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May 9, 2007

- CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED -

Mr. John Gallagher
County Administrator
Pasco County
7530 Little Road
New Port Richey, Florida 34654

RE: Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility, Units 1-3
Modification to Conditions of Certification
DEP Case Number PA 87-23B
OGC Case Number 07- 0791

ORDER MODIFYING CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

Dear Mr. Gallagher:

On December 13, 2006, the Department published notice of its intent to issue Title V Permit 1010056-005-AV. On March 22, 2007, the Department issued final Title V Permit 1010056-005-AV for the Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility. Pursuant to 403.516 (1) (b)., Florida Statutes ("F.S."), the Department may modify specific Conditions of a site Certification which are inconsistent with the terms of any federally delegated or approved permit. Such modification(s) may be made without further notice if the matter has been previously noticed under the requirements for any federally delegated or approved permit program. The Conditions of Certification for the Pasco County Resource Recovery facility are hereby modified as follows:

XIV. OPERATION

A. Air

The operation of the Resource Recovery Facility shall be in accordance with all applicable provisions of Title V Air Operation Permit 1010056-0045-AV (attached as Appendix 1) and of any updates or modifications thereto, and of Chapters 62-210 through 62-297, F.A.C. ~~In addition to the foregoing, the Licensee shall comply with the following conditions of certification as indicated.~~

~~**The following Conditions apply Facility-wide:**~~

1. All of Title V Permit No. 1010056-004-AV conditions is a part of this certification (attached).

2. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards.

a. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.

b. General Visible Emissions Standard. Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity). EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

c. Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions or Organic Solvents Emissions. The licensee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.

3. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA).

The licensee shall submit:

a. A risk management plan (RMP) to the Chemical emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable; and,

b. Title V certification forms or a compliance schedule to the implementing agency in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.

4. Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities.

Permit No. 1010056-004-AV, Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities, is part of this certification.

5. 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.

The following Conditions apply to the following emissions units:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Municipal Waste Combustion Unit No. 1
-002	Municipal Waste Combustion Unit No. 2
-003	Municipal Waste Combustion Unit No. 3

6. General Applicability and Definitions.

a. The Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources adopted by reference in this certification 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 an Emission Guideline, or which regulates emissions of pollutants or emissions units not regulated by an applicable Emission Guideline, shall apply.

b. For the purposes of Rule 62-204.800(7) and 62-204.800(8), F.A.C., the definitions contained in the various provisions of 40 CFR 60, shall apply except that the term "Administrator" when used in 40 CFR 60, shall mean the Secretary or the Secretary's designee.

c. Maximum Demonstrated Municipal Waste Combustor Unit Load. Maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load means the highest 4-hour arithmetic average municipal waste combustor unit load achieved 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. 18.a.(15).

d. 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.18.a.(15).

7. Capacity.

a. Each of the three Municipal Waste Combustors (MWC) have a design rated capacity of 350 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) per day, and 140 MMBtu heat input per hour, assuming a heating value of 4,800 Btu per pound. The maximum individual MWC's throughput shall not exceed 114% of either the design MSW charging rate of 350 TPD or the heat input of 140 MMBtu/hr. This is equivalent to a limit of 103,850 pounds of steam per hour (4-hour average) per emissions unit.

b. 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 (a) and (b) as applicable.

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

8. Fuels

a. Except as provided below, the primary fuel allowed to be burned in the MWCs is municipal solid waste. Other wastes shall not be burned without written prior approval from the Department.

b. The primary fuel for the 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.

c. 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 Specific Conditions XIV.A.8.g., 8.h., and 8.i., below. However, the Facility shall not burn:

(1) those materials that are prohibited by state or federal law;
(2) those materials that are prohibited by this permit;
(3) lead acid batteries;
(4) hazardous waste;
(5) nuclear waste;
(6) radioactive waste;
(7) sewage sludge;
(8) explosives.
(9) beryllium-containing waste, as defined in 40 CFR 61, Subpart C.

and shall not knowingly burn:

(1) untreated biomedical waste from biomedical waste generators regulated pursuant to Chapter 64E-16, F.A.C., and from other similar generators (or sources);
(2) segregated loads of biomedical waste.

d. 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:

(1) well mixed with MSW in the refuse pit; or
(2) alternately charged with MSW in the hopper.

e. The Facility 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 (Specific Conditions XIV.A.8.h and 8.i.). 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 observation.

f. 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 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 this permit.

Natural or propane 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.

g. Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, the following other solid waste may be used as fuel at the Facility:

(1) Confidential, proprietary or special documents (including but not limited to business records, lottery tickets, event tickets, coupons and microfilm);

(2) 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;

(3) Wood pallets, clean wood, and land clearing debris;

(4) Packaging materials and containers;

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

(6) Rugs, carpets, and floor coverings, but not asbestos-containing materials or polyethylene or polyurethane vinyl floor coverings.

h. 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 calendar month average.

i. 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 calendar month average.~~

~~(1) Construction and demolition debris.~~

~~(2) Oil spill debris from aquatic, coastal, estuarine or river environments. Such items or materials include but are not limited to rags, wipes, and absorbents.~~

~~(3) 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.~~

~~(4) 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.~~

~~(5) Waste materials that:~~

~~(a) are generated in the manufacture of items in categories (3) or (4), above and are functionally or commercially useless (expired, rejected or spent); or~~

~~(b) 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.~~

~~(6) Waste materials that contain oil from:~~

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

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

~~(7) 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).~~

~~(8) 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. Waste materials specifically authorized above do not require prior Department approval before combustion.~~

~~9. Auxiliary Fuel Burners. These devices shall be used at startup during the introduction of MSW fuel until design furnace gas temperature is achieved. They shall be fueled only with natural gas. If the annual capacity value for natural gas is greater than 10%, as determined by 40 CFR 60.43b(d), the Facility shall be subject to 40 CFR 60.44b, Standards for Nitrogen Oxides.~~

10. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.

11. 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.8., except as specified below. The averaging time is specified in Specific Condition XIV.A.12.d.

(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.

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.A.1.c, except as specified below. The averaging time is specified in Specific Condition XIV.A.12.d.

c. 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)]

d. Operating Requirements. The procedures specified in paragraphs (1) through (l2) 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(a) through(c).

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

(b) 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 below.

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

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

(c) 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 XIV.A.12.d.(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 (a) through (d) shall be used to determine compliance with load level requirements under 40 CFR 60.53b(b).

(a) 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.

(b) 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)(A). 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 (c).~~

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

~~(d) 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(a) and(b) 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.~~

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

~~(b) 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 j 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.~~

~~12. Operator Training and Certification shall be in conformance with the requirements of Air Operation Permit No. 1010056-002~~

~~13. Emission Limitations upon Operation of Units 1-3~~

~~a. The owner or operator shall, for each of its three combustor units, attain full compliance with the emission limitations and compliance requirements of 40 CFR 60, subpart Cb, no later than April 19, 2000, pursuant to Florida's 111(d) implementation plan. Stack emissions from each unit shall not exceed the following :~~

~~(1) 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. Testing shall be on an annual basis.~~

~~(2) SO_2: 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. Testing shall be on an annual basis.~~

~~(3) 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. Testing shall be on an annual basis.~~

~~(4) 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 beginning at midnight. Testing shall be on an annual basis.~~

~~(5) 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. Testing shall be on an annual basis.~~

~~(6) Mercury: 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. Testing shall be on an annual basis.~~

~~(7) Odor: There shall be no objectionable odor at or outside the site boundary.~~

(8) Visible emissions: The emission limit for opacity exhibited by the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 10 percent (6-minute average). Testing shall be on an annual basis.

(9) Fluoride: Flue gas emissions from each unit shall not exceed 0.008 lb/MMBtu heat input. Testing shall be on an annual basis.

(10) Beryllium: Flue gas emissions from each unit shall not exceed 1.35×10^{-7} lb/MMBtu heat input. Testing shall be on an annual basis.

(11) VOC: Flue gas emissions from each unit shall not exceed 0.021 lb/MMBtu heat input. Testing frequency shall be every five years.

(12) 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. Testing shall be on an annual basis.

(13) 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. Testing shall be on an annual basis.

(14) 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), corrected to 7 percent oxygen. Testing shall be on an annual basis.

(15) Fugitive Ash Visible Emissions:

(a) 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 (b) and (c).

(b) The emission limit specified above does not cover visible emissions discharged inside buildings or enclosures of ash conveying systems; however, the emission limit specified above does cover visible emissions discharged to the atmosphere from buildings or enclosures of ash conveying systems.

(c) The provisions of this section do not apply during maintenance and repair of ash conveying systems.

b. The height of the boiler exhaust stack shall not be less than 275 feet above grade.

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

14. Excess Emissions

The excess emissions rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirements of a NSPS or NESHAPS provision.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction. The provisions for startup, shutdown, and malfunction are provided in paragraphs a. through c. below.

a. 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 paragraph d. below.

b. 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.

c. Continuous burning is the continuous, semicontinuous, 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.

d. For purpose of compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limits, if a loss of boiler water level control (e.g., boiler water wall tube failure) or loss of combustion air control (e.g., loss of combustion air fan, induced draft fan, combustion bar failure) is determined to be the malfunction, the duration of the malfunction period is limited to 15 hours per occurrence.

18. Excess emissions resulting from 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.

19. 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 malfunction shall be prohibited.

20. Test Methods and Procedures shall be in conformance with the requirements of Air Operations Permit No. 1010056-004-AV.

21. Compliance With Standards and Maintenance Requirements

a. Compliance with standards in 40 CFR 60, other than opacity standards, shall be determined only by performance tests established by 40 CFR 60.8, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.

b. Compliance with opacity standards in 40 CFR 60 shall be determined by conducting observations in accordance with Reference Method 9 in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60, any alternative method that is approved by the Administrator, or as provided in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5).

c. The owner or operator of an affected Facility subject to an opacity standard may submit, for compliance purposes, continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data results produced during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 in lieu of EPA Method 9 observation data. If an owner or operator elects to submit COMS data for compliance with the opacity standard, he or she shall notify the Administrator of that decision, in writing, at least 30 days before any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Once the owner or operator of an affected Facility has notified the Administrator to that effect, the COMS data results will be used to determine opacity compliance during subsequent tests required under 40 CFR 60.8 until the owner or operator notifies the Administrator, in writing, to the contrary. For the purpose of determining compliance with the opacity standard during a performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 using COMS data, the minimum total time of COMS data collection shall be averages of all 6-minute continuous periods within the duration of the mass emission performance test. Results of the COMS opacity determinations shall be submitted along with the results of the performance test required under 60.8. The owner or operator of an affected Facility using a COMS for compliance purposes is responsible for demonstrating that the COMS meets the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.13(c), that the COMS has been properly maintained and operated, and that the resulting data have not been altered in any way. If COMS data results are submitted for compliance with the opacity standard for a period of time during which EPA Method 9 data indicates noncompliance, the EPA Method 9 data will be used to determine opacity compliance.

22. Monitoring Requirements

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.

23. CEM for Oxygen or Carbon Dioxide

~~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 and in conformance with the requirements of Air Operation Permit No. 1010056-004-AV.~~

~~24. Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction System (SNCR)~~

~~The owner or operator shall keep records of the daily average ammonia injection rate in units of pounds of NH_3 per day, for all units combined.~~

~~25. Activated Carbon Injection~~

~~The owner or operator of an affected Facility where activated carbon injection is used to comply with the mercury emission limit, or the dioxin/furan emission limits , or the dioxin/furan emission level specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(g)(5)(iii) shall follow the procedures specified in paragraphs a through c.~~

~~a. During the performance tests for dioxins/furans and mercury, as applicable, the owner or operator shall estimate an average carbon mass feed rate based on carbon injection system operating parameters such as the screw feeder speed, hopper volume, hopper refill frequency, or other parameters appropriate to the feed system being employed, as specified in paragraphs (1) and(2).~~

~~(1) An average carbon mass feed rate in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour shall be estimated during the initial performance test for mercury emissions and each subsequent performance test for mercury emissions.~~

~~(2) An average carbon mass feed rate in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour shall be estimated during the initial performance test for dioxin/furan emissions and each subsequent performance test for dioxin/furan emissions.~~

~~b. During operation of the affected Facility, the carbon injection system operating parameter(s) that are the primary indicator(s) of the carbon mass feed rate (e.g., screw feeder setting) must equal or exceed the level(s) documented during the performance tests specified under paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2).~~

~~c. The owner or operator of an affected Facility shall estimate the total carbon usage of the plant (kilograms or pounds) for each calendar quarter by two independent methods, according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) and (2).~~

~~(1) The weight of carbon delivered to the plant.~~

~~(2) Estimate the average carbon mass feed rate in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour for each hour of operation for each affected Facility based on the parameters specified under paragraph a, and sum the results for all affected Facilities at the plant for the total number of hours of operation during the calendar quarter.~~

~~26. Emissions unit **E.U. ID No. -004**, Storage Silo for Activated Carbon, which includes associated transport and injection equipment, is used to store~~

~~and inject dry activated carbon into the flue gas of the Resource Recovery Facility. The carbon injection is used to control mercury emissions. Particulate matter (PM) emissions from the silo during pneumatic loading are controlled by a baghouse dust collector. The emissions unit is located in a PM "area of influence" and is subject to the requirements of Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C., Reasonably Available Control Technology (PM-RACT), but qualifies for an exemption per Rule 62-296.700(2)(b), F.A.C.~~

~~27. The licensee shall not allow any person to circumvent the operation of the baghouse collector. The baghouse must be operational during the pneumatic loading of the storage silo.~~

~~28. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.~~

~~29. Emission Limitations and Standards~~

~~a. Visible Emissions. Testing shall be conducted annually. Visible emissions from the baghouse exhaust and the support equipment (the dry carbon transport piping and metering system) shall not exceed 5% opacity, pursuant to Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C., for an emissions unit equipped with a baghouse. This visible emission limitation is established in lieu of a particulate matter emissions stack test. Should the Department have reason to believe the particulate matter standard as specified in the Specific Condition is not being met, the Department may require that compliance with the particulate matter standard be demonstrated by testing in accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~b. Particulate Matter. The maximum allowable particulate matter emission rate from storage silo exhaust shall not exceed 0.084 pounds per hour and 0.37 tons per year. This emissions rate limitation qualifies the emissions unit for the PM-RACT exemption per Rule 62-296.700(2)(b), F.A.C.~~

~~30. Test Methods and Procedures~~

~~a. Visible Emissions. Compliance with the visible emission limitation shall be determined using EPA Method 9, and be a minimum of 30 minutes in duration. The test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. This period is expected to be the last minutes of silo loading. For a silo loading operation that is normally completed in less than 30 minutes, the visible emissions test shall be conducted for the normal duration of the silo loading operation.~~

~~b. Visible Emissions. The visible emissions test shall be conducted while pneumatically loading the silo at a rate that is representative of the normal silo loading rate. The silo loading rate shall be at least 25 tons per hour and shall occur in less than one hour. Each test report shall include a calculation indicating the actual silo loading rate during the visible emission test. The dry carbon injections system is assumed to be in continuous operation and should be operating normally during all visible emission testing. If these operations are not in simultaneous operation during a scheduled visible emissions test, it shall be so noted on the test report.~~

31. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. The licensee shall notify the Department's Southwest District Office in writing at least 15 days prior to the date on which a compliance test is to begin. The notice shall include the date, time, and place of each test, and the contact person who will be responsible for coordinating the test.

32. Emissions unit **E.U. ID No. -005,** Leachate Treatment Facility, is a Bowen Model No. AA-6 natural gas fired spray drying system for the ashfill leachate. Included in the unit is a natural gas fired Parker Boiler Company 1.0 MMBtu/hour startup boiler, to be used during the first 24 hours during startup of the spray drying system. Emissions from the spray drying system are controlled with a Niro, Inc. baghouse having a air to cloth ratio of 3.9:1.

33. Capacity. The maximum heat input rate to the dryer is 3.0 MMBtu/hour. The design leachate feed rate is 1724 pounds/hour, with an evaporation rate of 1207 pounds/hour, and a powder rate of 517 pounds/hour.

34. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.

35. Emission Limitations and Standards

a. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from the dryer baghouse shall not exceed 5% opacity, pursuant to Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C., for an emissions unit equipped with a baghouse. This visible emission limitation is established in lieu of a particulate matter emissions stack test. Should the Department have reason to believe the particulate matter standard as specified in this Specific Condition is not being met, the Department may require that compliance with the particulate matter standard be demonstrated by testing in accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

b. Particulate Matter. The maximum permitted allowable emission rate of particulate matter from the dryer baghouse shall not exceed 0.52 pounds/hour and 2.26 tons/year. These emission limits exempt the Facility from the requirements of Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C., PM-RACT.

36. Test Methods and Procedures

a. Compliance with the emissions limitations of Specific Condition 30 shall be determined using EPA Methods 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9 contained in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum requirements for stationary point source sampling and reporting shall be in accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. The visible emissions compliance tests shall be conducted by a certified observer and be a minimum of 30 minutes in duration.

b. Testing of emissions to show compliance shall be conducted within 90-100% of the maximum permitted dryer feed rate of 1724 pounds/hour. A compliance test submitted at an operating rate less than 90% of the permitted rate will automatically constitute an amended permit at the lesser rate plus 10%, until another test, showing compliance at a higher rate, is submitted. Any time the

~~permitted rate of the emissions unit is exceeded by more than 10% a compliance test shall be performed within 30 days of initiation of the higher rate and the test results shall be submitted to the Department within 45 days of testing. Acceptance of the test by the Department will constitute an amended permit at the higher rate plus 10%, but in no case shall the maximum permitted dryer feed rate of 1724 pounds/hour be exceeded. Failure to submit the dryer feed rate and actual operating conditions in the test report may invalidate the test data.~~

~~37. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. The licensee shall notify the Department's Southwest District Office in writing at least 15 days prior to the date an which a compliance test is to begin. The notice shall include the date, time, and place of each test.~~

Any party to the this Order has a right to seek judicial review of it pursuant to Section 120.68, Florida Statutes by filing a Notice of Appeal, pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, with the Clerk of the Department of Environmental Protection in the Office of General Counsel, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, and by filing a copy of the Notice of Appeal, accompanied by the applicable filing fees, with the appropriate District Court of Appeal. The Notice of Appeal must be filed within thirty days from the date this Order is filed with the Clerk of the Department of Environmental Protection.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

Michael P. Halpin, P.E.
Administrator, Siting Coordination Office

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT
FILED, on this date, pursuant to §120.52 Florida Statutes, with the designated Department Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

Yanda Korakos — Clerk
5/10/07 — Date

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing Final Order has been sent by United States Postal Service to:

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