliance with the mercury emission limit.

(i) The EPA Reference Method 1 shall be used for determining the location and number of sampling points.

(ii) The EPA Reference Method 3, 3A or 3B, as applicable, shall be used for flue gas analysis.

(iii) The EPA Reference Method 29 shall be used to determine the mercury emission concentration. The minimum sample volume when using Method 29 for mercury shall be 1.7 cubic meters.

(iv) An oxygen (or carbon dioxide) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 29 test run for mercury required under paragraph (2)(iii).

(v) The percent reduction in the potential mercury emissions ($\%P_{Hg}$) is computed using equation 1:

$$\left[\%P_{HG}\right] = \left[\frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i}\right] X\ 100 \qquad \text{(equation 1)}$$

where:

$\%P_{HG}$ = percent reduction of the potential mercury emissions achieved.

E_i = potential mercury emission concentration measured at the control device inlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

E_o = controlled mercury emission concentration measured at the mercury control device outlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(vi) All performance tests shall consist of a minimum of three test runs conducted under representative full load operating conditions. The average of the mercury emission concentrations or percent reductions from three test runs or more is used to determine compliance.

(vii) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the mercury emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in paragraph 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).

(viii) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for mercury emissions as required under 40 CFR 60.8.

(ix) Following the date that the initial performance test for mercury is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance test for mercury emissions on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months from the previous performance test).

[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(d)]

i. Mercury Emissions Test Method and Procedures. All mercury emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following provisions.

(1) The test method for mercury shall be EPA Method 29 adopted in Rule 62-297, F.A.C.

(2)Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. [Rule 62-296.416(3)(d), F.A.C.]

j. Mercury emissions testing shall be conducted semiannually. Mercury stack tests shall be performed downstream of control devices or upstream and downstream of the control devices when determining compliance with the alternative removal requirement. [PSD-FL-112(B)]

Sulfur Dioxide

k. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (14) shall be used for determining compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission.

(1) The EPA Reference Method 19, section 4.3, shall be used to calculate the daily geometric average sulfur dioxide emission concentration.

(2) The EPA Reference Method 19, section 5.4, shall be used to determine the daily geometric average percent reduction in the potential sulfur dioxide emission concentration.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).

(4) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for sulfur dioxide emissions as required under 40 CFR 60.8. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limit (concentration or percent reduction) shall be determined by using the continuous emission monitoring system specified in paragraph (5) to measure sulfur dioxide and calculating a 24-hour daily geometric average emission concentration or a 24-hour daily geometric average percent reduction using EPA Reference Method 19, sections 4.3 and 5.4, as applicable.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system for measuring sulfur dioxide emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system.

(6) Following the date that the initial performance test for sulfur dioxide is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limit shall be determined based on the 24-hour daily geometric average of the hourly arithmetic average emission concentrations using continuous emission monitoring system outlet data if compliance is based on an emission concentration, or continuous emission monitoring system inlet and outlet data if compliance is based on a percent reduction.

(7) At a minimum, valid continuous monitoring system

hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in paragraphs (7)(i) and (7)(ii) for 75 percent of the operating hours per day for 90 percent of the operating days per calendar quarter that the affected facility is combusting municipal solid waste.

(i) At least two data points per hour shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.

(ii) Each sulfur dioxide 1-hour arithmetic average shall be corrected to 7 percent oxygen on an hourly basis using the 1-hour arithmetic average of the oxygen (or carbon dioxide) continuous emission monitoring system data.

(8) The 1-hour arithmetic averages required under paragraph (6) shall be expressed in parts per million corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis) and used to calculate the 24-hour daily geometric average emission concentrations and daily geometric average emission percent reductions. The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13(e)(2).

(9) All valid continuous emission monitoring system data shall be used in calculating average emission concentrations and percent reductions even if the minimum continuous emission monitoring system data requirements of paragraph (7) are not met.

(10) The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation and operation of the continuous emission monitoring system.

(11) The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of initial startup of the municipal waste combustor as specified under 40 CFR 60.8.

(12) The continuous emission monitoring system shall be operated according to Performance Specification 2 in 40 CFR 60 Appendix B.

(i) During each relative accuracy test run of the continuous emission monitoring system required by Performance Specification 2 in 40 CFR 60 Appendix B, sulfur dioxide and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and the test methods specified in paragraphs (A) and (B).

(A) For sulfur dioxide, EPA Reference Method 6, 6A or 6C shall be used.

(B) For oxygen (or carbon dioxide), EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, as applicable shall be used.

(ii) The span value of the continuous emissions monitoring system at the inlet to the sulfur dioxide control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential sulfur dioxide emissions of the municipal waste combustor unit. The span value of the continuous emission monitoring system at the outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential sulfur dioxide emissions of the municipal waste combustor unit.

(13) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in Appendix F of 40 CFR 60.

(14) When sulfur dioxide emissions data are not obtained because of continuous emission monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained by using other monitoring systems as approved by the Department or EPA Reference Method 19 to provide, as necessary, valid emissions data for a minimum of 75 percent of the hours per day that the affected facility is operated and combusting municipal solid waste for 90 percent of the days per calendar quarter that the affected facility is operated and combusting municipal solid waste.
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(e)]

Hydrogen Chloride

l. HCl stack tests upstream and downstream of the control device(s) shall be conducted to calculate percent control to demonstrate compliance with the alternate removal limit. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (8) shall be used for determining compliance with the hydrogen chloride emission limit.

(1) The EPA Reference Method 26 or 26A, as applicable, shall be used to determine the hydrogen chloride emission concentration. The minimum sampling time for Method 26 shall be 1 hour.

(2) An oxygen (or carbon dioxide) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 26 test run for hydrogen chloride required by paragraph (1).

(3) The percent reduction in potential hydrogen chloride emissions (% P_{HCl}) is computed using equation 2:

$$\left[\%P_{HCl}\right] = \left[\frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i}\right] X\ 100 \qquad \text{(equation 2)}$$

where:

$\%P_{HCl}$=percent reduction of the potential hydrogen chloride emissions achieved.

E_i=potential hydrogen chloride emission concentration measured at the control device inlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

E_o=controlled hydrogen chloride emission concentration measured at the control device outlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(4) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the hydrogen chloride emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).

(5) As specified under 40 CFR 60.8, all performance tests shall consist of three test runs. The average of the hydrogen chloride emission concentrations or percent reductions from the three test runs is used to determine compliance.

(6) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for hydrogen chloride as required under 40 CFR 60.8.

(7) Following the date that the initial performance test for hydrogen chloride is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance test for hydrogen chloride emissions on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test).
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(f)]

Dioxin/Furan

m. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (9) shall be used to determine compliance with the limits for dioxin/furan emissions.

(1) The EPA Reference Method 1 shall be used for determining the location and number of sampling points.

(2) The EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, as applicable, shall be used for flue gas analysis.

(3) The EPA Reference Method 23 shall be used for determining the dioxin/furan emission concentration.

(i) The minimum sample time shall be 4 hours per test run.

(ii) An oxygen (or carbon dioxide) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 23 test run for dioxins/furans.

(4) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for dioxin/furan emissions in accordance with paragraph (3), as required under 40 CFR 60.8.

(5) Following the date that the initial performance test for dioxins/furans is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct performance tests for dioxin/furan emissions in accordance with paragraph (3), according to one of the schedules specified in paragraphs (i) through (ii).

(i) For affected facilities, performance tests shall be conducted on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test.)

(ii) Where all performance tests over a 2-year period indicate that dioxin/furan emissions are less than or equal to 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen, for all affected facilities located within a municipal waste combustor plant, the owner or operator of the municipal waste combustor plant may elect to conduct annual performance tests for one affected facility (i.e., unit) per year at the municipal waste combustor plant. At a minimum, a performance test for dioxin/furan emissions shall be conducted annually (no more than 12 months following the previous performance test) for one affected facility at the municipal waste combustor plant. Each year a different affected facility at the municipal waste combustor plant shall be tested, and the affected facilities at the plant shall be tested in sequence (e.g., Unit 1, Unit 2, Unit 3, as applicable). If each annual performance test continues to indicate a dioxin/furan emission level less than or equal to 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen, the owner or operator may continue conducting a performance test on only one affected facility per year. If any annual performance test indicates a dioxin/furan emission level greater than 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen, performance tests thereafter shall be conducted annually on all affected facilities at the plant until and unless all annual performance tests for all affected facilities at the plant over a 2-year period indicate a dioxin/furan emission level less than or equal to 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(6) The owner or operator of an affected facility that selects to follow the performance testing schedule specified in paragraph (5)(iii) shall follow the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60 60.59b(g)(4) for reporting the selection of this schedule.

(7) The owner or operator of an affected facility where

activated carbon is used to comply with the dioxin/furan emission limits specified in 40 CFR 60.52b(c) or the dioxin/furan emission level specified in paragraph (5)(iii) shall follow the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(m) for measuring and calculating the carbon usage rate.

(8) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).

(9) As specified under 40 CFR 60.8, all performance tests shall consist of three test runs. The average of the dioxin/furan emission concentrations from the three test runs is used to determine compliance.
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(g)]

Nitrogen Oxides

n. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (12) shall be used to determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limit for affected facilities under 40 CFR 60.52b(d).

(1) The EPA Reference Method 19, section 4.1, shall be used for determining the daily arithmetic average nitrogen oxides emission concentration.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the nitrogen oxides limit shall conduct an initial performance test for nitrogen oxides as required under 40 CFR 60.8. Compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limit shall be determined by using the continuous emission monitoring system specified in paragraph (4) for measuring nitrogen oxides and calculating a 24-hour daily arithmetic average emission concentration using EPA Reference Method 19, section 4.1.

(4) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the nitrogen oxides emission shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system for measuring nitrogen oxides discharged to the atmosphere, and record the output of the system.

(5) Following the date that the initial performance test for nitrogen oxides is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, compliance with the emission limit for nitrogen oxides shall be determined based on the

24-hour daily arithmetic average of the hourly emission concentrations using continuous emission monitoring system outlet data.

(6) At a minimum, valid continuous emission monitoring system hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in paragraphs (i) and (ii) for 75 percent of the operating hours per day for 90 percent of the operating days per calendar quarter that the affected facility is combusting municipal solid waste.

(i) At least 2 data points per hour shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.

(ii) Each nitrogen oxides 1-hour arithmetic average shall be corrected to 7 percent oxygen on an hourly basis using the 1-hour arithmetic average of the oxygen (or carbon dioxide) continuous emission monitoring system data.

(7) The 1-hour arithmetic averages required by paragraph (5) shall be expressed in parts per million by volume (dry basis) and used to calculate the 24-hour daily arithmetic average concentrations. The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13(e)(2).

(8) All valid continuous emission monitoring system data must be used in calculating emission averages even if the minimum continuous emission monitoring system data requirements of paragraph (6) are not met.

(9) The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous emission monitoring system. The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of initial startup of the municipal waste combustor unit, as specified under 40 CFR 60.8.

(10) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall operate the continuous emission monitoring system according to Performance Specification 2 in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 and shall follow the procedures and methods specified in paragraphs(i) and (ii).

(i) During each relative accuracy test run of the continuous emission monitoring system required by Performance Specification 2 of Appendix B of 40 CFR 60, nitrogen oxides and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and the test methods specified in paragraphs(A) and (B).

(A) For nitrogen oxides, EPA Reference Method 7, 7A, 7C, 7D or 7E shall be used.

(B) For oxygen (or carbon dioxide), EPA Reference Method 3, 3A or 3B, as applicable shall be used.

(ii) The span value of the continuous emission monitoring system shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential

nitrogen oxide emissions of the municipal waste combustor unit.

(11) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in Appendix F of 40 CFR 60.

(12) When nitrogen oxides continuous emissions data are not obtained because of continuous emission monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained using other monitoring systems as approved by the Department or EPA Reference Method 19 to provide, as necessary, valid emissions data for a minimum of 75 percent of the hours per day for 90 percent of the days per calendar quarter the unit is operated and combusting municipal solid waste.

[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(h)]

Carbon Monoxide

o. See specific condition XIV.A.4.c. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Fugitive Ash

p. The procedures specified in paragraphs (1) through (4) shall be used for determining compliance with the fugitive ash emission limit under 40 CFR 60.55b.

(1) The EPA Reference Method 22 shall be used for determining compliance with the fugitive ash emission limit under 40 CFR 60.55b. The minimum observation time shall be a series of three 1-hour observations. The observation period shall include times when the facility is transferring ash from the municipal waste combustor unit to the area where ash is stored or loaded into containers or trucks.

(2) The average duration of visible emissions per hour shall be calculated from the three 1-hour observations. The average shall be used to determine compliance with 40 CFR 60.55b.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for fugitive ash emissions as required under 40 CFR 60.8.

(4) Following the date that the initial performance test for fugitive ash emissions is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8 for an affected facility, the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test for fugitive ash emissions on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test). [40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(k)]

Beryllium

q. The test method for beryllium emissions shall be EPA Method 29, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. One sample shall constitute one test run. [PSD-FL-112(B)]

Total Fluoride

r. The test method for total fluoride emissions shall be EPA Method 13A, 13B, or modified Method 5 for fluorides, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. One sample shall constitute one test run. [PSD-FL-112(B); and, PA 86-22]

s. **Required Number of Test Runs**. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards. [Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

t. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity. [Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

u. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule. [Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

v. Applicable Test Procedures

i. Required Sampling Time.

1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.

2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

(a) For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.

(b) The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.

(c) The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.

ii. Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet. (See specific conditions 6.g. and 6.h.)

iii. Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.

iv. Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with 62- 297.310, F.A.C.

v. Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA

Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube. [Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

v. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit. [Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

w. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

i. General Compliance Testing. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

(a) Did not operate; or

(b) In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

ii. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:

(a) Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;

(b) Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and

(c) Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

iii. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for

a total of more than 400 hours.

9. The owner or operator shall notify the DEP Southeast District Office, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

iv. Special Compliance Tests. When the DEP Southeast District Office, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the DEP Southeast District Office.

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

7. ~~(3)~~ Continuous Emission Monitoring Program

a. For the purposes of 40 CFR 60.13, all continuous monitoring systems (CMS) required under applicable subparts shall be subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.13 upon promulgation of performance specifications for continuous monitoring systems under Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 and, if the continuous monitoring system is used to demonstrate compliance with emission limits on a continuous basis, Appendix F of 40 CFR 60, unless otherwise specified in an applicable subpart or by the Administrator. Appendix F is applicable December 4, 1987. [40 CFR 60.13(a)]

b. If the owner or operator of an affected facility elects to submit continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data for compliance with the opacity standard as provided under 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5), he shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS as specified in Performance Specification 1, Appendix B, of 40 CFR 60 before the performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Otherwise, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS or continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 or within 30 days thereafter in accordance with the applicable performance specification in Appendix B of

40 CFR 60. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct COMS or CEMS performance evaluations at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act.

(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS to determine opacity compliance during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8, and as described in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5), shall furnish the Administrator two or, upon request, more copies of a written report of the results of the COMS performance evaluation described in 40 CFR 60.13(c) at least 10 days before the performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. [40 CFR 60.13(c)(1)]

c. (1) Owners and operators of all continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) installed in accordance with the provisions of this part shall check the zero (or low-level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (50 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts at least once daily in accordance with a written procedure. The zero and span shall, as a minimum, be adjusted whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specifications in Appendix B. The system must allow the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified, whenever specified. For continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions, the optical surfaces exposed to the effluent gases shall be cleaned prior to performing the zero and span drift adjustments except that for systems using automatic zero adjustments. The optical surfaces shall be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation exceeds 4 percent opacity.

(2) Unless otherwise approved by the Department, the following procedures shall be followed for continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions. Minimum procedures shall include a method for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale (span) opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related technique to produce a known obscuration of the light beam. Such procedures shall provide a system check of the analyzer internal optical surfaces and all electronic circuitry including the lamp and photo detector assembly. [40 CFR 60.13(d)(1) and (2)]

d. Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under 40 CFR 60.13(d), all continuous monitoring systems (CMS) shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:

(1) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring opacity of emissions shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(2) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring emissions, except opacity, shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive

15-minute period.
[40 CFR 60.13(e)(1) and (2)]

e. All continuous monitoring systems (CMS) or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the affected facility are obtained. Additional procedures for location of continuous monitoring systems contained in the applicable Performance Specifications of Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 shall be used. [40 CFR 60.13(f)]

f. When the effluents from a single affected facility or two or more affected facilities subject to the same emission standards are combined before being released to the atmosphere, the owner or operator may install applicable continuous monitoring systems (CMS) on each effluent or on the combined effluent. When the affected facilities are not subject to the same emission standards, separate continuous monitoring systems shall be installed on each effluent. When the effluent from one affected facility is released to the atmosphere through more than one point, the owner or operator shall install an applicable continuous monitoring system on each separate effluent unless the installation of fewer systems is approved by the Administrator. When more than one continuous monitoring system is used to measure the emissions from one affected facility (e.g., multiple breechings, multiple outlets), the owner or operator shall report the results as required from each continuous monitoring system.
[40 CFR 60.13(g)]

g. Owners or operators of all continuous monitoring systems for measurement of opacity shall reduce all data to 6-minute averages and for continuous monitoring systems other than opacity to 1-hour averages for time periods as defined in 40 CFR 60.2. Six-minute opacity averages shall be calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. For continuous monitoring systems other than opacity, 1-hour averages shall be computed from four or more data points equally spaced over each 1-hour period. Data recorded during periods of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages computed under this paragraph. An arithmetic or integrated average of all data may be used. The data may be recorded in reduced or non reduced form (e.g., ppm pollutant and percent O_2 or ng/J of pollutant). All excess emissions shall be converted into units of the standard using the applicable conversion procedures specified in subparts. After conversion into units of the standard, the data may be rounded to the same number of significant digits as used in the applicable subparts to specify the emission limit (e.g., rounded to the nearest 1 percent opacity). [40 CFR 60.13(h)]

h. Determination of Process Variables.

(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with

emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.

(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value. [Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

CEM for Oxygen or Carbon Dioxide

i. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous emission monitoring system and record the output of the system for measuring the oxygen or carbon dioxide content of the flue gas at each location where carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides emissions are monitored and shall comply with the test procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (7).

(1) The span value of the oxygen (or carbon dioxide) monitor shall be 25 percent oxygen (or carbon dioxide).

(2) The monitor shall be installed, evaluated, and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13.

(3) The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of initial startup of the affected facility, as specified under 40 CFR 60.8.

(4) The monitor shall conform to Performance Specification 3 in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60, except for section 2.3 (relative accuracy requirement).

(5) The quality assurance procedures of Appendix F of 40 CFR 60, except for section 5.1.1 (relative accuracy test audit), shall apply to the monitor.

(6) If carbon dioxide is selected for use in diluent corrections, the relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels shall be established during the initial performance test according to the procedures and methods specified in paragraphs(i) through(iv). This relationship may be reestablished during performance compliance tests.

(i) The fuel factor equation in Method 3B shall be used to determine the relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide at a sampling location. Method 3, 3A or 3B, as applicable, shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration at the same location as the carbon dioxide monitor.

(ii) Samples shall be taken for at least 30 minutes in each hour.

(iii) Each sample shall represent a 1-hour average.

(iv) A minimum of three runs shall be performed.

(7) The relationship between carbon dioxide and oxygen concentrations that is established in accordance with paragraph (6) shall be submitted to the EPA Administrator as part of the initial performance test report and, if applicable, as part of the annual test report if the relationship is reestablished during the annual performance test.
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(b)]

8. The Permittee shall install, continuously operate, and maintain the following continuous monitoring systems for each boiler exhaust stack:

a. Continuous emission monitoring (CEM) systems to measure stack gas opacity and SO_2, O_2, CO, and NOx concentrations for each unit. Continuous monitors for SO_2 shall be installed after the acid gas control device for each unit. The systems shall meet the EPA monitoring performance specifications of 40 CFR 60.13 and 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, during initial compliance testing and annually thereafter. Additionally CEMs shall meet the quality control requirements of 40 CFR 60, Appendix F.

b. CEM data recorded during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall be reported but excluded from compliance averaging periods for CO, NOx, and opacity.

c. CEM data recorded during periods of startup and shutdown shall be excluded from compliance averaging periods for SO_2.

d. CEM data recorded during periods of acid gas control device malfunctions shall be excluded from compliance averaging periods for SO_2 provided that the preceding thirty day period, which ends on the last day of malfunction period, meets an average SO_2 emission limit equal to the SO_2 limit specified in conditions IV.A.1. CEM data must be available for 90% of the operating time for this exemption to apply. A malfunction as used in this certification means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions.

e. An excess emissions report shall be submitted to the DEP Southeast District Office and EPA Region 4 on a quarterly basis in accordance with

Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.7 EPA for every calendar quarter. The report shall include the following:

(1) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with 40(CFR 60.13(h), any conversion factors used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each period of excess emissions (60.6(c)(1)).

(2) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the furnace boiler system. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known) and the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted shall also be reported (60.6(c)(2)).

(3) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments (60.6(c)(3)).

(4) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous emission monitoring system has not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report (60.6(c)(4)).

(5) The permittee shall maintain a file of all measurements, including continuous emission monitoring systems performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring systems or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and all other information required by these Conditions of Certification recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection (60.6(d).

(6) Excess emissions shall be defined as any applicable period during which the average emissions of CO, NOx and/or SO_2, as measured by the CEMs, exceeds the CO, NOx and/or SO_2 maximum emission limit (in ppm) set for each pollutant in Condition XIV.A.5. above.

e. Excess emissions indicated by the CEM systems shall be considered violations of the applicable opacity limit or operating emission limits (in ppm) for the purposes of this certification provided the data represents accurate emission levels and the CEMs do not exceed the calibration drift (as specified in the respective performance specification tests) on the day when initial and subsequent compliance is determined. The burden of proof to demonstrate that the data does not reflect accurate emission readings shall be the responsibility of the permittee.

f. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during start-up or shutdown shall be prohibited.

g. The Permittee shall provide sampling ports in the air pollution control equipment outlet duct or stack and shall provide access to the sampling

ports in accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Drawings of testing facilities including sampling port locations as required by Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department for approval at least ninety (90) days prior to construction of the sampling ports and stack.

h. The Permittee shall have a sampling test of the emissions performed by a commercial testing firm within sixty (60) days after achieving the maximum rate at which the boilers will be operated but not later than 180 days after the start of operation of the boilers and annually from the date of testing thereafter. Thirty days' prior notice of the initial sampling test shall be provided to the Southeast District Office and to the Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection (BCDPEP). Fifteen days' prior notice shall subsequently be provided for annual sampling tests.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

9. a. A copy of the results of the compliance tests shall be submitted within forty-five days of testing to the DEP Bureau of Air Regulation, New Source Review Section, MS 5505, Twin Towers Office Building, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, to the DEP Southeast District Office 400 North Congress Avenue, West Palm Beach, Florida 33416-5425, and to the Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection, Air Quality Division, 218 Southwest First Avenue, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33301.

b. Continuous emissions monitoring data shall be reported to the DEP Southeast District, Broward County offices and EPA Region IV on a quarterly basis in accordance with Rile 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.7. The EPA address for submitting reports is: Chief, Air Radiation Technology Branch, U.S. EPA-Region IV, 61 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30303. [PSD-FL-112(B)]

c. Excess emissions monitoring for opacity, CO, NOx, and SO_2 shall be reported to DEP's Southeast District Office and to the BCDPEP on a quarterly basis in accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR, Part 60, Subsection 60.7.

d. Notice of anticipated and actual start-up dates of each incinerator boiler shall be submitted to the DEP Southeast District Office and to the BCDPEP.

10. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall furnish the Administrator written notification as follows: A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in 40 CFR 60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days, or as soon as practicable, before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the

expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice. [40 CFR 60.7(a)(4)]

11. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or, any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.
[40 CFR 60.7(b)]

12. The summary report form shall contain the information and be in the format shown in Figure 1 (attached) unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. One summary report form shall be submitted for each pollutant monitored at each affected facility.

a. If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is less than 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period and CMS downtime for the reporting period is less than 5 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report form shall be submitted and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) need not be submitted unless requested by the Administrator.

b. If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is 1 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period or the total CMS downtime for the reporting period is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the summary report form and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) shall both be submitted. [40 CFR 60.7(d)(1) and (2)]

13. a. Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c), an owner or operator who is required by an applicable subpart to submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports (and summary reports) on a quarterly (or more frequent) basis may reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard to semiannual if the following conditions are met:

i. For 1 full year (e.g., 4 quarterly or 12 monthly reporting periods) the affected facility's excess emissions and monitoring systems reports submitted to comply with a standard under this part continually demonstrate that the facility is in compliance with the applicable standard;

ii The owner or operator continues to comply with all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, and the applicable standard; and

(iii) The Administrator does not object to a reduced frequency of reporting for the affected facility, as provided in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(2).

b. The frequency of reporting of excess emissions and

monitoring systems performance (and summary) reports may be reduced only after the owner or operator notifies the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to make such a change and the Administrator does not object to the intended change. In deciding whether to approve a reduced frequency of reporting, the Administrator may review information concerning the source's entire previous performance history during the required recordkeeping period prior to the intended change, including performance test results, monitoring data, and evaluations of an owner or operator's conformance with operation and maintenance requirements. Such information may be used by the Administrator to make a judgment about the source's potential for noncompliance in the future. If the Administrator disapproves the owner or operator's request to reduce the frequency of reporting, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing within 45 days after receiving notice of the owner or operator's intention. The notification from the Administrator to the owner or operator will specify the grounds on which the disapproval is based. In the absence of a notice of disapproval within 45 days, approval is automatically granted.

c. As soon as monitoring data indicate that the affected facility is not in compliance with any emission limitation or operating parameter specified in the applicable standard, the frequency of reporting shall revert to the frequency specified in the applicable standard, and the owner or operator shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (and summary report, if required) at the next appropriate reporting period following the noncomplying event. After demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for another full year, the owner or operator may again request approval from the Administrator to reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard as provided for in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(1) and (e)(2). [40 CFR 60.7(e)(1), (2), and (3)]

14. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall maintain a file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and, all other information required by 40 CFR 60 recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least **5 (five)** years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records. [40 CFR 60.7(f); Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

15. Notification of Construction or Reconstruction. The owner or operator of an affected facility with a capacity to combust greater than 250 tons per day shall submit a notification of construction, which includes the information specified in paragraphs a. through d.

a. Intent to construct.

b. Planned initial startup date.

c. The types of fuels that the owner or operator plans to

combust in the affected facility.

d. The municipal waste combustor unit capacity and supporting capacity calculations prepared in accordance with 40 CFR 60.58b(j).
[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(b)]

16. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the standards under 40 CFR. 60.53b, 60.54b and 60.55b shall maintain records of the information specified in paragraphs a. through j., as applicable, for each affected facility for a period of at least 5 years.

a. The calendar date of each record.

b. The emission concentrations and parameters measured using continuous monitoring systems as specified under paragraphs (i) and (ii).

(i) The measurements specified in paragraphs (A) through (D) shall be recorded and be available for submittal to the Administrator or review onsite by an inspector.

(A) All 6-minute average opacity levels as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(c).

(B) All 1-hour average sulfur dioxide emission concentrations as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(e).

(C) All 1-hour average nitrogen oxides emission concentrations as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(h).

(D) All 1-hour average carbon monoxide emission concentrations, municipal waste combustor unit load measurements, and particulate matter control device inlet temperatures as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(i).

(ii) The average concentrations and percent reductions, as applicable, specified in paragraphs (2)(ii)(A) through (2)(ii)(D) shall be computed and recorded, and shall be available for submittal to the Administrator or review on-site by an inspector.

(A) All 24-hour daily geometric average sulfur dioxide emission concentrations and all 24-hour daily geometric average percent reductions in sulfur dioxide emissions as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(e).

(B) All 24-hour daily arithmetic average nitrogen oxides emission concentrations as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(h).

(C) All 4-hour block or 24-hour daily arithmetic

average carbon monoxide emission concentrations, as applicable, as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(i).

(D) All 4-hour block arithmetic average municipal waste combustor unit load levels and particulate matter control device inlet temperatures as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(i).

c. Identification of the calendar dates when any of the average emission concentrations, percent reductions, or operating parameters recorded under paragraphs (2)(ii)(A) through (2)(ii)(D), or the opacity levels recorded under paragraph (2)(i)(A) are above the applicable limits, with reasons for such exceedances and a description of corrective actions taken.

d. Identification of the calendar dates for which the minimum number of hours of any of the data specified in paragraphs (i) through (v) have not been obtained including reasons for not obtaining sufficient data and a description of corrective actions taken.

i. Sulfur dioxide emissions data;

ii. Nitrogen oxides emissions data;

iii. Carbon monoxide emissions data;

iv. Municipal waste combustor unit load data; and

v. Particulate matter control device temperature data.

e. Identification of each occurrence that sulfur dioxide emissions data, nitrogen oxides emissions data (large municipal waste combustors only), or operational data (i.e., carbon monoxide emissions, unit load, and particulate matter control device temperature) have been excluded from the calculation of average emission concentrations or parameters, and the reasons for excluding the data.

f. The results of daily drift tests and quarterly accuracy determinations for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide continuous emission monitoring systems, as required under Appendix F of 40 CFR 60, procedure 1.

g. The test reports documenting the results of the initial performance test and all annual performance tests listed in paragraphs (i) and (ii) shall be recorded along with supporting calculations.

i. The results of the initial performance test and all annual performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the particulate matter, opacity, cadmium, lead, mercury, dioxins/furans, hydrogen chloride, and fugitive ash emission limits.

ii. For the initial dioxin/furan performance test and all subsequent dioxin/furan performance tests recorded under paragraph (9)(i), the maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load and maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature (for each particulate matter control device).

h. The records specified in paragraphs (i) through (iii).

i. Records showing the names of the municipal waste combustor chief facility operator, shift supervisors, and control room operators who have been provisionally certified by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers or an equivalent State-approved certification program as required by 40 CFR 60.54b(a) including the dates of initial and renewal certifications and documentation of current certification.

ii. Records showing the names of the municipal waste combustor chief facility operator, shift supervisors, and control room operators who have been fully certified by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers or an equivalent State-approved certification program as required by 40 CFR 60.54b(b) including the dates of initial and renewal certifications and documentation of current certification.

iii. Records showing the names of the municipal waste combustor chief facility operator, shift supervisors, and control room operators who have completed the EPA municipal waste combustor operator training course or a State-approved equivalent course as required by 40 CFR 60.54b(d) including documentation of training completion.

i. Records showing the names of persons who have completed a review of the operating manual as required by 40 CFR 60.54b(f) including the date of the initial review and subsequent annual reviews.

j. For affected facilities that apply activated carbon for mercury or dioxin/furan control, identification of the calendar dates when the average carbon mass feed rates recorded under g. were less than either of the hourly carbon feed rates estimated during performance tests for mercury or dioxin/furan emissions and recorded under paragraph g, with reasons for such feed rates and a description of corrective actions taken. [40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(d)]

17. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit the information specified in paragraphs a. through d. in the initial performance test report.

a. The initial performance test data as recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(2)(ii)(A) through (d)(2)(ii)(D) for the initial performance test for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load level, and

particulate matter control device inlet temperature.

b. The test report documenting the initial performance test recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(9) for particulate matter, opacity, cadmium, lead, mercury, dioxins/furans, hydrogen chloride, and fugitive ash emissions.

c. The performance evaluation of the continuous emission monitoring system using the applicable performance specifications in Appendix B of this part.

d. The maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load and maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device inlet temperature(s) established during the initial dioxin/furan performance test as recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(9).
[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(f)]

18. Following the first year of municipal combustor operation, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit an annual report including the information specified in paragraphs a. through d., as applicable, no later than February 1 of each year following the calendar year in which the data were collected (once the unit is subject to permitting requirements under Title V of the Act, the owner or operator of an affected facility must submit these reports semiannually).

a. A summary of data collected for all pollutants and parameters regulated under this subpart, which includes the information specified in paragraphs i. through v.

i. A list of the particulate matter, opacity, cadmium, lead, mercury, dioxins/furans, hydrogen chloride, and fugitive ash emission levels achieved during the performance tests recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b (d)(9).

ii. A list of the highest emission level recorded for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load level, and particulate matter control device inlet temperature based on the data recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(2)(ii)(A) through (d)(2)(ii)(D).

iii. List the highest opacity level measured, based on the data recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(2)(i)(A).

iv. The total number of days that the minimum number of hours of data for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load, and particulate matter control device temperature data were not obtained based on the data recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(6).

v. The total number of hours that data for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load, and particulate

matter control device temperature were excluded from the calculation of average emission concentrations or parameters based on the data recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(7).

b. The summary of data reported under paragraph (1) shall also provide the types of data specified in paragraphs (1)(i) through (1)(vi) for the calendar year preceding the year being reported, in order to provide the Administrator with a summary of the performance of the affected facility over a 2-year period.

c. The summary of data including the information specified in paragraphs a. and b. shall highlight any emission or parameter levels that did not achieve the emission or parameter limits specified under this subpart.

d. A notification of intent to begin the reduced dioxin/furan performance testing schedule specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(g)(5)(iii) during the following calendar year. [40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(g)]

19. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit a semiannual report that includes the information specified in paragraphs a. through f. for any recorded pollutant or parameter that does not comply with the pollutant or parameter limit specified under this subpart, according to the schedule specified under paragraph f.

a. The semiannual report shall include information recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(3) for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load level, particulate matter control device inlet temperature, and opacity.

b. For each date recorded as required by 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(3) and reported as required by paragraph a., the semiannual report shall include the sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load level, particulate matter control device inlet temperature, or opacity data, as applicable, recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(2)(ii)(A) through (d)(2)(ii)(D) and (d)(2)(i)(A), as applicable.

c. If the test reports recorded under 40 CFR 56.59b(d)(9) document any particulate matter, opacity, cadmium, lead, mercury, dioxins/furans, hydrogen chloride, and fugitive ash emission levels that were above the applicable pollutant limits, the semiannual report shall include a copy of the test report documenting the emission levels and the corrective actions taken.

d. The semiannual report shall include the information recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(15) for the carbon injection system operating parameter(s) that are the primary indicator(s) of carbon mass feed rate.

e. For each operating date reported as required by paragraph

(4), the semiannual report shall include the carbon feed rate data recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(4)(iii).

f. Semiannual reports required by this condition shall be submitted according to the schedule specified in paragraphs i. and ii.

i. If the data reported in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (5) were collected during the first calendar half, then the report shall be submitted by August 1 following the first calendar half.

ii. If the data reported in accordance with paragraphs a. through e. were collected during the second calendar half, then the report shall be submitted by February 1 following the second calendar half. [40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(h)]

20. All reports specified under 40 CFR 60.59b(a), (b), (c), (f), (g), (h) and (i) shall be submitted as a paper copy, postmarked on or before the submittal dates specified under these paragraphs, and maintained onsite as a paper copy for a period of 5 years.
[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(j)]

21. All records specified under 40 CFR 60.59b(d) and (e) shall be maintained onsite in either paper copy or computer-readable format, unless an alternative format is approved by the Administrator. [40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(k)]

22. If the owner or operator of an affected facility would prefer a different annual or semiannual date for submitting the periodic reports required by 40 CFR 60.59b(g), (h) and (i), then the dates may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator according to the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.19(c) of Subpart A of 40 CFR 60. [40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(l)]

23. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the DEP Southeast District Office in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the DEP Southeast District Office. Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

24. Submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standard for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

25. Test Reports.

a. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the DEP Southeast District Office on the results of each such test.

b. The required test report shall be filed with the DEP Southeast District Office as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.

c. The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the DEP Southeast District Office to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

i. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.

ii. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.

iii. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.

iv. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.

v. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.

vi. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.

vii. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.

viii. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.

ix. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.

x. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.

xi. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.

xii. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.

xiii. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.

xiv. Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.

xv. Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.

xvi. Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.

xvii. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.

xviii. All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.

xix. The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.

xx. The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.

xxi. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

26. Monthly records shall be maintained of the amount of natural gas and distillate fuel oil used by the auxiliary burners of each MSW unit, the equivalent heat input from natural gas and distillate fuel oil (calculated using the heat value for natural

gas/fuel oil provided by the natural gas/fuel oil supplier), and the distillate fuel oil sulfur content (provided by fuel oil supplier). On an annual basis (no later than 30 days after the end of the calendar year), a demonstration must be performed based on the monthly records showing that the capacity factor for natural gas and distillate fuel oil for each unit was 10% or less. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

27. Charging Rate Monitoring. The daily solid waste charging rate and hours of operation shall be determined and recorded for each MWC unit. The daily charging rate shall be determined each month on an average daily basis for each MWC unit using the Facility's truck scale weight data, refuse pit inventory and MWC operating data for the preceding calendar month. Monthly truck scale weight records on the weight of solid waste received and processed at the Facility and refuse pit inventory shall be used to determine the amount of solid waste charged during the preceding calendar month on an average daily basis. The MWC load level measurements or other operating data shall be used to determine the number of operating hours per MWC unit for each day during the preceding calendar month.
[40 CFR 60.53(a); and, PSD-FL-112(B)]

28. Segregated Solid Waste Record Keeping. The following records shall be made and kept to demonstrate compliance with the segregated non-MSW percentage limitations of specific condition XIV.A.3.a.

a. Each segregated load of non-MSW materials, that is subject to the percentage weight limitation of specific condition XIV.A.3.a., which is received for processing shall be documented as to waste description and weight. The weight of all waste materials received for processing shall be measured using the facility truck scale and recorded.

b. Each day the total weight of segregated tires received shall be computed, and the daily total shall be added to the sum of the daily totals from the previous 29 days. The resultant 30 day total weight of tires shall be divided by the total weight of all waste materials received in the same 30 day period, and the resultant number shall be multiplied by 100 to express the ratio in percentage terms. The percentage computed shall be compared to the 3% limitation.

c. Each day the total weight of segregated non-MSW materials received that are subject to the 5% restriction shall be computed, and the daily total shall be added to the sum of the daily totals from the previous 29 days. The resultant 30 day total weight of segregated non-MSW materials shall be divided by the total weight of all waste materials received in the same 30 day period, and the resultant number shall be multiplied by 100 to express the ratio in percentage terms. The percentage computed shall be compared to the 5% limitation. [PSD-FL-112(B)]

This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description: Material Handling Systems and Treatment

	Operations
-004	236 Ton Lime Silo
-005	Ash Handling System
-006	Wet Scrubber in Ash Handling Building

B. Emissions unit –004

A 236 ton capacity silo for storage of pebble lime. It is part of the spray dry absorber (SDA) system used for control of acid gases and sulfur dioxide emissions from the municipal waste combustion units. A supply truck pneumatically transfers pebble lime to the silo through a fill line. A Wheelabrator Air Pollution Control Jet III baghouse (Model No. 1016, BA-108) is used to control particulate matter emissions during silo filling. The baghouse parameters are as follows: stack height = 102 feet; exit dimensions (rectangular vent) = 2.67 x 1 feet; exit temperature = 40-100 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 1,500 acfm. The initial startup date of the silo was April 21, 1991.

C. Emissions unit –005 is the Ash Handling System.

It receives fly ash and spray dryer reaction products (calcium sulfate, calcium chloride, calcium hydroxide, calcium fluoride). Particulate matter and visible emissions from the ash handling system are controlled by wet processing in a primarily enclosed building equipped with a wet scrubber as described below. The initial startup date of the ash handling system was June 13, 1991.

D. Emissions unit –006

A wet scrubber installed in the ash handling building, which contains various pelletizers and conveyors. The wet scrubber is designed to control particulate matter (PM) emissions from the building equipment and thus reduce indoor PM levels and improve indoor air quality for employee comfort and safety. The wet scrubber has an outlet (vent) to the atmosphere.

The following specific conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed in conditions XIV. B-D above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

1. Permitted Capacity. The lime storage silo filling rate shall not exceed 50,000 lbs/hr of pebble lime.

2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition D.18 [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

3. Hours of Operation. Each unit may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hrs/yr. [Rules 62-213.440 and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, AC06 186997 & AC06-186998]

Emission Limitations and Standards

4. Particulate Matter Emissions. Particulate matter emissions from the lime silo baghouse shall not exceed 0.010 gr./dscf, nor 0.021 tons/year. [AC06-186997 & AC06-186998]

5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from lime silo shall not exceed 5% opacity for this minor sources equipped with a baghouse (see specific condition 15.).
[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C., and AC06-186997 & AC06-186998]

6. All conveyor loading points, transfer points and all ash processing equipment shall be properly enclosed. The facility shall be operated by personnel properly trained for the equipment herein. The Department shall have been notified in writing on how the facility staff would be staffed and trained. [AC06-186997 & AC06-186998]

7. Fugitive Ash Emissions. See specific condition XIV.A.4.k.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

8. Ash Handling Facilities. The potential for dust generation by ash handling activities will be mitigated by quenching or conditioning the ash prior to loading in ash transport trucks. Ash handling facilities shall be primarily enclosed, but the ash handling building shall have a wet scrubber installed to control PM emissions. Unprocessed refuse storage areas, which must be open for operational purposes (e.g., tipping floor of the refuse bunker while trucks are entering and leaving), will be under negative air pressure. Residue from the grates, and grate siftings shall be discharged into the bottom ash quenching system, and ash from the combustor/boiler and fabric filter hoppers shall be discharged into the fly ash conditioning system during normal operations to minimize visible dust generation. The ash/residue in the Ash Handling Building shall remain sufficiently moist to minimize dust during storage and handling operations. Compliance with this condition shall be determined in accordance with specific condition XIV.A.4.k. [PSD-FL-112(B) & PSD-FL-112(C)]

Excess Emissions

9. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1). F.A.C.]

10. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

11. Determination of Process Variables.

a. Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.

b. Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value. [Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

12. Annual Tests Required. Annual visible emissions compliance tests shall be performed for each emissions unit. [Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.]

13. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The visible emissions test for the lime silo shall be conducted for the entire truck unloading operation.
[AC06-186997 & AC06-186998]

14. Particulate Matter Emissions. The test method for particulate matter emissions for all units shall be EPA Method 5, adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. [AC06-186997 & AC06-186998]

15. Particulate Matter Emissions.

a. In the case of an emissions unit which has the potential to emit less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and is equipped with a baghouse, the Department waives any particulate matter compliance test requirements for such emissions unit specified in any otherwise applicable rule, and specifies an alternative standard of 5% opacity.

b. If the Department has reason to believe that the particulate weight emission standard applicable to such an emissions unit (see specific condition D.4.) is not being met, it shall require that compliance be demonstrated by the test method specified in the applicable rule (see specific condition D.14.). [Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C]

16. Fugitive Ash. See specific condition A.6.p.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

17. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards. [Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

18. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity. [Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

19. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule. [Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

20. Applicable Test Procedures.

a. Required Sampling Time.

i. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.

b. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

i. For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.

ii. The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.

iii. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.

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

c. Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.

d. Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1, attached to this permit.

(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.

[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

21. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit. [Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

22. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

a. General Compliance Testing.

i. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

(A) Did not operate; or

(B) In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

ii. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:

(A) Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;

(B) Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and

(C). Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

iii. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.

iv. The owner or operator shall notify the DEP Southeast District Office, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

b. Special Compliance Tests. When the DEP Southeast District Office, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the DEP Southeast District Office.

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting

23. Fugitive Ash. See specific conditions XIV.A.16-19. above [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

24. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the DEP Southeast District Office in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the DEP Southeast District Office. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

25. Test Reports.

a. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the DEP Southeast District Office on the results of each such test.

b. The required test report shall be filed with the DEP Southeast District Office as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.

c. The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the DEP Southeast District Office to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

i. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.

ii. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.

iii. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.

iv. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.

v. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.

vi. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.

vii. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.

viii. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.

ix. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.

x. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.

xi. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average

meter temperatures and sample time per point.

xii. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.

xiii. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.

xiv. Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.

xv. Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.

xvi. Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.

xvii. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.

xviii. All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.

xix. The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.

xx. The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.

xxi. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge. [Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

E. Water Discharges [Moved to Section B, I. DEP, D. Water Discharges]

1. Surface Water

a. Any discharges from the site stormwater system via the emergency overflow structure which result from an event LESS than a ten-year, 24-hour storm (defined by the U.S. Weather Bureau Technical Paper No.40, or the DOT drainage manual, or similar documents) shall meet applicable State Water Quality Standards, Chapter 62-301, F.A.C., the Standards of Chapter 62-330, F.A.C., and Chapter 40E-2 and 40E-4, FAC.

2. Monitoring Surface Water

a. Sampling of water quality in the surface water management system shall be sampled at the point of discharge (POD) to the concrete-lined ditch.

Monitoring Type and Schedule	Parameters
1. General (Quarterly)	Total Organic Carbon, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Turbidity, Specific Conductance, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Alkalinity, Total Suspended Solids, Ammonium N, Nitrate-N, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Oil and Grease, Detergents, Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform, Fecal Streptococcus, Salmonella, Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Total Phosphorus, and Chlorides
2. Metals (Semi-annual)	Aluminum, Antimony, Beryllium, Cadmium, Copper, Cyanide, Iron, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Silver, Zinc, Arsenic, and Chromium

c. Water quality reports shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of receipt of analysis results to the Southeast District Office and SFWMD for distribution to the appropriate review personnel.

d. The monitoring program may be reviewed annually by the Department, and a determination made as to the necessity and extent of continuation of the program. Aspects of the program related to sampling, monitoring, reporting, and related time schedules may be modified in accordance with the provisions of Condition XII.

3. Groundwater Monitoring Program Groundwater Monitoring Program

a. In lieu of a groundwater monitoring program, the Licensee may demonstrate compliance with ground water quality standards of DEP Rule Chapter 62-520, F.A.C., and the monitoring requirements of Chapter 62-522, F.A.C., by developing and submitting for approval a liner testing protocol capable of meeting

the requirements of §§ 62-701.400(7)(b), F.A.C., and by submitting the reports equivalent to those required by §§ 62-701.400(7)(b) & (d), F.A.C. Upon satisfactory submission of the liner testing protocol, and compliance with specific condition 3.b. below the Licensee may discontinue the groundwater monitoring program described in specific conditions XIV.E.3.c-g. below.

b. Beginning in March 2005, the liner for the stormwater pond at the plant shall be tested every five (5) years during the month of March for a leakage using the method approved in the liner testing protocol submitted pursuant to specific condition 3.a. above. The results of the leakage test shall be submitted with a summary report to the Southeast District Office of the Department within thirty (30) days of receipt by the facility. The report shall contain the date, time, test method, results, recommendations for repairs, timetable for repairs and a site plan of the liner system identifying any liner leaks or defects. If the results of two consecutive testing events indicate leaks, the Department may require the Licensee to resume the following ground water monitoring program in specific conditions 3.c-g. below until liner integrity can be demonstrated.

c. Sampling of the shallow aquifer groundwater quality shall be conducted in at least three shallow wells in the immediate vicinity of the stormwater control pond to verify the integrity of the impermeable liner. The wells shall monitor the zone from elevation 0 to elevation 10. All wells shall be surveyed by a state certified land surveyor and the locations of each well depicted on a topographical aerial map with the appropriate elevations noted for well.

d. Operational background monitoring shall commence at least one year prior to operation of the resource recovery facility. Construction of monitoring wells and the collection of samples shall be in accordance with EPA recommended methods as contained in the "Procedures Manual for Ground Water Monitoring at Solid Waste Disposal Facilities" (EPA/530/SW-611). The wells shall be deep enough to ensure that groundwater samples can be obtained with the groundwater table elevation at its estimated lowest point and shall be protected from damage and destruction. Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the methods described in Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. Analyses shall be performed by laboratories which are approved by the Department of Health to conduct analyses pursuant to Section 403.863, F.S., the State Public Water Supply Laboratory Certification Program.

e. Sampling of groundwater quality of monitoring wells shall be performed quarterly for all parameters as stated below unless the value for any parameter should increase by more than 25% above the average background value:

Monitoring Type and Schedule	Parameters
1. General (Quarterly)	pH, Specific Conductance, Chloride, Nitrate, Total Iron, Total Dissolved Solids, and Oil and Grease

2. In the event that the value or any parameter should increase by more than 25% above the average background value, then the sampling frequency shall be increased to monthly and consideration be given to using a tracer dye in the stormwater control pond to assist in verifying whether the and is leaking or the increase is due to other causes. If the pond is found to be leaking, appropriate measures to locate and repair the leak shall be made. If the pond is found not to be leaking, then quarterly sampling shall recommence.

f. Water quality monitoring reports shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of receipt of analysis results to the Southeast District Office and SFWMD for distribution to the appropriate review personnel.

g. The monitoring program may be reviewed annually by the Department, and a determination made as to the necessity and extent of continuation of the program. Aspects of the program related to sampling, monitoring, reporting, and related time schedules may be modified in accordance with the provisions of Condition XII.

F. Solid/Hazardous Waste [Moved to Section B, I. DEP, E. Solid/Hazardous Waste]

1. The final plans for this Facility shall include provisions for the isolated temporary handling of suspected hazardous, toxic, or pathologic wastes.

2. No suspected or known hazardous, toxic, or infectious wastes as defined by federal or state statutes, rules, or regulations or local ordinances shall be burned or stored at the site without prior approval of the department. The Permittee shall prepare and submit for approval to the South Florida District Office a written training program on the detection and handling of hazardous, toxic, or infectious wastes.

3. Rodent and insect control shall be provided as necessary to protect the health and safety of site employees and the public. Pesticides used to control rodents, flies, and other vectors shall be as specified by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

4. Storage of putrescible waste for processing shall not exceed storage capacity of the refuse bunker or tipping floor as designed on the approved plan, or be stored on the tipping floor for more than forty-eight (48) hours.

5. Ash prior to transport to the landfill shall be stored in an enclosed building on an impervious surface or by another method approved by the Southeast District Office. Final disposal of the ash shall be into the lined landfill or by another method approved by the Southeast District Office. Any leachate generated within the building shall be collected and disposed of by a method approved by the Southeast

District Office. The Southeast District Office shall notify the SFWMD of the plans and specifications regarding the above referenced method.

6. A monthly report shall be prepared detailing the amount and type (putrescible, special wastes, boiler residue, etc.) of materials processed at the site (see Condition XIV.E.2 above). These reports shall be furnished to the Southeast District Office quarterly, commencing 120 days after the Resource Recovery Facility becomes operational and is producing residues.

7. If a temporary hazardous waste storage and transfer facility is developed at the Facility for the isolated temporary handling of suspected hazardous wastes, the storage and transfer facility shall be designed, constructed and operated in conformance with Rule 62-730, F.A.C. The design of the temporary storage and transfer facility's operational procedures, personal training program, contingency plans and closure plans shall be submitted to the department and SFWMD for review and approval.

8. An EP toxicity analysis of the ash residue being landfilled for the chemicals listed using the prescribed method as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II, shall be conducted within 30 days after commencement of commercial operation. In addition, said ash residue shall be tested for zinc and dioxin (2, 3, 7, 8 - TODD) content.

9. Results from said residue analysis shall be sent to the Southeast District Office within thirty (30) days of receipt. Results will be used to determine whether or not these materials constitute a "Hazardous Waste" as defined by applicable federal or state regulations. Results of these analyses may also be used for correlation with groundwater monitoring information and in any subsequent modification of conditions.

10. If residue materials are determined to be a "Hazardous Waste" then measures shall be taken to treat or dispose of the residues pursuant to rules promulgated by Federal, State or Local authorities, as may be applicable.

11. If the nature of the materials received at the facility becomes altered, either due to modification of conditions, i.e., the facility is allowed to incinerate already known hazardous wastes such as pesticides, or if groundwater monitoring reveals abnormal groundwater conditions which may be attributable to the landfilling of this residue, then a subsequent analysis may be required at that time.

12. There shall be no discharge to waters of the State of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds.

G. Operational Safeguards [Replaced by Section A, XV. Safety]

The overall design and layout of the facilities shall be such as to mitigate

potential adverse effects to humans and the environment. Security control measures shall be utilized to prevent exposure of the public to hazardous conditions. The Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards will be complied with during construction and operation. The safety standards specified under Section 440.56, Florida Statutes, by the Industrial Safety Section of the Florida Department of Commerce will be complied with during operation.

H. Transmission Lines [Moved to Section B, I. DEP, A. Transmission Lines]

The directly associated transmission lines from the Resource Recovery Facility electric generators to the Florida Power and Light Company transmission system shall be kept cleared without the use of herbicides.

I. Noise [Replaced By Section A, XXXV. Noise]

Operational noises shall not exceed local noise ordinance limitations nor those noise standards imposed by zoning.

J. Potable Water System [Moved to Section B, I. DEP, F. Potable Water System]

The potable water system (wells, pipes, pumps and treatment facilities) shall be designed, constructed and operated in conformance with the applicable provisions of Chapters 62-532 and 62-550, F.A.C. Plans and specifications for these facilities shall be provided to the Southeast District Office and the Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection for review and approval ninety (90) days prior to construction.

XV. WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT GENERAL CONDITIONS [Moved to Section B, II. SFWMD, A. SFWMD - General Conditions]

A. Professional Engineer Certificate

The operational phases of the surface water management system authorized under this Certification shall not become effective until a Florida registered professional engineer certifies upon completion of each phase that these facilities have been constructed in accordance with the design approved by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). Within thirty (30) days after completion of construction of each phase, the Permittee shall submit the engineer's certification and notify the SFWMD that the facilities are ready for inspection and approval.

B. Minimum Standards

This Certification is base on the applicant's submitted information to the SFWMD which reasonably demonstrates that adverse off-site water resource related impacts will not be caused by the authorized activities. The plans, drawings, and design specifications submitted by the applicant shall be considered the minimum standards for compliance.

C. Liability

The North Broward County Resource Recovery Project, Inc., or its successor(s) shall hold and save the SFWMD harmless from any and all damages, claims, or liabilities which may arise by reason of the construction, operation, maintenance or use of any facility authorized by this Certification the extent permitted under Florida law.

D. Enforcement

Authorized representatives of the SFWMD shall be allowed to enter the premises to inspect and observe the operation of the surface water management system in order to determine compliance with the conditions of this Certification.

E. Water Quality Monitoring

Water quality data require by this Certification for the surface water management system shall be submitted to the SFWMD and to the Department of Environmental Protection's Southeast District Office. Parameters to be monitored include but are not limited to those listed in Chapters 62-4 and 62-302, F.A.C. If water quality data are required by any of the conditions thereof, the Permittee shall provide such data to the SFWMD and DEP as volumes of water discharged, including total volume during the days of sampling and total discharges from the property or into surface waters of the state.

F. Water Shortage

In the event of a declared shortage, water use reductions may be ordered by the SFWMD in accordance with the Water Shortage Plan, Chapter 40E-21, F.A.C.

XVI. WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT - CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS [Moved to Section B, II. SFWMD, B. SFWMD - Construction Conditions]

A. The Permittee shall prosecute the work authorized under the Certification

in a manner so as to minimize any adverse impact of the works on fish, wildlife, natural environmental values, and water quality. The Permittee shall institute necessary measures during the construction period, including full compaction of any fill material placed around newly installed structures, to reduce erosion, turbidity, nutrient loading and sedimentation in the receiving waters.

B. All roads shall be set at or above the elevation acceptable to Broward County, per Ordinance 8-16, as it may be amended.

C. All building floors shall be set at or above elevations required by Broward County, per Ordinance 81-16, as it may be amended.

D. Off-site discharges during construction and development shall be made only through the discharge structures authorized by this Certification.

E. Agreements Required Prior to Construction

1. No construction authorized herein shall commence until the North Broward Resource Recovery Project, Inc., or its successor has agreed in writing, to the reasonable satisfaction of the SFWMD, that it will be responsible for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the entire surface water management system.

2. No construction authorized herein shall commence until the North Broward County Resource Recovery Project, Inc., or its successor(s) has agreed, in writing, by letter or resolution, or provides the District with evidence of indemnification and the indemnitor agrees in writing, that it will be responsible for the construction, operation, and perpetual maintenance of the entire surface water management system both during operation of the facility and following the closure of the whole or any part of the facility.

F. It is also the responsibility of the Permittee to ensure that adverse off-site water resource related impacts do not occur during construction.

G. This project may be constructed in compliance with and meet all requirements set forth in Chapter 373, Florida Statutes, and Chapters 40E-2, 40E-3, and 40E-4, F.A.C.

XVII. WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT - SITE SPECIFIC STANDARDS [Moved to Section B, II. SFWMD, C. SFWMD – Site Specific Standards]

A. Design Conditions

Discharge structures shall include a baffle, skimmer, or other mechanism suitable for preventing oil, grease, or other floatable materials from discharging to and/or from retention/detention areas.

B. Monitoring Conditions

Water quality samples shall be taken at the surface water discharge structure locations of the water management system during periods of discharge according to the schedule below. Flow shall be measured at the time of sample collection and the surface elevation of the water shall be provided. A laboratory certified by the State of Florida shall be responsible for all water quality sampling and analyses. Report shall be submitted to this District on a semi-annual basis. Monitoring requirements will be evaluated by the SFWMD following two years of data collection.

	Monitoring Type Schedule	Parameters
1.	General (Quarterly)	Total Organic Carbon, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Turbidity, Specific Conductance, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Alkalinity, Total Suspended Solids
2.	Organics (Semi-annual)	Trichloroethylene, Tetrachloro-Ethylene, Carbon Tetrachloride, Vinyl Chloride, 1,1,1 Trichloroethane, 1,2-Dechloroethane , Benzene, Ethylene Dibromide
3.	Metals (Semi-annual)	Aluminum, Antimony, Beryllium, Cadmium, Copper, Cyanide, Iron, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Silver, and Zinc

C. Water Use

1. Final water use rates and sources of water for process and irrigation shall be submitted to the SFWMD when the final plant design is determined.

2. No dewatering operation shall be allowed, unless the Permittee can demonstrate to the District's written satisfaction that no adverse water resource impacts will occur as a result of the operation.

XVIII. WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT - INFORMATIONAL REQUESTS [Moved to Section B, II. SFWMD, D. SFWMD – Informational Requests]

A. Prior to Construction of

1. Resource Recovery Facility

a. At least sixty(60) days prior to the commencement of construction, the SFWMD staff must have received and reviewed any pertinent additional information required to be submitted under the SFWMD's site specific standards and the conditions of certification, and must issue a written approval for the desired construction.

b. Prior to construction of the Resource Recovery Facility, the Permittee shall agree in writing to the Department of Environmental Protection and to the District that no incinerator ash from this Resource Recovery Facility will be disposed of in any landfill cell not previously approved by the Department of Environmental Protection and the South Florida Water Management District for said ash disposal

c. Prior to construction of the Resource Recovery Facility, a complete set of paving, grading, and drainage plans with supporting calculations for each phase (if applicable) must be submitted to the SFWMD for a determination of compliance with Chapter 40E-2 and 40E-4, FAC. Said plans shall include the following:

(1) Paving, grading and drainage plans with special attention perimeter site grading; and

(2) Drainage calculations including:

(a) Design storms used including depth, duration and distribution;

(b) Off-site inflows;

(c) Stage-storage computations for the project and stage-discharge computations for the outfall structure(s);

(d) Acreage percentage of property proposed as:

(i) impervious surfaces (excluding water bodies)

(ii) pervious surfaces (green areas)

(iii) lakes, canals, retention areas, etc.

(iv) total acreage of the project

(e) Runoff routing calculations showing discharges, evasions, and volumes detained during applicable storm events;

(f) Calculations used to determine minimum building floor and road elevations; and

(g) Description of liner specifications and installation procedures for the elastomer liner under the dry detention area.

2. Hazardous Waste Storage Facility

Any on-site hazardous materials temporary storage and transfer facility constructed this site pursuant to the Water Quality Assurance Act should be considered separate from the Certification process and may subject to regulatory permits if required by applicable statutes rules, and regulations. The design of the building and related infrastructure should be submitted to this District for review and verification that the proposed facility has been designed to prevent any stored or transferred hazardous materials from coming in contact with the surface water management system.

3. Transmission Line Corridor

Sixty days prior to the commencement of construction of the transmission line, the Permittee shall provide the District with the location of areas in which fill and associated facilities will be placed. Written confirmation that the fill and associated facilities will not cause adverse off-site impacts shall be received from the District prior to commencement of construction.

4. Wet Scrubbing System

If the installation of scrubbing system for air pollution control is required, the Permittee shall submit the following to the SFWMD for review and approval:

a. Design and supporting documentation for the wet scrubber system, including chemical and physical properties of any possible waste products generated by the system and the method of disposal of such waste.

b. Calculations and supporting documentation of the effect, if any, that the disposal of the wet scrubber waste product will have on the surface water management system or storm wet runoff quality.

c. Calculations and supporting documentation for any additional water use as a result of construction and operation of the wet scrubber system.

d. Proposed source of water for the wet scrubber system. If the propose source of water is on-site withdrawal of groundwater, the applicant shall meet the requirements of Chapter 373, Part II, F.S.

e. If the proposed source of wet scrubber water is a public water supply stem, the Permittee shall receive approval by the SFWMD prior to construction of the wet scrubber system.

B. General

Subsequent modifications to the drawings and supporting calculations submitted to the SFWMD which alter the quantity or quality of the discharge of water off-site shall be pursuant to Section 403.516, F.S., and Rule 62-17.211, F.A.C., and shall be submitted to the SFWMD for a determination that the modifications are in compliance with Chapters 40E-2, 40E-3 and 40E-4, F.A.C.

XIX. WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS [Moved to Section B, II. SFWMD, E. SFWMD – Additional Permitting Requirements]

Off-site supporting facilities (landfill, part of previously permitted ditch, etc.) which are referenced in the North Broward Resource Recovery power plant application are considered by the SFWMD for permitting purposes as separate from this Certification and subject to permits requirements of Chapter 373, Florida Statutes.

XX. OPERATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLANS [Replaced by Section A, XXXIII. Solid and Hazardous Waste, and Section B, I. DEP, E. Solid/Hazardous Waste]

A. Operating Procedures

The Permittee shall develop and furnish the Southeast District a copy of written operating instructions for all aspects of the operation which are critical to keeping the facility working properly. The instruction shall also include procedures for the handling of suspected hazardous, toxic and infectious wastes.

B. Contingency Plans

The Permittee shall develop and furnish the Southeast District Office written contingency plans for the continued operation of the system in event of breakdown. Stoppages which compromise the integrity of the operations must have appropriate contingency plans. Such contingency plans should identify critical spare parts to be maintained on site.

C. Current Engineering Plans

The Permittee shall maintain a complete current set of modified engineering plans, equipment data books, catalogs, and documents in order to facilitate the smooth acquisition or fabrication of spare parts or mechanical modifications.

D. Application Modifications

The Permittee shall furnish appropriate modifications to drawings and plot plans submitted as part of the application, including operational procedures for isolation and containment of hazardous wastes.

XXI. TRANSFER OR ASSIGNMENTS OF RIGHTS, DUTIES, OR OBLIGATIONS [Replaced by A, XXVI. Transfer of Certification]

If contractual rights are transferred under this certification, notice of such transfer or assignment shall immediately be submitted to the Department of Environmental Protection and South Florida Water Management District by the previous certification holder (Permittee) and Assignee. Included within the notice shall be the identification of the entity responsible for compliance with the certification. Any assignment or transfer shall carry with it full responsibility for the limitations and conditions of this certification.

XXII. PROPRIETARY DOCUMENTS OR INFORMATION – CONFIDENTIALITY [Deleted]

Proprietary or confidential data, documents or information submitted or disclosed to any agency shall be identified as such by the Permittee and shall be maintained as such pursuant to applicable Florida law.

XXIII. COOLING TOWER [Moved to Section B, I. DEP, G. Cooling Tower]

A. The North Broward Resource Recovery Facility may utilize treated sewage or stormwater runoff as a source of cooling water. If the Permittee wishes to use another source of cooling water other than treated sewage or stormwater runoff, the Permittee must submit a modification request pursuant to 403.516(2), Florida Statutes, to the Department and to the South Florida Water Management District and obtain approval of the Siting Board.

B. Prior to use in the cooling tower, treated sewage effluent shall be disinfected by use of chlorine or other suitable biocide to achieve a 1.0 mg/1 concentration of total chlorine residual after a 15 minute contact time.

History

Certification Issued 03/09/87; signed by Governor Martinez
Modified 04/12/88; signed by Governor Martinez
Modified 02/01/89; signed by Secretary Twachtmann
Modified 11/30/92; signed by Secretary Browner
Modified 08/01/2000; signed by Deputy Secretary Green
Modified 08/06/01; signed by Deputy Secretary Bedwell
Modified 06/13/02; signed by Deputy Secretary Bedwell
Modified 02/24/03; signed by Siting Administrator Oven
Modified 02/08/05; signed by Siting Administrator Oven