

APPENDIX 10.2.5

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION PERMIT NO. 0110037-011-AC (PSD-FL-423)



**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**
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Juno Beach, FL 33408

Authorized Representative:
Mr. Randall R. LaBauve, Vice President,
Environmental Services

Air Permit No. 0110037-011-AC
(PSD-FL-423)
Lauderdale Plant
Peaking Unit Replacement Project
Expires: December 31, 2018

FACILITY AND LOCATION

This is the final air construction permit, which authorizes the replacement of 24 existing gas turbines (GTs) peaking units' (GT1 to GT24) generation capacity at the FPL Lauderdale Plant. The 24 GTs are composed of two banks of 12 GTs each with each bank having a nominal capacity of 504 megawatts (MW). In addition, one bank of 12 existing GT peaking units (GT1 through GT12) at the FPL Port Everglades Plant which also generates 504 MW will be retired as a result of this project. The 36 GT units' generation capacity will be replaced with five nominal 200 MW combustion turbines (CTs) at the Lauderdale Plant to provide equivalent peaking resources while reducing emissions and providing better efficiency. The new CTs will be designated Units 6A through 6E at the Lauderdale Plant. The Lauderdale Plant is an electric utilities plant categorized under Standard Industrial Classification No. 4911. The Lauderdale Plant is located within the City of Dania Beach in Broward County, Florida. The facility can be accessed from Southwest 42nd Avenue and Griffin Road. The UTM coordinates are Zone 17, 580.2 kilometers (km) East, and 2883.3km North.

This final permit is organized into the following sections: Section 1 (General Information); Section 2 (Administrative Requirements); Section 3 (Emissions Unit Specific Conditions); Section 4 (Appendices). Because of the technical nature of the project, the permit contains numerous acronyms and abbreviations, which are defined in Appendix CF of Section 4 of this permit. As noted in the Final Determination provided with this final permit, only minor changes and clarifications were made to the draft permit.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

This air pollution construction permit is issued under the provisions of: Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296 and 62-297 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The permittee is authorized to conduct the proposed work in accordance with the conditions of this permit. This project is subject to the general preconstruction review requirements in Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C. and the preconstruction review requirements for major stationary sources in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of Air Quality.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida



David L. Read, P.E.
2014.04.22
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for: Jeffery F. Koerner, Program Administrator
Office of Permitting and Compliance
Division of Air Resource Management

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this final air permit package (including the Final Determination and Final Permit with Appendices) was sent by electronic mail, or a link to these documents made available electronically on a publicly accessible server, with received receipt requested before the close of business on the date indicated below to the following persons.

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Clerk Stamp

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT FILED, on this date, pursuant to Section 120.52(7), Florida Statutes, with the designated agency clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.



2014.04.22

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SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

At the Lauderdale Plant, GT Units 1 through 12 began operation in August 1970 while GT Units 13 through 24 began operation in August 1972. The 12 GT at the Port Everglades Plant began operation in August 1971. The Port Everglades Plant is approximately 4.7 miles to the east of the Lauderdale Plant. Both the Lauderdale and Port Everglades Plants are in Broward County.

In addition to units GT1 through GT24, the Lauderdale Plant consists of two combined-cycle generating units (Unit 4 and Unit 5) and five fuel storage tanks. Each combined-cycle unit consists of two CTs which each exhaust through a separate heat recovery steam generator (HRSG). Each HRSG converts the heat from the CT exhaust into steam. The steam produced from the two HRSG units drives one steam turbine electrical generator (STEG). Each combined-cycle unit has a net summer continuous capability of 430 MW.

PROPOSED PROJECT

The generation capacity of the 36 existing peaking GTs will be replaced with five nominal 200 MW CTs to provide equivalent peaking resources to reduce emissions while providing far superior emission profiles and efficiency. The new CTs will be designated Units 6A through 6E at the Lauderdale Plant. No new CTs will be installed at the Port Everglades Plant. In addition, four nominal 3,100 kilowatt (kW) emergency generators firing ultra-low sulfur distillate (ULSD) fuel oil would be added to provide black start capability, i.e., these emergency generators will be used when electric power is not available to start the CTs. Alternatively, two existing GTs may be retained for the purposes of black start capability. The Lauderdale project will add a 300 horsepower (hp) fire pump engine using ULSD oil. Finally, the Lauderdale project will also use two 3-million gallon ULSD fuel oil storage tanks.

A summary of the regulated existing emission units and corresponding emissions unit identification number (E.U. ID No.) within the Department's Air Resource Management System (ARMS) at the Lauderdale Plant is given below.

EU ID No.	Brief Description
035	Combined-Cycle Combustion Turbine with Heat Recovery Steam Generator (CT 4A)
036	Combined-Cycle Combustion Turbine with Heat Recovery Steam Generator (CT 4B)
037	Combined-Cycle Combustion Turbine with Heat Recovery Steam Generator (CT 5A)
038	Combined-Cycle Combustion Turbine with Heat Recovery Steam Generator (CT 5B)
003	Bank of 12 Combustion Turbines (Nos. 1 to 12)*
015	Bank of 12 Combustion Turbines (Nos. 13 to 24)*
027	Fuel Oil Storage Tank #2 (80,000 barrel (bbl), Light Distillate Fuel Oil)
028	Fuel Oil Storage Tank #3 (150,000 bbl, Light Distillate Fuel Oil)
029	Fuel Oil Storage Tank #5 (75,000 bbl, Light Distillate Fuel Oil)
030	2 Fuel Oil Dump Tanks (2,500 gallon and 110 gallon)
039	Site Solvent Usage
042	Auxiliary Boiler used to provide steam to the turbine shaft seals during a cold start of the plant. Maximum designed heat input rate is 15.5 million British Thermal Units per hour (MMBtu/hr).
044	Emergency Diesel Fire Pump Engine

* Once all of the new CTs covered by this construction permit become commercially operational, these existing emission units will no longer be used to supply generation to FPL's system. Two of the existing GTs from EU003 may be retained for black start capability in lieu of four nominal 3,100 kW emergency generators.

The new emission units resulting from this project will be assigned the following E.U. ID No. within the Department's ARMS:

SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

New EU ID No.	Description
045	Simple cycle combustion turbine-electrical generator (Unit 6A)
046	Simple cycle combustion turbine-electrical generator (Unit 6B)
047	Simple cycle combustion turbine-electrical generator (Unit 6C)
048	Simple cycle combustion turbine-electrical generator (Unit 6D)
049	Simple cycle combustion turbine-electrical generator (Unit 6E)
050	Four nominal 3,100 kW emergency generators (FPL requested as an option to retain two existing GT units)
051	300 hp Emergency diesel fire pump engine
052	Two 3-million gallon ultra-low sulfur distillate (ULSD) fuel oil storage tanks

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

The following federal regulations apply to the Lauderdale Plant and this project.

- The existing facility is a major stationary source in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of Air Quality and Rule 62-210.200 (Definitions), F.A.C.
- This project (as discussed below) **does** trigger a PSD review and a requirement to conduct Best Available Control Technology (BACT) determinations pursuant to Department Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.
- The existing facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).
- The existing facility has units regulated under Clean Air Act, Title IV, Acid Rain provisions, Phase II.
- The existing facility is a Title V major source of air pollution in accordance with Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.
- The proposed project includes units subject to Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR).
- The proposed project includes units subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) of 40 CFR 60.
- The proposed project includes units subject to the National Emission Standards of Hazardous Air Pollutants NESHAP of 40 CFR 63.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS:

The permit application and additional information received to make it complete are not a part of this permit. However this information can be accessed at the following Webpage.

[FPL Lauderdale Peaker Unit Replacement Project](#)

SECTION 2. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Permitting Authority: The Permitting Authority for this project is the Office of Permitting and Compliance (OPC) in the Division of Air Resource Management of the Department. The mailing address for the OPC is 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS #5505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. All documents related to applications for permits to operate an emissions unit shall be submitted to the OPC Section.
2. Compliance Authority: All documents related to compliance activities such as reports, tests and notifications shall be submitted to the Southeast District Office. The mailing address and phone number of the Southeast District Office is: 400 North Congress Avenue, 3rd Floor, West Palm Beach, Florida 3340, (561) 681-6600.
3. Appendices: The following Appendices are attached as part of this permit:
 - a. Appendix A. Citation Formats and Glossary of Common Terms;
 - b. Appendix B. General Conditions;
 - c. Appendix C. Common Conditions;
 - d. Appendix D. Common Testing Requirements;
 - e. Appendix Subpart A. NSPS Subpart A and NESHAP Subpart A - Identification of General Provisions;
 - f. Appendix KKKK. NSPS Subpart KKKK Requirements for Gas Turbines and Duct Burners;
 - g. Appendix XS. Semiannual NSPS Excess Emissions Report;
 - h. Appendix ZZZZ. NESHAP Requirements for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines from 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ;
 - i. Appendix IIII. NSPS Subpart IIII Requirements for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines; and
 - j. Appendix YYYYY. NESHAP Subpart YYYYY Requirements for Stationary Combustion Turbines.
4. Applicable Regulations, Forms and Application Procedures: Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the construction and operation of the subject emissions units shall be in accordance with the capacities and specifications stated in the application. The facility is subject to all applicable provisions of: Chapter 403, F.S.; and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-296 and 62-297, F.A.C. Issuance of this permit does not relieve the permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local permitting or regulations.
5. New or Additional Conditions: For good cause shown and after notice and an administrative hearing, if requested, the Department may require the permittee to conform to new or additional conditions. The Department shall allow the permittee a reasonable time to conform to the new or additional conditions, and on application of the permittee, the Department may grant additional time. [Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C.]
6. Modifications: The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority upon commencement of construction. No new emissions unit shall be constructed and no existing emissions unit shall be modified without obtaining an air construction permit from the Department. Such permit shall be obtained prior to beginning construction or modification.
[Rules 62-210.300(1) and 62-212.300(1)(a), F.A.C.]
7. Construction and Expiration: The permit expiration date includes sufficient time to complete construction, perform required testing, submit test reports, and submit an application for a Title V operation permit to the Department. For good cause, the permittee may request that this air construction permit be extended. Such a request shall be submitted to the Office of Permitting and Compliance at least sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of this permit. [Rules 62-4.070(4), 62-4.080, and 62-210.300(1), F.A.C.]
8. Source Obligation:
 - a. Authorization to construct shall expire if construction is not commenced within 18 months after receipt of the permit, if construction is discontinued for a period of 18 months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. This provision does not apply to the time period between

SECTION 2. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project except that each phase must commence construction within 18 months of the commencement date established by the Department in the permit.

- b. At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification (as these terms were defined at the time the source obtained the enforceable limitation) solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of subsections 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C., shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.
- c. At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification (as these terms were defined at the time the source obtained the enforceable limitation) solely by exceeding its projected actual emissions, then the requirements of subsections 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C., shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

[Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.]

- 9. Application for Title IV Permit: At least 24 months before the date on which the new unit begins serving an electrical generator greater than 25 MW, the permittee shall submit an application for a Title IV Acid Rain Permit to the Department's Office of Permitting and Compliance Section in Tallahassee and a copy to the Region 4 office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Atlanta, Georgia. [40 CFR 72]
- 10. Title V Permit: This permit authorizes specific modifications and/or new construction on the affected emissions units as well as initial operation to determine compliance with conditions of this permit. A Title V operation permit is required for regular operation of the permitted emissions unit. The permittee shall apply for a Title V operation permit at least 90 days prior to expiration of this permit, but no later than 180 days after completing the required work and commencing operation. To apply for a Title V operation permit, the applicant shall submit the appropriate application form, compliance test results, and such additional information as the Department may by law require. The application shall be submitted to the appropriate Permitting Authority with copies to each Compliance Authority.
[Rules 62-4.030, 62-4.050, 62-4.220, and Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.]
- 11. Annual Operating Report (AOR): The owner or operator shall submit an AOR for the Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) to the Department annually pursuant to subsection 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.
- 12. Shutdown of Existing GT Units: Upon commercial operation of Units 6A through 6E (EU045 through 049), the existing GT units (EU003 and 015) shall no longer be used to provide peaking generation to FPL's system. Two existing GTs from EU003 may be kept for black start capability at the facility. The Title V permit revision required by **Condition 10** of this section shall contain the designation of those GTs that will remain as black start capability and those GTs that no longer will be in service. The two existing CTs used for black start capability will be limited to 100 hours of operation for testing and maintenance proposes per year. If four emergency generators are installed (EU050), then the Title V revision required by **Condition 10** must contain the required information for the four emergency generators. [Application 0110037-011-AC; Rules 62-210.200 (Potential to emit) and 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C.]

PRE-CONSTRUCTION AMBIENT MONITORING

- 13. Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Ozone (O₃) Monitoring Station: The owner or operator shall install, maintain and operate ambient monitoring station(s) for NO_x, NO₂, and O₃ at location(s) on or near the property boundary of the Lauderdale Plant site. The monitoring station(s) and the collocated weather station(s) described in **Condition 14** of this section, shall be installed and in operation no later than 120 days after this permit becomes final. The owner or operator shall monitor for up to 12-months. Prior to the monitoring period, the owner or operator shall provide, for concurrence by the Department, the proposed

SECTION 2. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

monitoring station location(s). The owner or operator shall operate the monitor(s) such that a minimum of 75% of the hourly concentration values are collected over the monitoring period. If four (4) exceedances of the 1-hour NO₂ standard are recorded during a six month interval during the 12-month monitoring period, the owner or operator shall discontinue monitoring and shall be required to implement the project contemplated by this air construction permit or propose an alternative project to DEP which will reduce NO₂ emissions sufficient to meet the new 1-hour NO₂ standard. Access to the monitoring site(s) and instruments must be provided to the Department. The monitoring station(s) shall be those designated as EPA reference or equivalent methods and shall be operated in accordance with Department approved quality assured policies and procedures.

14. Weather Station: In addition to the NO_x/NO₂/O₃ monitoring station, the owner or operator shall also install a weather station at a location that conforms to the EPA's Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems: Volume IV Meteorological Measurements and that at a minimum records wind speed and direction along with the ambient temperature. The weather station(s) shall be installed and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and procedures. The weather station(s) shall be in operation continuously during the time that the ambient monitoring station(s) is in operation.
15. Quality Assurance: Ambient monitoring activities required by this permit for NO_x/NO₂/O₃ shall be conducted in such a manner so as to meet the Department's minimum quality assurance requirements as delineated in 40 CFR Parts 50 and 58.14; Part 58, Appendices A, C, D and E; and the Department's *State-Wide Quality Assurance Air Program Plan (Plan)*. Changes to the *Plan* will be distributed by Department to the owner or operator. The owner or operator shall comply with *Plan* changes as soon as practicable.
16. SOP for Monitoring/Weather Station(s): The owner or operator shall, within 60 days from the effective date of this permit, submit to the Department for review and approval standard operating procedures for the monitoring station(s) and weather station(s).
17. Monitoring Data: The owner or operator shall submit the verified monitoring data and quality assurance results to the Department within 15 days after the end of each calendar month in an electronic medium and format; either Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) or other EP acceptable electronic format for the monitoring data, and the Precision and Accuracy Data (PA Data) or other EPA acceptable electronic format for the quality assurance data, as specified by the Department. The monitoring data report shall include the operation of the GTs during the monitoring period to include: the date of the GT operation of each GT; each hour during the day when each GT was in operation; the operational load of each GT during each hour of operation; and the NO_x emissions while each GT was in operation.
18. Accuracy Audits: The owner or operator shall allow the Department, with a minimum of seven days prior notification, to access to the monitoring/weather station location for the purpose of the performance of accuracy audits which may be completed in lieu of, or in addition to, the owner or operator's accuracy audits as specified in 40 CFR, Part 58, Appendix A, 3.2 and 3.4. The owner or operator shall also submit to a 6 month system audit utilizing the requirements in 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix A, 2.5. The systems audit, which reviews the quality assurance and monitoring effort for the preceding 6 months, shall be conducted at the conclusion of the 6 month auditing period in which the audited data were produced. In addition, the Department staff shall be allowed access to the monitoring locations, with a minimum of seven (7) days prior notification, for the purpose of determining compliance with the siting requirements as specified, in 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix E.

SECTION 3. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

A. Simple Cycle CT (EU ID No. 045 to 049)

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions units.

EU ID No.	Emission Unit Description
045	Nominal 200 MW Combustion turbine-electric generator (Unit 6A)
046	Nominal 200 MW Combustion turbine-electric generator (Unit 6B)
047	Nominal 200 MW Combustion turbine-electric generator (Unit 6C)
048	Nominal 200 MW Combustion turbine-electric generator (Unit 6D)
049	Nominal 200 MW Combustion turbine-electric generator (Unit 6E)

The CT being evaluated for the Project include the General Electric (GE) 7FA.05 and 7FA.04 models and the Siemens Power Generation, Inc. (Siemens) SGT6-5000F(5) model, i.e., F5, or other vendor equivalents. Each CT may utilize inlet air cooling that may consist of evaporative cooling or an alternative system.

Nominal Design Heat Input Ratings (Note: vendor equivalents will fall within the same range)

- GE 7FA.05 CT: 1,990.3 MMBtu/hr when firing natural gas and 2,121.3 MMBtu/hr when firing fuel oil, based on a compressor inlet air temperature of 35 Fahrenheit (°F), 60 percent (%) relative humidity, 14.7 pounds per square inch (psi) pressure, the lower heating value (LHV) of each fuel and 100% load. This GE CT model represents the worst case scenario with regard to heat input and emissions.
- SGT6-5000F(5) CT: 2,022.0 MMBtu/hr when firing natural gas and 2,077.0 MMBtu/hr when firing fuel oil, based on a compressor inlet air temperature of 35 °F, 60% relative humidity, 14.7 psi pressure, the LHV of each fuel and 100% load.

{Note: Actual heat input rate will vary depending upon gas turbine characteristics, ambient conditions and inlet air cooling.}

APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

- BACT Determinations: Determinations of the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) were conducted for nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM/PM₁₀/PM_{2.5}) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). [Rule 62-210.200 (BACT), F.A.C.]
- NSPS Requirements: These units shall comply with the applicable NSPS in 40 CFR 60, including: Subpart A (General Provisions) and Subpart KKKK (Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines). See Appendices Subpart A and KKKK of this permit. The BACT emissions standards for NO_x and the fuel sulfur specifications are as stringent as, or more stringent than the NO_x and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) limits imposed by the applicable NSPS provisions. Some separate reporting and monitoring may be required by the individual subparts. [Rule 62-204.800(7)(b), F.A.C.; and NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subparts A and KKKK]
- NESHAP Requirements: These units shall comply with the applicable NESHAP in 40 CFR 63, including: Subpart A (General Provisions) and Subpart YYYY (National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Combustion Turbines). See Appendices Subpart A and YYYY of this permit. This NESHAP provision has a maximum achievable control technology (MACT) limit of 91 parts per billion by volume dry (ppbvd) corrected to 15% oxygen (O₂), i.e., 91 ppmvd @15% O₂, for formaldehyde (CH₂O). This emission limit of Subpart YYYY shall apply if the facility exceeds 1,000 turbine fired hours cumulatively in any one year. Some separate reporting and monitoring may be required by the individual subparts. [Rule 62-204.800(7)(b), F.A.C.; and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subparts A and YYYY]

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION

- Combustion Turbines: The permittee is authorized to install, tune, operate, and maintain five GE 7FA.05, GE 7FA.04, Siemens F5 or other vendor equivalents CT with a nominal generating capacity of 200 MW/each and an inlet air filtration system with inlet air cooling (such as evaporative coolers). The CT will be designed for operation in simple cycle mode and will have dual-fuel capability (natural gas and ULSD fuel oil). [Application 0110037-011-AC; Design]

SECTION 3. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

A. Simple Cycle CT (EU ID No. 045 to 049)

CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

5. Combustion Technology: The permittee shall install, operate and maintain the dry-low NO_x (DLN) combustion system or its equivalent with a start-up NO_x technology on each CT to control NO_x emissions from the CT when firing natural gas. Prior to the initial emissions performance tests required for the CT, the DLN combustors or its equivalent and automated gas turbine control system shall be tuned to achieve the permitted levels for NO_x. Thereafter, the system shall be maintained and tuned in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations or determined best practices. [Design; Rule 62-212.400(10)(BACT), F.A.C.]
6. Wet Injection: The permittee shall install, operate, and maintain a water injection system with combustion control technology to reduce NO_x emissions (including startup emissions) from the CT when firing ULSD fuel oil. Prior to the initial emissions performance tests, the water injection system shall be tuned to achieve sufficiently low NO_x values to meet the NO_x limits of this permit. Thereafter, the system shall be maintained and tuned in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations or determined best practices. [Rule 62-212.400(10)(BACT), F.A.C.]

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

7. Authorized Fuels: The combustion turbines shall fire natural gas as the primary fuel, which shall contain no more than 2 grains of sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet (gr. sulfur/100 SCF) of natural gas. As a restricted alternate fuel, the combustion turbines may fire ULSD fuel oil containing no more than 0.0015% sulfur by weight. [Rules 62-210.200 (Potential to emit, and BACT) and 62-212.400, F.A.C.]
8. Hours of Operation:
- a. *Natural Gas Operation*: The five CTs may operate an average of no more than a total of 3,300 hours per turbine in any consecutive 12 month period.
 - b. *ULSD Fuel Oil Operation*: Of the overall average 3,300 operational hours, each CT may operate on average no more than 500 hours in any consecutive 12 month period on ULSD fuel oil.
- [Rules 62-210.200(PTE, and BACT) and 62-212.400 (PSD), F.A.C.]
9. Performance Curves: The permittee shall provide manufacturer's performance curves (or equations) that correct combustion turbine design heat input rating and operation for site conditions to the Permitting and Compliance Authorities within 45 days of completing the initial compliance testing. Operating data may be adjusted for the appropriate site conditions in accordance with the performance curves and/or equations on file with the Department. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]
10. Simple Cycle, Intermittent Operation: The turbines shall operate only in simple cycle mode not to exceed the permitted hours of operation allowed by this permit. This restriction is based on the permittee's request, which formed the basis of the PSD applicability and BACT determination and resulted in the emission standards specified in this permit. For any request to convert this unit to combined cycle operation by installing/connecting to heat recovery steam generators, including changes to the fuel quality or quantity related to combined cycle conversion which may cause an increase in short or long-term emissions, the permittee may be required to submit a full PSD permit application complete with a new proposal of the BACT as if the unit had never been built. [Rules 62-212.400(12) and 62-212.400(BACT), F.A.C.]

EMISSIONS AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

11. Emission Standards: Emissions from the CT shall not exceed the following standards

Pollutant		Emission Standard ^{a,b}	Basis	Compliance Method ^c	Averaging Time
NO _x	Gas	15.0 ppmvd @15% O ₂	NSPS KKKK	CEMS	4-hr rolling avg.
		9.0 ppmvd @15% O ₂	BACT		24-hr block avg.
		77.0 lb/hour ^d			One 24-hr block ^d
	Oil	42.0 ppmvd @15% O ₂	NSPS KKKK, BACT		4-hr rolling avg.

SECTION 3. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

A. Simple Cycle CT (EU ID No. 045 to 049)

Pollutant		Emission Standard ^{a,b}	Basis	Compliance Method ^c	Averaging Time
		378.0 lb/hour ^d	BACT		One 24-hr block ^d
CO	Gas	4.0 ppmvd @15% O ₂	BACT	Initial and Annual Stack Tests	three 1-hr runs
		21.0 lb/hour			
	Oil	9 ppmvd @15% O ₂			
		49.0 lb/hour			
PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5} ^e		2.0 gr. sulfur/100 SCF natural gas 0.0015% sulfur fuel oil	BACT	Fuel Record Keeping	N/A
		10 percent opacity		Visible Emissions Annual Test ^f	6-minute block
SO ₂ ^e		2.0 gr. sulfur/100 SCF natural gas 0.0015% sulfur fuel oil	Reasonable Assurance	Fuel Record Keeping	N/A
VOC	Gas	3.77 lb/hour	BACT	Initial and Annual Stack Tests	three 1-hr runs
	Oil	8.0 lb/hour			

a. NO_x concentration emission standards are expressed in parts per million by volume, dry, corrected to 15 percent oxygen, abbreviated as ppmvd @15% O₂; CO concentration emission standards are expressed as ppmvd (uncorrected).

b. The mass emission rate standards in pounds per hour (lb/hour) are based on a turbine inlet condition of 35 °F and using the higher heating value (HHV) of the fuel. Mass emission rate shall be adjusted to actual test conditions in accordance with the performance curves and/or equations provided to the Department pursuant to **Specific Condition 9** above.

c. CEMS means continuous emissions monitoring system.

d. One time initial compliance demonstration by CEMS. Subject to the notification requirements in 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C. The demonstration period shall include all valid hours within the designated 24-hour block and not less than three valid hours during the block. Pound/hour NO_x values reported as NO₂ equivalent of nitrous oxide (NO) plus nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Subsequent annual testing is not required.

e. The fuel sulfur specifications combined with the efficient combustion design and operation of the combustion turbines represent BACT for PM/PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} and SO₂ emissions. Compliance with the fuel specifications, CO standards, and visible emissions (opacity) limit shall serve as indicators of good combustion.

f. Compliance with the 10% opacity standard shall be demonstrated by conducting 30-minute tests in accordance with EPA Method 9 - Visual Determination of Opacity.

[[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.200, 62-212.400, 62-297; and 40 CFR 60, Subpart KKKK]]

12. **Unconfined Particulate Emissions:** During the construction period, unconfined PM emissions shall be minimized by dust suppressing techniques such as covering, confining, or applying water or chemicals to the affected areas, as necessary. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.]
13. **Test Methods:** Required initial and annual compliance stack tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods.

Method	Description of Method and Comments
7E	Determination of NO _x Emissions - Instrumental
9	Visual Determination of Opacity
10	Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources
20	Determination of NO _x , Sulfur Dioxide, and Diluent Emissions from Stationary Gas Turbines
320	Vapor Phase Organic & Inorganic Emissions by Extractive FTIR

The methods are described in 40 CFR 60 and 63, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used for compliance testing unless prior written approval is received from the administrator of the Department's Office of Permitting and Compliance Section in accordance with an alternate sampling procedure pursuant to 62-297.620, F.A.C. [Rules 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Appendix A]

SECTION 3. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

A. Simple Cycle CT (EU ID No. 045 to 049)

14. Testing Requirements: Initial and annual tests shall be conducted at 90% or greater of the design heat input ratings provided in emissions unit description above and corrected as described therein. If it is impracticable to test within the described range, the combustion turbine may be tested at less than the described range. In such case, the reported mass emission rates (corrected as described in **Specific Condition 11** above) shall be further corrected by dividing the result by the percent of the design heat rating at which the test was conducted and multiplying by 100%. For example, if tested at 85% capacity and the measured actual mass emission rate was 50 lb/hour, the adjusted mass emission rate (ER_{adj}) would be:

$$ER_{adj} = \frac{(50 \text{ lb/hr}) \times (100\%)}{85\%} = 58.8 \text{ lb/hr}$$

15. Initial Compliance Demonstration: Initial compliance stack tests while *firing natural gas* shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup. Initial testing *on fuel oil* shall be conducted within 60 days of any fuel oil firing in the CT. In accordance with the test methods specified in this permit, the CT shall be tested to demonstrate initial compliance with the mass emission rate standards for NO_x , CO, VOC and with the visible emissions standard. The permittee shall provide the Compliance Authority with any other initial emissions performance tests conducted to satisfy vendor guarantees including CO, VOC and particulate tests. [Rules 62-4.070, 62-297.310(7)(a), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.8]
16. Subsequent Compliance Testing: The annual compliance test for VOC, CO and visible emissions shall be conducted during each federal fiscal year (October 1st to September 30th) while firing natural gas. A VOC, CO and visible emissions test shall also be performed while firing fuel oil, on each combustion turbine that is fired with fuel oil, for more than 400 hours during the federal fiscal year. [Rules 62-4.070, 62-210.200(BACT), and 62-297.310(7)(a)4, F.A.C.]
17. Continuous Compliance: Continuous compliance with the permit standard for emissions of NO_x shall be demonstrated with data collected from the required CEMS. [Rules 62-4.070, and 62-210.200(BACT), F.A.C.]
18. Special Compliance Tests: When the Department, 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 shall 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 Department. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]

EXCESS EMISSIONS

{Permitting Note: The following conditions apply only to the State Implementation Plan (SIP)-based emissions standards in **Specific Condition No. 11** of this subsection. Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. (Excess Emissions) cannot vary or supersede any federal provision of the NSPS, NESHAP, or Acid Rain programs.}

19. Definitions:

- Startup* is defined as the commencement of operation of any emissions unit which has shut down or ceased operation for a period of time sufficient to cause temperature, pressure, chemical or pollution control device imbalances, which result in excess emissions.
- Shutdown* is the cessation of the operation of an emissions unit for any purpose.
- Malfunction* is defined as any unavoidable mechanical and/or electrical failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process resulting in operation in an abnormal or unusual manner.

[Rule 62-210.200(165, 242, and 258), F.A.C.]

SECTION 3. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

A. Simple Cycle CT (EU ID No. 045 to 049)

20. Excess Emissions Prohibited: Excess emissions caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. All such preventable emissions shall be included in any compliance determinations based on CEMS data. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]
21. Data Exclusion Procedures for SIP Compliance: As per the procedures in this condition, limited amounts of CEMS emissions data per **Specific Condition No. 22** may be excluded from the corresponding SIP-based compliance demonstration, provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to, the duration of data excluded is minimized, and the procedures for data exclusion listed below are followed. As provided by the Department's authority in Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C., the following provisions and those given in **Specific Condition No. 22** are adjustments to maximum and minimum factors in Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.
- a. **Limiting Data Exclusion**. If the compliance calculation using all valid CEMS emission data indicates that the emission unit is in compliance, then no CEMS data shall be excluded from the compliance demonstration.
 - b. **Event Driven Exclusion**. There must be an underlying event (startup, shutdown, malfunction, or fuel switching) in order to exclude data. If there is no underlying event, then no data may be excluded.
 - c. **Continuous Exclusion**. Data shall be excluded on a continuous basis. Data from discontinuous periods shall not be excluded for the same underlying event.
- [Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.]
22. Allowable Data Exclusions: The following data may be excluded from the corresponding SIP-based compliance demonstration for each of the events listed below in accordance with the Data Exclusion Procedures of Condition 210:
- a. **Startup and Shutdown**: Up to 60 minutes of CEMS data may be excluded for each combustion turbine startup and shut down cycle. For startups and shutdowns of less than 60 minutes in duration, only those minutes attributable to startup and shutdown may be excluded.
 - b. **Malfunction**: Up to 120 minutes (in any operating day) of CEMS data may be excluded due to a documented malfunction. A "documented malfunction" means a malfunction that is documented within one working day of detection by contacting the Compliance Authority by telephone, facsimile transmittal, or electronic email.
 - c. **DLN Tuning**: CEMS data collected during initial or other DLN tuning sessions may be excluded from the compliance demonstrations provided the tuning session is performed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or determined best practices. Prior to performing any tuning session, the permittee shall provide the Compliance Authority with an advance notice that details the activity and proposed tuning schedule. The notice may be by telephone, facsimile transmittal, or electronic mail. [Design; Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]
 - d. **Fuel Switching**: Up to 60 minutes of CEMS data may be excluded for each fuel switch. For fuel switches of less than 60 minutes in duration, only those minutes attributable to fuel switching may be excluded.
- All valid emissions data (including data collected during startup, shutdown, malfunction, DLN tuning, and fuel switching) shall be used to report emissions for the Annual Operating Report.
[Rules 62-210.200(BACT), 62-210.370, and 62-210.700, F.A.C.]
23. Notification Requirements: The owner or operator shall notify the Compliance Authority within one working day of discovering any emissions that demonstrate non-compliance for a given averaging period. [Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

24. CEMS: Subject to the following, the permittee shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a CEMS to measure and record the emissions of NO_x from the combustion turbines in terms of the applicable standards.

SECTION 3. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

A. Simple Cycle CT (EU ID No. 045 to 049)

The monitoring system shall be installed, and functioning within the required performance specifications by the time of the initial compliance demonstration.

- a. ***NO_x Monitor:*** Each NO_x monitor shall be certified pursuant to the specifications of 40 CFR 75. Quality assurance procedures shall conform to the requirements of 40 CFR 75. The annual and required RATA tests required for the NO_x monitor shall be performed using EPA Method 20 or 7E in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60.
- b. ***Diluent Monitor:*** The oxygen (O₂) or carbon dioxide (CO₂) content of the flue gas shall be monitored at the location where NO_x is monitored to correct the measured emissions rates to 15% O₂. If a CO₂ monitor is installed, the O₂ content of the flue gas shall be calculated using F-factors that are appropriate for the fuel fired. Each monitor shall comply with the performance and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR 75.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.200(BACT), F.A.C., and 40 CFR Part 75]

25. **Continuous Monitoring System (CMS):** If after three years of operation any CT whose installation is authorized by the permit meets the definition of a “Peaking Unit” per §72.2 – Definitions:

(1) *A unit that has:*

- (i) *An average capacity factor of no more than 10.0 percent during the previous three calendar years and*
- (ii) *A capacity factor of no more than 20.0 percent in each of those calendar years.*

FPL may request that the Department allow the NO_x emission rate methodology in Appendix E to 40 CFR Part 75 Appendix E – Optional NO_x Emissions Estimation Protocol for Gas-Fired Peaking Units and Oil-Fired Peaking Units to be used in lieu of the CEMS requirements specified in this permit.

After approval by the Department, Equation F-6 (40 CFR Part 75, Appendix F) shall be used in conjunction with Appendix E of 40 CFR Part 75 to correct the NO_x emissions rate to 15% O₂.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.200(BACT), F.A.C., and 40 CFR Part 75 Appendices E and F]

26. **Moisture Correction:** If necessary, the owner or operator shall determine the moisture content of the exhaust gas and develop an algorithm to enable correction of the monitoring results to a dry basis (0% moisture).

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.200(BACT), F.A.C.]

27. **CEMS Data Requirements for BACT Standards:**

*{Permitting Note: The following conditions apply only to the SIP-based NO_x emissions standards in **Specific Condition No. 11** of this section. These requirements cannot vary or supersede any federal provision of the NSPS, or Acid Rain programs. Additional reporting and monitoring may be required by the individual subparts.}*

- a. ***Data Collection:*** Except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions shall be monitored and recorded during all operation including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
- b. ***Operating Hours and Operating Days:*** An hour is the 60-minute period beginning at the top of each hour. Any hour during which an emissions unit is in operation for more than 15 minutes is an operating hour for that emission unit. A day is the 24-hour period from midnight to midnight. Any day with at least one operating hour for an emissions unit is an operating day for that emission unit.
- c. ***Valid Hour:*** Each CEMS shall be designed and operated to sample, analyze, and record data evenly spaced over the hour at a minimum of one measurement per minute. All valid measurements collected during an hour shall be used to calculate a 1-hour block average that begins at the top of each hour.
 - (1) Hours that are **not operating** hours are **not valid** hours.

SECTION 3. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

A. Simple Cycle CT (EU ID No. 045 to 049)

- (2) For each operating hour, the 1-hour block average shall be computed from at least two data points separated by a minimum of 15 minutes. If less than two such data points are available, there is insufficient data and the 1-hour block average is not valid.
- (3) During fuel switching an hour in which fuel oil is fired is attributed towards compliance with the permit standards for oil firing.
- d. **24-hour Block Averages:** A 24-hour block shall begin at midnight of each operating day and shall be calculated from 24 consecutive valid hourly average concentration values. If a unit operates less than 24 hours during the block, or there are less than 24 valid hourly averages available, the 24-hour block average shall be the average of all available valid hourly average concentration values for the 24-hour block. *{Permitting Note: For purposes of determining compliance with the 24-hour CEMS standards, the missing data substitution methodology of 40 CFR Part 75, Subpart D, shall not be utilized. Instead, the 24-hour block average shall be determined using the remaining hourly data in the 24-hour block and periods of missing CEMS data are to be reported as monitor downtime in the excess emissions and monitoring performance reports. For example, the "24-hr block average" may consist of only 6 valid operating hours for the day.}*
- e. **4-hour Rolling Averages:** A 4-hour rolling average is the arithmetic average of the average emission concentration measured by the CEMS for a given hour and the three unit operating hour average concentrations immediately preceding that unit operating hour.
- f. **Data Exclusion:** Each CEMS shall monitor and record emissions during all operations including episodes of startup, shutdown, malfunction, DLN tuning, and fuel switches. Some of the CEMS emissions data recorded during these episodes may be excluded from the corresponding CEMS compliance demonstration subject to the provisions of **Conditions 21 and 221** of this subsection.
- g. **Availability:** The quarterly excess emissions report shall identify monitor availability for each quarter in which the unit operated.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(BACT), F.A.C.]

CEMS REQUIREMENTS FOR ANNUAL EMISSIONS

28. **CEMS Annual Emissions Requirement:** The owner or operator shall use data from the NO_x CEMS when calculating annual emissions for purposes of computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions, and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for purposes of computing emissions pursuant to the reporting requirements of Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of startup and shutdown of the emissions unit. [Rules 62-210.200, and 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

29. **Monitoring of Operations:** The permittee shall monitor and record the operating rate of the CT on a daily average basis, considering the number of hours of operation during each day (including the times of startup, shutdown, malfunction, DLN tuning or its equivalent, and fuel switching). Such monitoring shall be made by monitoring daily rates of consumption and heat content of each allowable fuel in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 75 Appendix D. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(BACT), F.A.C.]
30. **Monthly Operations Summary:** By the 15th calendar day of each month, the permittee shall record the following for each fuel in a written or electronic log for the combustion turbines for the previous month of operation: fuel consumption, hours of operation on each fuel, and the updated calendar year totals for each. Information recorded and stored as an electronic file shall be available for inspection and printing within at least three days of a request by the Department. The fuel consumption shall be monitored in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 75 Appendix D. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(BACT), F.A.C.]
31. **Fuel Sulfur Records:** The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the fuel sulfur limits specified in this permit by maintaining the following records of the sulfur contents.

SECTION 3. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

A. Simple Cycle CT (EU ID No. 045 to 049)

- a. *Natural Gas Sulfur Limit:* Compliance with the fuel sulfur limit for natural gas shall be demonstrated by keeping reports obtained from the vendor indicating the average sulfur content of the natural gas being supplied from the pipeline for each month of operation. Methods for determining the sulfur content of the natural gas shall be ASTM methods D4084-82, D4468-85, D5504-01, D6228-98 and D6667-01, D3246-81 or more recent versions.
- b. *ULSD Fuel Oil Sulfur Limit:* Compliance with the ULSD fuel oil sulfur limit shall be demonstrated by taking a sample, analyzing the sample for fuel sulfur, and reporting the results to each Compliance Authority before initial startup. Sampling the fuel oil sulfur content shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM D4057-88, Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, and one of the following test methods for sulfur in petroleum products: ASTM methods D5453-00, D129-91, D1552-90, D2622-94, or D4294-90. More recent versions of these methods may be used. For each subsequent fuel delivery, the permittee shall maintain a permanent file of the certified fuel sulfur analysis from the fuel vendor. At the request of the Compliance Authority, the permittee shall perform additional sampling and analysis for the fuel sulfur content.

The above methods shall be used to determine the fuel sulfur content in conjunction with the provisions of 40 CFR 75 Appendix D. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-4.160(15), F.A.C.]

32. Emissions Performance Test Reports: A report indicating the results of any required emissions performance test shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority no later than 45 days after completion of the last test run. The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the tested emission unit and the procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and if the test results were properly computed. At a minimum, the test report shall provide the applicable information listed in Rule 62-297.310(8)(c), F.A.C. and in Appendix D of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

33. Excess Emissions Reporting:

- a. *Malfunction Notification:* If emissions in excess of a standard (subject to the specified averaging period) occur due to malfunction, the permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority within (1) working day of: the nature, extent, and duration of the excess emissions; the cause of the excess emissions; and the actions taken to correct the problem. In addition, the Department may request a written summary report of the incident.
- b. *SIP Quarterly Report:* Within 30 days following the end of each calendar-quarter, the permittee shall submit a report to the Compliance Authority summarizing periods of NO_x emissions in excess of the BACT permit standard following the NSPS format in 40 CFR 60.7(c), Subpart A. A summary of data excluded from SIP compliance calculations should also be provided. In addition, the report shall summarize the NO_x CEMS system monitor availability for the previous quarter.

[Rules 62-4.130, 62-204.800, 62-210.700(6) and 62-212.400(BACT), F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.7 and 60.4375]

34. Annual Operating Report: The permittee shall submit an annual report that summarizes the actual operating hours and emissions from this facility in accordance with Rule 62-210.370. Annual operating reports shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority by April 1st of each year. [Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C.]

35. NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Requirements - Subpart YYYY: Except as otherwise provided in this permit, these emissions units shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart YYYY, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Combustion Turbines, which have been adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(11)(b)81., F.A.C., except that the Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of 40 CFR 63.6170(c)(1) through (5). These emissions units shall comply with Appendix 40 CFR 63 Subpart YYYY included with this permit. [NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart YYYY.]

{Permitting Note: The requirements of NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart YYYY emission limitations for oil-fired Stationary Combustion Turbines shall apply if the facility exceeds 1,000 turbine fired hours cumulatively in any one year.}

SECTION 3. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

B. For Nominal 3,100 kW Emergency Generators (EU ID No. 050)

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

EU D No.	Emission Unit Description
050	Four Nominal 3,100 kW Black Start Emergency Generators (model year 2011 or later)

APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

1. NSPS, Subpart IIII Applicability: The black start emergency generators are Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (Stationary ICE) and are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII. The applicant shall comply with 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII only to the extent that the regulations apply to the emission unit and its operations (e.g. non-road, emergency, displacement, capacity and model year selected). [40 CFR 60, subpart IIII - Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines and Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)79., F.A.C.]
2. NESHAP, Subpart ZZZZ Applicability: The emergency generators are Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion engines located at an major source of hazardous air pollutants emissions and are subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ. Because the emergency generators are subject to regulation under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Subpart ZZZZ only requires that the emergency generator meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII. No further requirements of Subpart ZZZZ apply to the emergency generators. [40 CFR 63, subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, section 63.6590(c) and Rule 62-204.800(11)(b)82., F.A.C.]

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

3. Equipment: The permittee is authorized to install, operate, and maintain four nominal 3,100 kW ULSD fuel oil fired emergency generators. [Applicant Request; Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

EMISSIONS AND PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

4. Fuel Specifications: The generator shall burn ULSD fuel oil with a sulfur content of 15 ppm or less. [Applicant Request; Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; NSPS Subpart IIII, §60.4207]
5. Hours of Operation: The hours of operation shall not exceed 100 hours per year except as otherwise provided in this condition. Other requirements and limitations are:
 - a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.
 - b. You may operate your emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in “i” to “iii” below for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed “c.” below counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year.
 - i. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.
 - ii. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.
 - iii. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.
 - c. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours

SECTION 3. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

B. For Nominal 3,100 kW Emergency Generators (EU ID No. 050)

per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph “b.” above. Except as provided in paragraph “d.” below, the 50 hours per calendar year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

- d. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:
- The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.
 - The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.
 - The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.
 - The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.
 - The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

[Applicant Request; Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; NSPS Subpart IIII, §60.4211(f)]

6. Emergency Generator BACT Emission Limits:

Emergency Generator (> 560 kilowatts)	CO (g/kW-hr) ¹	PM (g/kW-hr)	NMHC ² +NO _x (g/kW-hr)	Diesel Fuel ³ (sulfur)
2011 and later	3.5	0.20	6.4	15 ppm
1. g/kW-hr means grams per kilowatt-hour. 2. NMHC means Non-Methane Hydrocarbons. 3. Nonroad diesel specification of 15 ppm is from 40 CFR part 80, subpart I – Motor Vehicle Diesel Fuel; Nonroad, Locomotive, and Marine Diesel Fuel; and ECA Marine Fuel.				

[Applicant Request; 62-212.400(BACT), F.A.C.; NSPS Subpart IIII, §60.4205]

7. Emergency Generators Testing Requirements: Each unit shall be stack tested to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards for CO and NO_x. The tests shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the unit will be operated, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of each unit. As an alternative, an EPA certification of emissions characteristics of the purchased model that are at least as stringent as the BACT (NSPS Subpart IIII) values and the use of ULSD fuel oil with a sulfur content of 15 ppm or less can be used to fulfill this requirement.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)1, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.8 and NSPS Subpart IIII, §60.4210 and §60.4211]

8. Test Methods: Any required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods.

Method	Description of Method and Comments
7E	Determination of Nitrogen Oxides Emissions from Stationary Sources
10	Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources

[NSPS Subpart IIII, §60.4212]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

9. Notifications Reporting and Recordkeeping: Notifications reporting and recordkeeping are required pursuant to 40 CFR 60.7, 40 CFR 63.9, and NSPS Subpart IIII, §60.4214(b) and §60.4214(d) for the four 3,100 kW emergency generators.

SECTION 3. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

B. For Nominal 3,100 kW Emergency Generators (EU ID No. 050)

10. Additional Reporting: The permittee shall maintain records of the amount of liquid fuel used. These records shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority on an annual basis or upon request. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

TWO EXISTING GT AS BLACK START EMERGENCY GENERATORS

Two existing GTs from EU003 may be kept for black start capability at the facility. If FPL elects to use this option in lieu of the four nominal 3,100 kW Emergency Generators (EU ID No. 050), the two existing GT units at the Fort Myers plant shall meet the following requirements.

11. Emission Limits and other Requirements: The GT must meet the emission limits and compliance, recordkeeping and testing requirements for these units that are in the current Fort Myers Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0710002-018-AV. [Applicant Request; 62-212.400(BACT), F.A.C.]
12. Hour of Operation: Each GT black start unit will be limited to of 100 hours per year for testing and maintenance purposes. [Applicant Request; 62-212.400(BACT), F.A.C.]

SECTION 3. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

C. One Nominal 300hp Emergency Fire Pump Engine (EU ID No. 051)

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

EU D No.	Emission Unit Description
051	One Nominal 300 hp Emergency Fire Pump Engine (model year 2006 or later)

APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

1. NSPS, Subpart IIII Applicability: The emergency fire pump engine is a Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engine (Stationary ICE) and is subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII. The applicant shall comply with 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII only to the extent that the regulations apply to the emission unit and its operations (e.g. non-road, emergency, displacement, capacity and model year selected).
[40 CFR 60, subpart IIII - Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines and Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)79., F.A.C.]
2. NESHAP, Subpart ZZZZ Applicability: The emergency fire pump engine is Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion engine located at an area major source of hazardous air pollutants emissions and is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ. Because the emergency fire pump engine is subject to regulation under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Subpart ZZZZ only requires that the emergency fire pump engine meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII. No further requirements of Subpart ZZZZ apply to the emergency fire pump engine.
[40 CFR 63, subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, section 63.6590(c) and Rule 62-204.800(11)(b)82., F.A.C.]

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

3. Equipment: The permittee is authorized to install, operate, and maintain one nominal 300 hp ULSD fuel oil fired emergency fire pump engine. [Applicant Request; Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

EMISSIONS AND PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

4. Fuel Specifications: The emergency fire pump engine shall burn ULSD fuel oil with a sulfur content of 15 ppm or less. [Applicant Request; Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; NSPS Subpart IIII, §60.4207]
 5. Hours of Operation: The hours of operation shall not exceed 100 hours per year except as otherwise provided in this condition. Other requirements and limitations are:
 - a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.
 - b. You may operate your emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in “i” below for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed “c.” below counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year.
 - i. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.
 - c. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing.
- [Applicant Request; Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; NSPS Subpart IIII, §60.4211(f)]

SECTION 3. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

C. One Nominal 300hp Emergency Fire Pump Engine (EU ID No. 051)

6. Emergency Fire Pump Engine BACT Emission Limits:

Fire Pump Engine (300≤HP<600)	CO (g/kW-hr) ¹	PM (g/kW-hr)	NMHC ² +NO _x (g/kW-hr)	Diesel Fuel ³ (sulfur)
2006 and later	3.5	0.20	4.0	15 ppm
1. g/kW-hr means grams per kilowatt-hour. 2. NMHC means Non-Methane Hydrocarbons. 3. Nonroad diesel specification from 40 CFR part 80, subpart I – Motor Vehicle Diesel Fuel; Nonroad, Locomotive, and Marine Diesel Fuel; and ECA Marine Fuel. Link to Non-Road Diesel Spec				

[Applicant Request; 62-212.400(BACT), F.A.C.; NSPS Subpart IIII, §60.4205]

7. Emergency Fire Pump Engine Testing Requirements: The unit shall be stack tested to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards for CO and NO_x. The tests shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the unit will be operated, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of each unit. As an alternative, an EPA certification of emissions characteristics of the purchased model that are at least as stringent as the BACT (NSPS Subpart IIII) values and the use of ULSD fuel oil with a sulfur content of 15 ppm or less can be used to fulfill this requirement. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)1, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.8 and NSPS Subpart IIII, §60.4210 and §60.4211]

8. Test Methods: Any required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods.

Method	Description of Method and Comments
7E	Determination of Nitrogen Oxides Emissions from Stationary Sources
10	Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources

[NSPS Subpart IIII, §60.4212]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

9. Notifications Reporting and Recordkeeping: Notifications reporting and recordkeeping are required pursuant to 40 CFR 60.7, 40 CFR 63.9, and NSPS Subpart IIII, §60.4214(b) and §60.4214(d) for the four 3,100 kW emergency generators.
10. Additional Reporting: The permittee shall maintain records of the amount of liquid fuel used. These records shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority on an annual basis or upon request. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

SECTION 3. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

D. Two 3-Million Gallon ULSD Fuel Oil Storage Tanks (EU ID No. 052)

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

ID No.	Emission Unit Description
052	Two 3-million gallon Ultralow Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Storage Tanks

NSPS APPLICABILITY

1. NSPS, Subpart Kb Applicability: Based on the true vapor pressure of ultralow sulfur distillate fuel (< 3.5 kilopascals), the storage tanks **are not** subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb - Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984. [Application; 40 CFR 60.110b(b)]

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

2. Equipment: The permittee is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain two 3-million gallon distillate fuel oil storage tanks to provide fuel oil emission units resulting from this project or to other units on the site. [Application]

EMISSIONS AND PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

3. Hours of Operation: The hours of operation are not restricted (8,760 hours per year). [Application]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTING AND RECORDS

4. ULSD Fuel Oil Records: The permittee shall keep readily accessible records showing the maximum true vapor pressure of the stored liquid. Compliance with this condition may be demonstrated by using the information from the respective manufacturers safety data sheets (MSDS) for the fuel oil stored in the tanks. [Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.; avoidance of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb]

SECTION 4. APPENDICES

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Appendix A	Citation Formats and Glossary of Common Terms
Appendix B	General Conditions
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Appendix D	Common Testing Requirements
Appendix Subpart A	NSPS Subpart A and NESHAP Subpart A - Identification of General Provisions
Appendix KKKK	NSPS Subpart KKKK Requirements for Gas Turbines and Duct Burners
Appendix XS	Semiannual NSPS Excess Emissions Report
Appendix IIII	NSPS Subpart IIII Requirements for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
Appendix YYYY	NESHAP Subpart YYYY Requirements for Stationary Combustion Turbines.
Appendix ZZZZ	NESHAP Requirements for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines from 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ

SECTION 4. APPENDIX A

Citation Formats and Glossary of Common Terms

CITATION FORMATS

The following illustrate the formats used in the permit to identify applicable requirements from permits and regulations.

Old Permit Numbers

Example: Permit No. AC50-123456 or Permit No. AO50-123456

Where: “AC” identifies the permit as an Air Construction Permit

“AO” identifies the permit as an Air Operation Permit

“123456” identifies the specific permit project number

New Permit Numbers

Example: Permit Nos. 099-2222-001-AC, 099-2222-001-AF, 099-2222-001-AO, or 099-2222-001-AV

Where: “099” represents the specific county ID number in which the project is located

“2222” represents the specific facility ID number for that county

“001” identifies the specific permit project number

“AC” identifies the permit as an air construction permit

“AF” identifies the permit as a minor source federally enforceable state operation permit

“AO” identifies the permit as a minor source air operation permit

“AV” identifies the permit as a major Title V air operation permit

PSD Permit Numbers

Example: Permit No. PSD-FL-317

Where: “PSD” means issued pursuant to the preconstruction review requirements of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality

“FL” means that the permit was issued by the State of Florida

“317” identifies the specific permit project number

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)

Example: [Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.]

Means: Title 62, Chapter 213, Rule 205 of the Florida Administrative Code

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

Example: [40 CFR 60.7]

Means: Title 40, Part 60, Section 7

GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS

° F: degrees Fahrenheit

µg: microgram

AAQS: Ambient Air Quality Standard

acf: actual cubic feet

acfm: actual cubic feet per minute

ARMS: Air Resource Management System
(Department’s database)

BACT: best available control technology

bhp: brake horsepower

Btu: British thermal units

SECTION 4. APPENDIX A

Citation Formats and Glossary of Common Terms

CAM: compliance assurance monitoring	MW: megawatt
CEMS: continuous emissions monitoring system	NESHAP: National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
cfm: cubic feet per minute	NO_x: nitrogen oxides
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations	NSPS: New Source Performance Standards
CAA: Clean Air Act	O&M: operation and maintenance
CMS: continuous monitoring system	O₂: oxygen
CO: carbon monoxide	Pb: lead
CO₂: carbon dioxide	PM: particulate matter
COMS: continuous opacity monitoring system	PM₁₀: particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less
DARM: Division of Air Resource Management	ppm: parts per million
DEP: Department of Environmental Protection	ppmv: parts per million by volume
Department: Department of Environmental Protection	ppmvd: parts per million by volume, dry basis
dscf: dry standard cubic feet	QA: quality assurance
dscfm: dry standard cubic feet per minute	QC: quality control
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency	PSD: prevention of significant deterioration
ESP: electrostatic precipitator (control system for reducing particulate matter)	psi: pounds per square inch
EU: emissions unit	PTE: potential to emit
F: fluoride	RACT: reasonably available control technology
F.A.C.: Florida Administrative Code	RATA: relative accuracy test audit
F.A.W.: Florida Administrative Weekly	RBLC: EPA's RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse
F.D.: forced draft	SAM: sulfuric acid mist
F.S.: Florida Statutes	scf: standard cubic feet
FGD: flue gas desulfurization	scfm: standard cubic feet per minute
FGR: flue gas recirculation	SIC: standard industrial classification code
ft²: square feet	SIP: State Implementation Plan
ft³: cubic feet	SNCR: selective non-catalytic reduction (control system used for reducing emissions of nitrogen oxides)
gpm: gallons per minute	SO₂: sulfur dioxide
gr: grains	TPD: tons/day
HAP: hazardous air pollutant	TPH: tons per hour
Hg: mercury	TPY: tons per year
I.D.: induced draft	TRS: total reduced sulfur
ID: identification	UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system
kPa: kilopascals	VE: visible emissions
lb: pound	VOC: volatile organic compounds
MACT: maximum achievable control technology	
MMBtu: million British thermal units	
MSDS: material safety data sheets	

SECTION 4. APPENDIX B

General Conditions

The permittee shall comply with the following general conditions from Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.

1. The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth in this permit, are “permit conditions” and are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.141, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, F.S. The permittee is placed on notice that the Department will review this permit periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these conditions.
2. This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the approved drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department.
3. As provided in subsections 403.987(6) and 403.722(5), F.S., the issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver of or approval of any other department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in this permit.
4. This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.
5. This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of Florida Statutes and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department.
6. The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Department rules. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Department rules.
7. The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Department personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at reasonable times, access to the premises where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:
 - a. Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;
 - b. Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - c. Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Department rules. Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.
8. If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately provide the Department with the following information:
 - a. A description of and cause of noncompliance; and
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including 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 noncompliance. The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by the Department for penalties or for revocation of this permit.

SECTION 4. APPENDIX B

General Conditions

9. In accepting this permit, the permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source which are submitted to the Department may be used by the Department as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under the Florida Statutes or Department rules, except where such use is prescribed by Sections 403.111 and 403.73, F.S. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.
10. The permittee agrees to comply with changes in Department rules and Florida Statutes after a reasonable time for compliance; provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Florida Statutes or Department rules. A reasonable time for compliance with a new or amended surface water quality standard, other than those standards addressed in Rule 62-302.500, F.A.C., shall include a reasonable time to obtain or be denied a mixing zone for the new or amended standard.
11. This permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Rules 62-4.120 and 62-730.300, F.A.C., as applicable. The permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted activity until the transfer is approved by the Department.
12. This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.
13. This permit also constitutes:
 - a. Determination of Best Available Control Technology (X);
 - b. Determination of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (X); and
 - c. Compliance with New Source Performance Standards (X).
14. The permittee shall comply with the following:
 - a. Upon request, the permittee shall furnish all records and plans required under Department rules. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by the Department.
 - b. The permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.
 - c. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - (a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (b) The person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;
 - (c) The dates analyses were performed;
 - (d) The person responsible for performing the analyses;
 - (e) The analytical techniques or methods used;
 - (f) The results of such analyses.
15. When requested by the Department, the permittee shall within a reasonable time furnish any information required by law which is needed to determine compliance with the permit. If the permittee becomes aware the relevant facts were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to the Department, such facts or information shall be corrected promptly.

SECTION 4. APPENDIX C

Common Conditions

Unless otherwise specified in the permit, the following conditions apply to all emissions units and activities at the facility.

EMISSIONS AND CONTROLS

1. Plant Operation - Problems: If temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by fire, wind or other cause, the permittee shall notify each Compliance Authority as soon as possible, but at least within one working day, excluding weekends and holidays. The notification shall include: pertinent information as to the cause of the problem; steps being taken to correct the problem and prevent future recurrence; and, where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the permittee from any liability for failure to comply with the conditions of this permit or the regulations. [Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]
2. Circumvention: The permittee shall not circumvent the air pollution control equipment or allow the emission of air pollutants without this equipment operating properly. [Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]
3. Excess Emissions Allowed: Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed 2 hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. Pursuant to Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C., the permit subsection may specify more or less stringent requirements for periods of excess emissions. Rule 62-210.700(Excess Emissions), F.A.C., cannot vary or supersede any federal NSPS or NESHAP provision. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]
4. Excess Emissions Prohibited: Excess emissions caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]
5. Excess Emissions - Notification: In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, the permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority 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 Department. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]
6. VOC or OS Emissions: No person shall store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department. [Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C.]
7. Objectionable Odor Prohibited: No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An "objectionable odor" means any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance. [Rules 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]
8. General Visible Emissions: No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity equal to or greater than 20% opacity. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1, F.A.C.]
9. Unconfined Particulate Emissions: During the construction period, unconfined particulate matter emissions shall be minimized by dust suppressing techniques such as covering and/or application of water or chemicals to the affected areas, as necessary. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.]
10. Special Compliance Tests: When the Department, 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

SECTION 4. APPENDIX C

Common Conditions

violated, it shall 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 Department. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]

RECORDS AND REPORTS

11. Records Retention: All measurements, records, and other data required by this permit shall be documented in a permanent, legible format and retained for at least 5 years following the date on which such measurements, records, or data are recorded. Records shall be made available to the Department upon request. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2, F.A.C.]

12. Emissions Computation and Reporting:

a. *Applicability*. This rule sets forth required methodologies to be used by the owner or operator of a facility for computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions, and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for computing emissions for purposes of the reporting requirements of subsection 62-210.370(3) and paragraph 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C., or of any permit condition that requires emissions be computed in accordance with this rule. This rule is not intended to establish methodologies for determining compliance with the emission limitations of any air permit. [Rule 62-210.370(1), F.A.C.]

b. *Computation of Emissions*. For any of the purposes set forth in subsection 62-210.370(1), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility shall compute emissions in accordance with the requirements set forth in this subsection.

(1) *Basic Approach*. The owner or operator shall employ, on a pollutant-specific basis, the most accurate of the approaches set forth below to compute the emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit; provided, however, that nothing in this rule shall be construed to require installation and operation of any continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS) not otherwise required by rule or permit, nor shall anything in this rule be construed to require performance of any stack testing not otherwise required by rule or permit.

(a) If the emissions unit is equipped with a CEMS meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such CEMS to compute the emissions of the pollutant, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate because the CEMS represents still-emerging technology.

(b) If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., but emissions of the pollutant can be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(c), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such methodology, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

(c) If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., and emissions cannot be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology, the owner or operator shall use an emission factor meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(d), F.A.C., unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

(2) *Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS)*.

(a) An owner or operator may use a CEMS to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided:

1) The CEMS complies with the applicable certification and quality assurance requirements

SECTION 4. APPENDIX C

Common Conditions

of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices B and F, or, for an acid rain unit, the certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, all adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; or

- 2) The owner or operator demonstrates that the CEMS otherwise represents the most accurate means of computing emissions for purposes of this rule.
- (b) Stack gas volumetric flow rates used with the CEMS to compute emissions shall be obtained by the most accurate of the following methods as demonstrated by the owner or operator:
- 1) A calibrated flow meter that records data on a continuous basis, if available; or
 - 2) The average flow rate of all valid stack tests conducted during a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.
- (c) The owner or operator may use CEMS data in combination with an appropriate f-factor, heat input data, and any other necessary parameters to compute emissions if such method is demonstrated by the owner or operator to be more accurate than using a stack gas volumetric flow rate as set forth at subparagraph 62-210.370(2)(b)2., F.A.C., above.
- (3) Mass Balance Calculations.
- (a) An owner or operator may use mass balance calculations to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the owner or operator:
- 1) Demonstrates a means of validating the content of the pollutant that is contained in or created by all materials or fuels used in or at the emissions unit; and
 - 2) Assumes that the emissions unit emits all of the pollutant that is contained in or created by any material or fuel used in or at the emissions unit if it cannot otherwise be accounted for in the process or in the capture and destruction of the pollutant by the unit's air pollution control equipment.
- (b) Where the vendor of a raw material or fuel which is used in or at the emissions unit publishes a range of pollutant content from such material or fuel, the owner or operator shall use the highest value of the range to compute the emissions, unless the owner or operator demonstrates using site-specific data that another content within the range is more accurate.
- (c) In the case of an emissions unit using coatings or solvents, the owner or operator shall document, through purchase receipts, records and sales receipts, the beginning and ending VOC inventories, the amount of VOC purchased during the computational period, and the amount of VOC disposed of in the liquid phase during such period.
- (4) Emission Factors.
- a. An owner or operator may use an emission factor to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the emission factor is based on site-specific data such as stack test data, where available, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative emission factor is more accurate. An owner or operator using site-specific data to derive an emission factor, or set of factors, shall meet the following requirements.
- 1) If stack test data are used, the emission factor shall be based on the average emissions per unit of input, output, or gas volume, whichever is appropriate, of all valid stack tests conducted during at least a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

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Common Conditions

- 2) Multiple emission factors shall be used as necessary to account for variations in emission rate associated with variations in the emissions unit's operating rate or operating conditions during the period over which emissions are computed.
 - 3) The owner or operator shall compute emissions by multiplying the appropriate emission factor by the appropriate input, output or gas volume value for the period over which the emissions are computed. The owner or operator shall not compute emissions by converting an emission factor to pounds per hour and then multiplying by hours of operation, unless the owner or operator demonstrates that such computation is the most accurate method available.
- b. If site-specific data are not available to derive an emission factor, the owner or operator may use a published emission factor directly applicable to the process for which emissions are computed. If no directly-applicable emission factor is available, the owner or operator may use a factor based on a similar, but different, process.
- (5) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Missing Data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of missing data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS using other site-specific data to generate a reasonable estimate of such emissions.
 - (6) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Startup and Shutdown. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of startup and shutdown of the emissions unit.
 - (7) Fugitive Emissions. In computing the emissions of a pollutant from a facility or emissions unit, the owner or operator shall account for the fugitive emissions of the pollutant, to the extent quantifiable, associated with such facility or emissions unit.
 - (8) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator shall retain a copy of all records used to compute emissions pursuant to this rule for a period of five years from the date on which such emissions information is submitted to the department for any regulatory purpose.

[Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C.]

c. *Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility*

- (1) The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year for the following facilities:
 - a. All Title V sources.
 - b. All synthetic non-Title V sources.
 - c. All facilities with the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds or twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides and located in an ozone nonattainment area or ozone air quality maintenance area.
 - d. All facilities for which an annual operating report is required by rule or permit.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph 62-210.370(3)(a), F.A.C., no annual operating report shall be required for any facility operating under an air general permit.
- (3) The annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) division, district or DEP-approved local air pollution control program office by April 1 of the following year. If the report is submitted using the Department's electronic annual

SECTION 4. APPENDIX C

Common Conditions

operating report software, there is no requirement to submit a copy to any DEP or local air program office.

- (4) Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C., for purposes of the annual operating report.
- (5) Facility Relocation. Unless otherwise provided by rule or more stringent permit condition, the owner or operator of a relocatable facility must submit a Facility Relocation Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(6)) to the Department at least 30 days prior to the relocation. A separate form shall be submitted for each facility in the case of the relocation of multiple facilities which are jointly owned or operated.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

SECTION 4. APPENDIX D
Common Testing Requirements

Unless otherwise specified in the permit, the following testing requirements apply to all emissions units that require testing.

COMPLIANCE TESTING REQUIREMENTS

1. 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 two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the two complete runs is at least 20% below the allowable emission limiting standard. [Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]
2. Operating Rate During Testing: Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity. If it is impractical to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the maximum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test rate until a new test is conducted. Once the 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. Permitted capacity is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]
3. Calculation of Emission Rate: For each emissions performance test, 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.]
4. Applicable Test Procedures:
 - a. 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

SECTION 4. APPENDIX D
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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.
- b. Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule or test method, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.
- c. Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1, F.A.C.
- 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.
- 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.

TABLE 297.310-1 CALIBRATION SCHEDULE			
ITEM	MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY	REFERENCE INSTRUMENT	TOLERANCE
Liquid in glass thermometer	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer or equivalent or thermometric points	+/-2%
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calibration liquid in glass	5° F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer	5° F
Barometer	Monthly	Hg barometer or NOAA station	+/-1% scale
Pitot Tube	When required or when damaged	By construction or measurements in wind tunnel D greater than 16" and standard pitot tube	See EPA Method 2, Fig. 2-2 & 2-3
Probe Nozzles	Before each test or when nicked, dented, or corroded	Micrometer	+/- 0.001" mean of at least three readings; Max. deviation between readings, 0.004"
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, when 5% change observed, annually	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
	2. One Point: Semiannually		
	3. Check after each test series	Comparison check	5%

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

5. 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.]

6. Sampling Facilities: The permittee shall install permanent stack sampling ports and provide sampling facilities that meet the requirements of Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C. Sampling facilities include sampling ports, work platforms, access to work platforms, electrical power, and sampling equipment support. All stack sampling facilities must also comply with all applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety and Health Standards described in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subparts D and E.

- a. *Permanent Test Facilities.* The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test, other than a visible emissions test, is required on at least an annual basis, shall install and maintain permanent stack sampling facilities.
- b. *Temporary Test Facilities.* The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is not required to conduct a compliance test on at least an annual basis may use permanent or temporary stack sampling facilities. If the owner chooses to use temporary sampling facilities on an emissions unit, and the Department elects to test the unit, such temporary facilities shall be installed on the emissions unit within 5 days of a request by the Department and remain on the emissions unit until the test is completed.
- c. *Sampling Ports.*
 - (1) All sampling ports shall have a minimum inside diameter of 3 inches.
 - (2) The ports shall be capable of being sealed when not in use.
 - (3) The sampling ports shall be located in the stack at least 2 stack diameters or equivalent diameters downstream and at least 0.5 stack diameter or equivalent diameter upstream from any fan, bend, constriction or other flow disturbance.
 - (4) For emissions units for which a complete application to construct has been filed prior to December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 15 feet or less. For stacks with a larger diameter, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct is filed on or after December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 10 feet or less. For stacks with larger diameters, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. On horizontal circular ducts, the ports shall be located so that the probe can enter the stack vertically, horizontally or at a 45 degree angle.
 - (5) On rectangular ducts, the cross sectional area shall be divided into the number of equal areas in accordance with EPA Method 1. Sampling ports shall be provided which allow access to each sampling point. The ports shall be located so that the probe can be inserted perpendicular to the gas flow.

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d. Work Platforms.

- (1) Minimum size of the working platform shall be 24 square feet in area. Platforms shall be at least 3 feet wide.
- (2) On circular stacks with 2 sampling ports, the platform shall extend at least 110 degrees around the stack.
- (3) On circular stacks with more than two sampling ports, the work platform shall extend 360 degrees around the stack.
- (4) All platforms shall be equipped with an adequate safety rail (ropes are not acceptable), toe board, and hinged floor-opening cover if ladder access is used to reach the platform. The safety rail directly in line with the sampling ports shall be removable so that no obstruction exists in an area 14 inches below each sample port and 6 inches on either side of the sampling port.

e. Access to Work Platform.

- (1) Ladders to the work platform exceeding 15 feet in length shall have safety cages or fall arresters with a minimum of 3 compatible safety belts available for use by sampling personnel.
- (2) Walkways over free-fall areas shall be equipped with safety rails and toe boards.

f. Electrical Power.

- (1) A minimum of two 120-volt AC, 20-amp outlets shall be provided at the sampling platform within 20 feet of each sampling port.
- (2) If extension cords are used to provide the electrical power, they shall be kept on the plant's property and be available immediately upon request by sampling personnel.

g. Sampling Equipment Support.

- (1) A three-quarter inch eyebolt and an angle bracket shall be attached directly above each port on vertical stacks and above each row of sampling ports on the sides of horizontal ducts.
 - (a) The bracket shall be a standard 3 inch × 3 inch × one-quarter inch equal-legs bracket which is 1 and one-half inches wide. A hole that is one-half inch in diameter shall be drilled through the exact center of the horizontal portion of the bracket. The horizontal portion of the bracket shall be located 14 inches above the centerline of the sampling port.
 - (b) A three-eighth inch bolt which protrudes 2 inches from the stack may be substituted for the required bracket. The bolt shall be located 15 and one-half inches above the centerline of the sampling port.
 - (c) The three-quarter inch eyebolt shall be capable of supporting a 500 pound working load. For stacks that are less than 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 48 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. For stacks that are greater than or equal to 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 60 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. If the eyebolt is more than 120 inches above the platform, a length of chain shall be attached to it to bring the free end of the chain to within safe reach from the platform.
- (2) A complete monorail or dual rail arrangement may be substituted for the eyebolt and bracket.
- (3) When the sample ports are located in the top of a horizontal duct, a frame shall be provided above the port to allow the sample probe to be secured during the test.

[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

7. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are

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subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

a. General Compliance Testing.

1. The owner or operator of a new or modified emissions unit that is subject to an emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining an operation permit for such emissions unit.
2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., a compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel for more than 400 hours other than during startup.
3. 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 sub-subparagraph 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,
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. For fossil fuel steam generators on a semi-annual particulate matter emission compliance testing schedule, a compliance test shall not be required for any six-month period in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 200 hours other than during startup.
7. For emissions units electing to conduct particulate matter emission compliance testing quarterly pursuant to paragraph 62-296.405(2)(a), F.A.C., a compliance test shall not be required for any quarter in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 100 hours other than during startup.
8. Any combustion turbine that does not operate for more than 400 hours per year shall conduct a visible emissions compliance test once per each five-year period, coinciding with the term of its air operation permit.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal

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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.

10. An annual compliance test conducted for visible emissions shall not be required for units exempted from air permitting pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C.; units determined to be insignificant pursuant to subparagraph 62-213.300(2)(a)1., F.A.C., or paragraph 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C.; or units permitted under the General Permit provisions in paragraph 62-210.300(4)(a) or Rule 62-213.300, F.A.C., unless the general permit specifically requires such testing.
 - (a) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, 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 shall 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 Department.
 - (b) 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 paragraph 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.

[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.]

REPORTS

8. Test Reports:

- a. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
- b. The required test report shall be filed with the Department 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 Department 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.
 - (1) The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
 - (2) The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
 - (3) The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
 - (4) 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.
 - (5) 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.
 - (6) 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.

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Common Testing Requirements

- (7) 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.
- (8) The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.
- (9) 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.
- (10) The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.
- (11) 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.
- (12) The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.
- (13) Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
- (14) Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.
- (15) Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.
- (16) Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.
- (17) The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
- (18) All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
- (19) The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.
- (20) 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.
- (21) 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.]

MISCELLANEOUS

9. Stack and Duct: The terms stack and duct are used interchangeably in this rule. [Rule 62-297.310(9), F.A.C.]

SECTION 4. APPENDIX SUBPART A

NSPS SUBPART A AND NESHAP SUBPART A, IDENTIFICATION OF GENERAL PROVISIONS

NSPS - SUBPART A, IDENTIFICATION OF GENERAL PROVISIONS

The provisions of this Subpart may be provided in full upon request. Emissions units subject to a New Source Performance Standard of 40 CFR 60 are also subject to the applicable requirements of Subpart A, the General Provisions, including:

- § 60.1 Applicability.
- § 60.2 Definitions.
- § 60.3 Units and abbreviations.
- § 60.4 Address.
- § 60.5 Determination of construction or modification.
- § 60.6 Review of plans.
- § 60.7 Notification and Record Keeping.
- § 60.8 Performance Tests.
- § 60.9 Availability of information.
- § 60.10 State Authority.
- § 60.11 Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements.
- § 60.12 Circumvention.
- § 60.13 Monitoring Requirements.
- § 60.14 Modification.
- § 60.15 Reconstruction.
- § 60.16 Priority List.
- § 60.17 Incorporations by Reference.
- § 60.18 General Control Device Requirements.
- § 60.19 General Notification and Reporting Requirements.

Individual subparts may exempt specific equipment or processes from some or all of these requirements. The general provisions may be provided in full upon request.

[Link to NSPS Subpart A](#)

NESHAP - SUBPART A, IDENTIFICATION OF GENERAL PROVISIONS

The provisions of this Subpart may be provided in full upon request. Emissions units subject to a National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants of 40 CFR 63 are also subject to the applicable requirements of Subpart A, the General Provisions, including:

- § 63.1 Applicability.
- § 63.2 Definitions.
- § 63.3 Units and abbreviations.
- § 63.4 Prohibited Activities and Circumvention.
- § 63.5 Preconstruction Review and Notification Requirements.
- § 63.6 Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements.

SECTION 4. APPENDIX SUBPART A

NSPS SUBPART A AND NESHAP SUBPART A, IDENTIFICATION OF GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 63.7 Performance Testing Requirements.

§ 63.8 Monitoring Requirements.

§ 63.9 Notification Requirements.

§ 63.10 Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

§ 63.11 Control Device Requirements.

§ 63.12 State Authority and Delegations.

§ 63.13 Addresses of State Air Pollution Control Agencies and EPA Regional Offices.

§ 63.14 Incorporation by Reference.

§ 63.15 Availability of Information and Confidentiality.

Individual subparts may exempt specific equipment or processes from some or all of these requirements. The general provisions may be provided in full upon request.

[Link to NESHAP Subpart A](#)

SECTION 4. APPENDIX KKKK

NSPS SUBPART KKKK REQUIREMENTS FOR GAS TURBINES

The new peaker units are regulated as ARMS EU 045 to 049. These EU are subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart KKKK--Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines that Commence Construction after February 18, 2005. The provisions of this Subpart may be provided in full upon request and are also available at the following link:

[NSPS Subpart KKKK](#)

Table 1 of Subpart KKKK is a listing of the key NO_x limits from Subpart KKKK that apply to the Lauderdale peaker replacement project. The provisions of this Subpart may be provided in full upon request and are also available at the following link:

Table 1 to Subpart KKKK of Part 60. NO_x Emission Limits for New Stationary Combustion Turbines.*

Combustion turbine type	Combustion turbine heat input at peak load (higher heating value) ¹	NO _x emission standard ²
New, modified, or reconstructed turbine firing natural gas	> 850 MMBtu/h	15 ppm at 15 percent O ₂ or 54 ng/J of useful output (0.43 lb/MWh).
New, modified, or reconstructed turbine firing fuels other than natural gas	> 850 MMBtu/h	42 ppm at 15 percent O ₂ or 160 ng/J of useful output (1.3 lb/MWh).
Turbines located north of the Arctic Circle, turbines operating at less than 75% of peak load	> 30 MW output	96 ppm @15% O ₂ or 590 ng/J, useful output (4.7 lb/MW-hour)
1. Heat input based on the higher heating value (HHV) or MW of useful output		
2. ng/J means nanograms per joule		

* Only the portion of the table that includes the NO_x requirements applicable to the Fort Myers peaker unit replacement project are given above.

SECTION IV. APPENDIX XS
SEMIANNUAL NSPS EXCESS EMISSIONS REPORT

FIGURE 1. SUMMARY REPORT - GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSION AND MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

[Note: This form is referenced in 40 CFR 60.7, Subpart A-General Provisions]

Pollutant (*Circle One*): SO₂ NO_x TRS H₂S CO Opacity

Reporting period dates: From _____ to _____

Company: _____

Emission Limitation: _____

Address: _____

Monitor Manufacturer: _____

Model No.: _____

Date of Latest CMS Certification or Audit: _____

Process Unit(s) Description: _____

Total source operating time in reporting period ¹: _____

Emission data summary ¹	CMS performance summary ¹
1. Duration of excess emissions in reporting period due to: a. Startup/shutdown _____ b. Control equipment problems _____ c. Process problems _____ d. Other known causes _____ e. Unknown causes _____ 2. Total duration of excess emissions _____ 3. Total duration of excess emissions x (100) / [Total source operating time] % ²	1. CMS downtime in reporting period due to: a. Monitor equipment malfunctions _____ b. Non-Monitor equipment malfunctions _____ c. Quality assurance calibration _____ d. Other known causes _____ e. Unknown causes _____ 2. Total CMS Downtime _____ 3. [Total CMS Downtime] x (100) / [Total source operating time] % ²

¹ For opacity, record all times in minutes. For gases, record all times in hours.

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

Note: On a separate page, describe any changes since the last in CMS, process or controls.

I certify that the information contained in this report is true, accurate, and complete.

Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____

SECTION 4. APPENDIX IIII

NSPS REQUIREMENTS FOR STATIONARY COMPRESSION IGNITION INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

The four nominal 3,100 kilowatt (kW) emergency generators and the 300 hp emergency fire pump engine are regulated for purposes of the ARMS as EUs' No. 050 and 051, respectively. These EUs are subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII--Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. The provisions of this Subpart may be provided in full upon request and are also available at the following link:

[NSPS Subpart IIII](#)

SECTION 4. APPENDIX YYYY

NESHAP SUBPART YYYY REQUIREMENTS FOR STATIONARY COMBUSTION TURBINES

The new peaker units are ARMS EU 045 to 049. These EU are subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart YYYY-- NESHAP Subpart YYYY Requirements for Stationary Combustion Turbines. The provisions of this Subpart may be provided in full upon request and are also available at the following link:

[NESHAP Subpart YYYY](#)

This NESHAP provision has a maximum achievable control technology (MACT) limit of 91 parts per billion by volume dry (ppbvd) corrected to 15% oxygen (O₂), i.e., 91 ppmvd @15% O₂, for formaldehyde (CH₂O). Some separate reporting and monitoring may be required by the individual subparts.

SECTION 4. APPENDIX ZZZZ

NESHAPS REQUIREMENTS-STATIONARY RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

The four nominal 3,100 kilowatt (kW) emergency generators and the 300 hp emergency fire pump engine are regulated for purposes of the ARMS as Emissions Units No. 050 and 051, respectively. These reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) are subject to the notification requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ--National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.

The complete provisions of Subpart ZZZZ may be provided in full upon request and are also available beginning at Section 63.6580 at:

[NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ](#)