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Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

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Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Colleen M. Castille
Secretary

- CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED -

November 13, 2006

Robert E. McGarrah
Production Superintendent
City of Tallahassee, Electric Utilities
2602 Jackson Bluff Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

RE: Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station
Modification to Conditions of Certification
DEP Case Number PA74-03N
OGC Case Number 06-2052

ORDER MODIFYING CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

Dear Mr. McGarrah:

The Florida Pollution Control Board issued a Site Certification for Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station Unit 2 on May 20, 1975. This certification authorized the construction and operation of a 238 megawatt (MW) steam electric power plant and ancillary facilities. On June 7, 2006, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection ("Department") received a request to modify the Conditions of Certification for the Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station Unit 2. That request seeks authorization to "repower" Unit 2 by retiring the existing oil and gas fired boiler and installing a new 188 MW combustion turbine and heat recovery steam generator with duct burners that will provide steam for the existing 238 MW steam turbine. The turbine will be fueled by either natural gas or No. 2 distillate fuel oil.

The Department has reviewed the modification request. On September 25, 2006, all parties to the certification proceeding were provided with notice by certified mail of the Department's intent to modify the Conditions of Certification for this facility, along with a copy of the proposed Order Modifying Conditions of Certification. Additionally, on October 6, 2006,

home page at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/> under the link or button titled "Official Notices." Those notices specified that pursuant to Section 403.516, Florida Statutes ("F.S."), and Rule 62-17.211, Florida Administrative Code ("F.A.C."), all parties to the certification proceeding have 45 days from the issuance of notice by mail to such party's last address of record in which to file a written objection to the modification; that any person who is not already a party to the certification proceeding and whose substantial interests will be affected by the requested modification has 30 days from the date of publication of the public notice in the Florida Administrative Weekly to object in writing; that failure to act within the time frame constitutes a waiver of the right to become a party; and that the Department will issue an Order Modifying the Conditions of Certification for this facility if no written objections are received by the Department.

No objections to the modification have been received by the Department. The Conditions of Certification for the Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station Unit 2 are hereby modified as follows:

I. through XII. no change.

XIII. AIR

A. The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations, and restrictions set forth in Air Construction Permit Number 0730003-009-AC, which is attached as Appendix 1, and any final issuance, modification, or amendment to such Air Construction permit, are incorporated by reference herein, and are binding and enforceable Conditions of this Certification. The Licensee is subject to and shall comply with the terms, conditions, requirements, limitations, and restrictions set forth in Appendix 1 and any final issuance, modification, or amendment to such Air Construction permit. A violation of the terms conditions, requirements, limitations, and restrictions in Appendix 1 is a violation of these Conditions of Certification. [Chapter 403, F.S., Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.]

B. The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations, and restrictions set forth in Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0730003-007-AV, which is attached as Appendix 2, and any final issuance, modification, or amendment to such Air Operation permit, are incorporated by reference herein, and are binding and enforceable Conditions of this Certification. The Licensee is subject to and shall comply with the terms, conditions, requirements, limitations, and restrictions set forth in Appendix 2 and any final issuance, modification, or amendment to such Air Operation permit. A violation of the terms conditions, requirements, limitations, and restrictions in Appendix 1 is a violation of these Conditions of Certification. [Chapter 403, F.S., Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.]

C. These Conditions of Certification shall be modified to conform to subsequent DEP-issued amendments, modifications, or renewals of any separately issued Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit, Title V Air Operation permit, Underground Injection Control (UIC) permit, or National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

(NPDES) permit for the project. In the event of a conflict, the more stringent of the conditions of such permits or of these Conditions of Certification shall be controlling.

D. General and Administrative

1. Permitting Authority: All documents related to applications for federally delegated or approved air permits to construct, modify or operate these emissions units shall be submitted to the:

Bureau of Air Regulation (BAR)
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

and phone number (850) 488-0114. Copies of these documents shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority.

2. Compliance Authority: All documents related to compliance activities for federally delegated or approved air permits such as reports, tests, and notifications shall be submitted to the compliance authority. The compliance authority is the:

Air Quality Division
DEP Northwest District Office
160 Governmental Center
Suite 308
Pensacola, FL 32502

and phone number (850) 595-8300.

~~Arvah Hopkins Unit No. 2 shall be operated in accordance with Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0730003-007-AV and Chapters 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-296, and 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~**A. Operation**~~

~~1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate is as follows:~~

Emission Unit No.	mmBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
-004	2,500	Natural Gas
	2,325	No. 2 – No. 6 Fuel Oil;
		On-Specification Used Oil

~~Note: When a blend of fuel oil and natural gas is fired, the allowable heat input is prorated based on the~~

percent heat input of each fuel.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) & 62-296.405, F.A.C.; and, Applicant request dated June 8, 1997.]

~~{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. Regular record keeping is not required for heat input. Instead, the owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required, to demonstrate at what percentage of the rated capacity that the unit was tested. Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C., included in the permit, requires measurement of the process variables for emission tests. Such heat input determination may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heat value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator, to calculate average hourly heat input during the test.}~~

2. ~~Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition C.10. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]~~

~~3. Methods of Operation.~~

~~a. Fuels. The fuels that are allowed to be burned in this boiler are natural gas and/or new No. 2 through No. 6 fuel oil and/or on-specification used oil (See Specific Condition XIII.D). In case of a natural gas curtailment, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) may be used as an igniter fuel for the fuel oil.~~

~~b. Other. Fuel additives typically of a magnesium oxide, hydroxide, sulfonate, or calcium nitrate origin may be used. [Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in Title V permit renewal application dated July 1, 2002.]~~

~~4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. The permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed account of the hours operated on each of the allowable fuels. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, applicant request in Title V permit renewal application received July 1, 2002.]~~

~~**B. Emission Limitations and Standards.**~~

~~1. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, except for one six-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent. [Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.; and applicant request.]~~

~~2. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 60 percent opacity during the 3-hours in any 24 hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change. [Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]~~

~~3. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 pound per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. [Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C.]~~

~~4. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 pound per million Btu heat input during the 3 hours in any 24 hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change.~~

~~— A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more. [Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]~~

~~5. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide emissions when burning liquid fuel shall not exceed 1.87 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. [Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1.h., F.A.C.]~~

~~6. Sulfur Dioxide. For compliance purposes, the following limit supersedes the limit contained in Condition B.5. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 1.4 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. Any calculations used to demonstrate compliance shall be based solely on the heating value, quantities, and the percent sulfur of the liquid and gaseous fuels being burned. (See specific conditions XIII.B.7. & XIII.C.8.)~~

~~[Rule 62-204.220 & .240, F.A.C.; AO37-242825 specific condition 4; and, Applicant's request in Title V permit renewal application received July 1, 2002.]~~

~~7. Fuel Sulfur. Fuel sulfur content (percent, by weight) shall be determined by a fuel analysis representative of all "as-fired" fuels. Prior to burning any fuels in the boiler pursuant to this permit, receipts of the analyses of the existing fuels shall have been received by the City in order to use their values and calculate a maximum allowable fuel blend of natural gas and fuel oil. Upon subsequent fuel deliveries, if the vendor's delivery receipts indicate that the sulfur content of the delivered fuel is greater than the sulfur content established by the previous analysis, then a new maximum allowable fuel blend shall be calculated using the assumption that any future fuel fired contains the higher sulfur content. The resulting maximum allowable fuel blend shall be adhered to until such time that a more accurate analysis has been provided. If the vendor's delivery receipt indicates that the sulfur content of the delivered fuel is less than the sulfur content previously established, a new analysis is only necessary if the permittee wishes to adjust the previously established maximum allowable fuel blend. (See specific conditions XIII.B.7. and XIII.C.8.)~~

~~[Rules 62-4.070(3) & 62-296.405(1)(c)3., F.A.C.; and, Applicant Requests dated June 18, 1997 & July 1, 2002.]~~

~~8. Nitrogen Oxide. Nitrogen oxide emissions shall not exceed 0.3 pounds~~

per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(d)3., F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions.

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

~~10. Excess emissions resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.~~
[Rule 62-210.700(2), F.A.C.]

~~11. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.~~
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

~~12. Excess visible emissions resulting from fuel switching, startup or shutdown of an individual burner, or minor load changes shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of such excess visible emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. A "minor load" change means a change in the operational load of the unit, other than startup or shutdown, which is between 2 percent and 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.~~
[Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C.; and 0730003-006-AC]

C. Monitoring of Operations.

~~{Permitting Note: In accordance with the Acid Rain Phase II requirements, the following continuous monitors are installed on this unit: Gas Fuel Flow, Oil Fuel Flow, NO_x and CO₂.}~~
~~[Rules 62-296.405(1)(f)1.c. & d., 62-214.320 and 62-214.330, F.A.C.; 40 CFR Part 75 Appendix D, Section 2.1]}~~

~~1. Sulfur Dioxide. The Licensee elected to demonstrate compliance using fuel sampling and analysis. This protocol is allowed because the emissions unit does not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device. See specific conditions XIII.B.7. and XIII.C.8. of these conditions. [Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.]~~

~~2. Nitrogen Oxides. For emission units that are subject to continuous monitoring requirements under 42 U.S.C. sections 7661-7661f or 40 CFR Part 75, compliance with nitrogen oxides emission limits shall be demonstrated based on a 30-day rolling average, except as specifically provided by 40 CFR Parts 60 or 76.~~

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)4., F.A.C.]

~~3. 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.]

~~4. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated according to Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C. See specific condition XII.C.5.~~

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)1., F.A.C.]

~~5. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:~~

~~a. EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen second intervals during the required period of observation.~~

~~b. EPA Method 9, Section 2.5, Data Reduction. For a set of observations to be acceptable, the observer shall have made and recorded, or verified the recording of, at least 90 percent of the possible individual observations during the required observation period. For single-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity), the test result shall be the highest valid six-minute average for the set of observations taken. For multiple-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity, except that an opacity of 40 percent is permissible for not more than two minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:~~

~~i. For the basic part of the standard (i.e., 20 percent opacity), the opacity shall be determined as specified above for a single-valued opacity standard.~~

~~ii. For the short-term average part of the standard, opacity shall be the highest valid short-term average (i.e., two-minute, three-minute average) for the set of observations taken.~~

~~In order to be valid, any required average (i.e., a six-minute or two-minute~~

average) shall be based on all of the valid observations in the sequential subset of observations selected, and the selected subset shall contain at least 90 percent of the observations possible for the required averaging time. Each required average shall be calculated by summing the opacity value of each of the valid observations in the appropriate subset, dividing this sum by the number of valid observations in the subset, and rounding the result to the nearest whole number. The number of missing observations in the subset shall be indicated in parenthesis after the subset average value. [Rule 62-297.401(9)(c), F.A.C.]

6. Particulate Matter. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance. EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis shall be used when the oxygen based F factor, computed according to EPA Method 19, is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17. [Rules 62-296.405(1)(e)2. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

7. Sulfur Dioxide. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure is incorporated into the operation permit for the emissions unit. If the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., the procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedances of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. Results of an approved fuel sampling and analysis program shall have the same effect as EPA Method 6 test results for purposes of demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with sulfur dioxide standards. The Licensee may use the EPA test methods, referenced above, to demonstrate compliance; however, as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit, the Licensee elected to demonstrate compliance by using fuel sampling and analysis. See specific conditions B.7. and C.8. [Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, AO37-242825.]

8. The following fuel sampling and analysis protocol shall be used as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard and to provide the necessary values needed to calculate a maximum allowable fuel blend:

a. Establish and maintain a record of the sulfur content (percent, by weight) of the "as-fired" fuel oil using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or equivalent, to analyze a representative sample of

~~the blended fuel following each fuel delivery. This record may be maintained either by;~~

~~_____ i. _____ retaining the delivery receipts that are provided by the fuel oil vendor (which indicates that the proper ASTM test methods have been followed) each time a fuel oil delivery is received, or;~~

~~_____ ii. _____ by "as-fired" sample results provided by the Licensee.~~

~~_____ b. _____ Establish and maintain a record of the sulfur content of the "as-fired" natural gas using either ASTM D1072-90(94)E-1, ASTM D3031-81(86), ASTM D3246-92, ASTM D4084-94, ASTM D5504-94, or equivalent. This record may be maintained either by;~~

~~_____ i. _____ retaining delivery receipts provided by the natural gas vendor (which indicates that the proper ASTM test methods have been followed and which shall be provided, at a minimum, each time there is a measurable increase in the sulfur content of the natural gas), or;~~

~~_____ ii. _____ by on-site sample results provided by the Licensee, or;~~

~~_____ iii. _____ by utilizing the FERC Tariff guaranteed maximum sulfur content of 10 grains per 100 cubic feet of natural gas as a "default value".~~

~~_____ c. _____ Establish and maintain a record of either the density (using ASTM D 1298-80, or equivalent), or the mass, and the calorific heat value in Btu per pound (using ASTM D 240-76, or equivalent), of the fuel oil combusted. This record may be maintained either by;~~

~~_____ i. _____ retaining the delivery receipts that are provided by the fuel oil vendor (which indicates that the proper ASTM test methods have been followed) each time a fuel oil delivery is received, or;~~

~~_____ ii. _____ by on-site sample results provided by the Licensee, or;~~

~~_____ iii. _____ by utilizing data provided by a certified continuous mass flow monitor in accordance with 40 CFR 75, Appendix D.~~

~~_____ d. _____ Record daily the amount of each fuel fired, the sulfur content (percent, by weight) of each fuel, either the density or mass of the fuel oil, and the calorific heat value of each fuel. For all fuels fired, the highest value for any parameter (i.e., density, calorific heat value, etc.) that has been established by the vendor's receipt shall be utilized until an as-fired fuel analysis is received to establish a new value for the parameter in question.~~

~~_____ e. _____ Utilize the information in a., b. c. and d., above, to calculate the SO₂ emission rate to ensure compliance at all times.~~

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. & 62-297.440, F.A.C.; and, Applicant Requests dated July 10, 1997 & July 1, 2002]

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

[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

10. Operating Rate During Testing.

Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the source operating at permitted capacity. Permitted capacity is defined as 90-100% of the maximum operating rate allowed by this certification. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, then sources may be tested at less than capacity; in this case subsequent source operation is limited to 110% of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the unit is so limited, then operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than fifteen consecutive days for purposes of additional compliance testing to regain the permitted capacity in the conditions of certification.

[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

11. Operating Conditions During Testing. If particulate matter and visible emissions tests are required, the tests shall be conducted concurrently and shall be performed using the maximum fuel oil to natural gas ratio that can be fired while meeting the standards.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, Applicant requests dated June 18, 1997 & July 1, 2002.]

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

13. Applicable Test Procedures.

~~_____ a. Required Sampling Time.~~

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

~~_____ ii. 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:~~

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

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

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

~~_____ d. Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1.~~

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

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	$\pm 2\%$
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calib. liq. in glass thermometer	5 degrees F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer	5 degrees F
Barometer	Monthly	Hg barometer or NOAA station	$\pm 1\%$ 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	$\pm 0.001"$ mean of at least three readings Max. deviation between readings .004"
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, When 5% change observed, Annually 2. One Point: Semiannually 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter Comparison check	2% 5%

~~14. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the Licensee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to permit 0730003-0037-AV.~~

~~A suitably installed and accessible stack sampling platform as approved by the Department of Environmental Protection will be provided on the Unit No. 2 stack. Stack Sampling tests for particulates shall be performed annually before the end of the federal fiscal year (September 30th) in conformance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and in conformance with DEP methods or EPA methods 1, 2, 3, and 5 or 17 or as otherwise approved by the Department. In accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)5., F.A.C., no particulate or visible emission tests shall be required in any federal fiscal year in which the fossil fuel steam generator did not burn fuel oil for more than 400 hours other than during startup. Results of the stack tests shall be submitted to the Northwest District Office of the Department within 45 days after completion of the tests. The City of Tallahassee shall~~

notify the Department at least 15 days prior to the stack test to allow witnessing, whenever possible, of the test. The Department may waive the 15-day notice requirement on a case-by-case basis. [Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

~~15. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.~~

~~a. General Compliance Testing.~~

~~i. 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 for more than 400 hours other than during startup.~~

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

~~1) Did not operate; or,~~

~~2) In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.~~

~~iii. 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:~~

~~1) Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard (see specific condition C.16.);~~

~~2) 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~~

~~3) Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.~~

~~iv. 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 fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours (see specific condition C.17.);~~

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

~~b. Special Compliance Tests. When the 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 may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.~~

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

~~16. Visible Emissions Testing - Annual. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:~~

~~a. only gaseous fuel(s); or,
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or,~~

~~c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.]~~

~~17. Particulate Matter Testing - Annual and Permit Renewal. Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:~~

- ~~_____ a. _____ only gaseous fuel(s); or,~~
 - ~~_____ b. _____ gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or,~~
 - ~~_____ c. _____ only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.~~
- ~~[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3. & 5., F.A.C.; and, ASP Number 97-B-01.]~~

~~D. _____ Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.~~

~~_____ 1. _____ The owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. These records must be of sufficient detail to determine compliance with the allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitation. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]~~

~~_____ 2. _____ In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department 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.]~~

~~_____ 3. _____ Quarterly Reports. Submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.~~

~~[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]~~

~~_____ 4. _____ 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:~~

- ~~_____ i. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.~~
- ~~_____ ii. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.~~
- ~~_____ iii. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.~~
- ~~_____ iv. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.~~
- ~~_____ v. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.~~
- ~~_____ vi. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.~~
- ~~_____ vii. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.~~
- ~~_____ viii. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.~~
- ~~_____ ix. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.~~
- ~~_____ x. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.~~
- ~~_____ xi. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.~~
- ~~_____ xii. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.~~
- ~~_____ xiii. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~_____ **E. Fuel Oil**~~

~~_____ The sulfur content of fuel oils consumed shall be analyzed and records of such analyses shall be maintained for inspection by the Department. Burning of on-specification used oil is allowed in this emissions unit in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following conditions:~~

~~1. On-specification Used Oil Emissions Limitations. This emissions unit is permitted to burn on-specification used oil, which contains a PCB concentration of less than 50 ppm. On-specification used oil is defined as used oil that meets the specifications of 40 CFR 279 Standards for the Management of Used Oil, listed below. "Off-specification" used oil shall not be burned. Used oil which fails to comply with any of these specification levels is considered "off-specification" used oil.~~

CONSTITUENT/PROPERTY	ALLOWABLE LEVEL
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1000 ppm maximum
Flash point	100 degrees F minimum

2. ~~Quantity Limitation.~~ This emissions unit is permitted to burn "on-specification" used oil that is generated by the City of Tallahassee, not to exceed 10,000 gallons during any calendar year.

3. ~~PCB Limitation.~~ Used oil containing a PCB concentration of 50 or more ppm shall not be burned at this facility. Used oil shall not be blended to meet this requirement.

4. ~~Operational Requirements.~~ On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration of 2 to less than 50 ppm shall be burned only at normal source operating temperatures. On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration of 2 to less than 50 ppm shall not be burned during periods of startup or shutdown.

5. ~~Testing Requirements:~~ For each batch of used oil to be burned, the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the used oil qualifies as on-specification used oil and that the PCB content is less than 50 ppm.

The requirements of this demonstration are governed by the following federal regulations:

~~Analysis of used oil fuel.~~ A generator, transporter, processor/re-refiner, or burner may determine that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the fuel specifications of Sec. 279.11 by performing analyses or obtaining copies of analyses or other information documenting that the used oil fuel meets the specifications.

~~[40 CFR 279.72(a)]~~

~~Testing of used oil fuel.~~ Used oil to be burned for energy recovery is presumed to contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCB unless the marketer obtains analyses (testing) or other information that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels of PCBs.

a. ~~The person who first claims that a used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable level (2 ppm) PCB must obtain analyses or other information to support that claim.~~

b.—— Testing to determine the PCB concentration in used oil may be conducted on individual samples, or in accordance with the testing procedures described in Sec. 761.60(g)(2). However, for purposes of this part, if any PCBs at a concentration of 50 ppm or greater have been added to the container or equipment, then the total container contents must be considered as having a PCB concentration of 50 ppm or greater for purposes of complying with the disposal requirements of this part.

c.—— Other information documenting that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCBs may consist of either personal, special knowledge of the source and composition of the used oil, or a certification from the person generating the used oil claiming that the oil contains no detectable PCBs. [40 CFR 761.20(e)(2)]

When testing is required, the owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the following parameters:

Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, total halogens, flash point and PCBs.

Testing (sampling, extraction and analysis) shall be performed using approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).

In addition to the above requirements, the owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the sulfur content (by weight), density and heat content in accordance with approved test methods.

6.—— Record Keeping Requirements: The owner or operator shall obtain, make, and keep the following records related to the use of used oil in a form suitable for inspection at the facility by the Department:

a.—— The gallons of on-specification used oil placed into inventory to be burned and the gallons of on-specification used oil burned each month.

b.—— Results of the analyses of each deposit of used oil, as required by the above conditions.

c.—— Other information, besides testing, used to make a claim that the used oil meets the requirements of on-specification used oil or that the used oil contains less than 50 ppm of PCBs. [40 CFR 279.72(b), 40 CFR 279.74(b) and 40 CFR 761.20(e)]

7.—— Reporting Requirements: The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results required above and the total amount of on-specification used oil placed into inventory to be burned and the total amount of on-specification used oil burned during the previous calendar year. [Rule 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440, F.A.C., 40 CFR 279 and 40 CFR 761, unless otherwise noted.]

~~_____~~ ***F. Stack Height***

~~_____~~ The stack serving Unit No. 2 shall be not less than 250 feet high.
~~_____~~

~~_____~~ ***G. Annual Reporting***

~~_____~~ An annual operation report shall be submitted by the City by March 1 of each year utilizing DEP Form 62-210.900(5), F.A.C.

~~_____~~ ***H. Emission Units 08—030***

The following Specific Conditions apply to the turbine-generator sets:

PERFORMANCE RESTRICTIONS

~~_____~~ 1. Licensee is authorized to temporarily site, tune, and operate twenty three turbine-generator sets, each with nominal generating capacity of 5.5 megawatts, at the Arvah B. Hopkins Generation Station. The semi-trailer mounted generators are designed to produce a nominal 126.5 MW of electrical power. Operation of these emission units will cease after September 30, 2004. **[Applicant Request]**

~~_____~~ 2. The combined hours of operation for the turbine-generator sets shall not exceed 11,500 hours. This restriction is based on the Licensee's request, which formed the basis of the PSD non-applicability determination and resulted in the emission standards specified in this permit. For any request to modify this emission unit (whether a physical or operational modification, including an increase in the allowable hours of operation or heat input), the Licensee shall, if required under the Department's rules, submit a request for permit revision. **[Rules 62-212.400(2)(g) and 62-212.400(6)(b), F.A.C.]**

~~_____~~ 3. Allowable Fuel: The turbine-generator sets shall be fired only with natural gas. The Licensee shall demonstrate compliance with the limitation on operating hours by keeping the records specified in this permit. **[Applicant Request, Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (Definition—PTE)]**

EMISSION STANDARDS

~~_____~~ 4. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x): NO_x emissions from each turbine-generator set shall not exceed 25 ppmvd@15% O₂. **[Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (PSD avoidance)]**

~~5. General Visible Emissions Standard:~~

~~Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer, or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20% opacity). The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1, F.A.C.]~~

Excess Emissions

~~6. 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 two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]~~

~~7. 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.]~~

OPERATIONAL LIMITATIONS

~~8. Permitted Capacity: The heat input to each turbine-generator set shall not exceed 63.07 MMBtu per hour on a lower heating value basis at ISO conditions. This information is being provided to identify the capacity of each unit for the purpose of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of each unit's rated capacity. Regular recordkeeping is not required for heat input. The owner or operator is expected to determine heat input when emissions testing is required, to demonstrate what percentage of the rated capacity that the unit was tested. [Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), and construction permit application]~~

~~9. Hours of Operation: The total operating hours for all twenty three turbine-generator sets shall not exceed 11,500 hours combined. [Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (Definitions - PTE)]~~

EMISSIONS PERFORMANCE TESTING

~~10. Performance Test Methods: Compliance tests shall be performed in~~

accordance with the following reference methods as described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-204.800, F.A.C.

~~_____ a. EPA Method 20, 7 or 7E – Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources (I);~~

~~_____ b. EPA Method 9 – Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources (I);~~

~~No other test methods may be used for compliance testing unless prior DEP approval is received, in writing, from the DEP Emissions Monitoring Section Administrator.~~

~~_____ 11. Test Notification: Due to the expedited nature of this project and the requirement to test the turbine-generator sets expeditiously, the Licensee shall notify the Compliance Authority at least 7 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C.]~~

~~_____ 12. Initial Tests Required: Initial performance tests to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards specified in this permit shall be conducted once operation of one of the turbine-generator sets exceeds 100 hours. Initial performance tests shall be conducted for NO_x and visible emissions on a sample of 4 (four) representative (but separate) turbine-generator sets. Each turbine-generator set tested will represent ¼ (approximately six) of the turbine-generator sets. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)1., and 62-297.310(7)(c), F.A.C.]~~

~~_____ 13. Turbine-Generator Set Testing Capacity: Performance tests for compliance with standards specified in this permit shall be conducted with the emission unit operating at permitted capacity. Permitted capacity is defined as 90-100 percent of the maximum heat input rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, the source may be tested at less than permitted capacity. However, subsequent operation of all represented turbine-generator sets is limited to 110 percent of the value reached during the test 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 purposes of additional compliance testing to regain the permitted capacity. Emissions performance tests shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapters 62-204 and 62-297, F.A.C. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]~~

~~_____ 14. 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.]~~

~~15. Applicable Test Procedures~~

~~a. Required Sampling Time.~~

~~i. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes. [Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)1., F.A.C.]~~

~~ii. The minimum observation period for a visible emissions compliance test shall be thirty (30) minutes. The observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity can reasonably be expected to occur. [Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2., F.A.C.]~~

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

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

~~16. 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. [Rule 62-297.310(5)(a), F.A.C.]~~

~~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)(b), F.A.C.]

~~17. 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 as it deems necessary in order to identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit(s) and the owner or operator shall provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]~~

RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

~~18. 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 five (5) years following the date on which such measurements, records, or data are recorded. Records shall be made available to the Department upon request. [Rules 62-4.160(14) and 62-213.440(1)(b)2., F.A.C.]~~

~~19. 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. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]~~

~~20. The Licensee shall record the total operating hours of the turbine-generator sets. The information shall be recorded in a written or electronic log and shall be available for inspection from the Compliance Authority. [Rule 62-4.160(15), F.A.C.]~~

~~21. Annual Operating Report: The Licensee shall submit an annual report that summarizes the actual operating rates and emissions from this facility. Annual reports shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority by March 1st of each year. [Rule 62.210.370(2), F.A.C.]~~

~~22. NSPS, Subpart GG: The Licensee shall maintain the records of fuel~~

nitrogen and sulfur content specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG [62-204.800(8)(b)39., F.A.C.]

~~I. Emission Units 031—032~~

General Electric LM 6000 Sprint Combustion Turbines capable of inlet chilling to 48°F.

- ~~1. BACT Determinations: The emission unit addressed in this section is subject to a Best Available Control Technology (BACT) determination for nitrogen oxides (NOX), sulfur dioxide (SO2), sulfuric acid mist (SAM) and particulate matter (PM10). [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]~~
- ~~2. NSPS Requirements: The combustion turbine shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7) (b), F.A.C.~~
- ~~3. Combustion Turbines: The permittee is authorized to install, tune, operate and maintain two new inlet chilled combustion turbines with electrical generator sets (General Electric Model LM6000PC SPRINT). Each unit is designed to produce approximately 50 MW of electrical power.~~
- ~~4. Permitted Capacity: The heat input to each combustion turbine from firing natural gas shall not exceed 445 MMBtu per hour based on the following: 100% base load, a lower heating value (LHV) for natural gas and a compressor inlet air temperature of 29° F. The heat input to each combustion turbine from firing No. 2 fuel oil shall not exceed 434 MMBtu per hour based on the following: 100% base load, LHV and a compressor inlet air temperature of 29° F. The permittee shall provide manufacturer's performance curves (or equations) that correct for site conditions to the Permitting and Compliance Authorities within 45 days of completing the initial compliance testing. Heat input rates will vary depending upon compressor conditions and the combustion turbine characteristics. Operating data may be adjusted for the appropriate site conditions in accordance with the performance curves on file with the Department. [Design, Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (Definition - PTE)]~~
- ~~5. Simple Cycle, Intermittent Operation: Each combustion turbine shall operate only in simple cycle mode not to exceed the permitted hours of operation allowed by this certification. 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 certification. For any request to convert this unit to combined cycle operation by installing/connecting to heat recovery steam generators or increasing the allowable hours of operation, including changes to the fuel quality or quantity which may cause an increase in short or long term emissions, the permittee may be required submit a full PSD permit application complete with a new proposal of the best available control technology as if the unit had never been built. [Rules 62-212.400(2) (g) and 62-212.400(6) (b), F.A.C.]~~

- ~~6. Allowable Fuels: Each combustion turbine shall only be fired with natural gas containing no more than 2 grains of sulfur per 100 dry standard cubic feet of gas (monthly average) and 0.05% sulfur distillate oil (or superior). The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the fuel sulfur limit by keeping the records specified in this certification. [Applicant Request, Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.]~~
- ~~7. Hours of Operation: Each combustion turbine shall operate no more than 5840 hours during any consecutive 12-month period, 4000 of which may be on distillate fuel oil. The permittee shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain a monitoring system to measure and accumulate the hours of operation. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (BACT); Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (PTE)]~~
- ~~8. Operating Procedures: The Best Available Control Technology (BACT) determinations established by this certification rely on "good operating practices" to minimize emissions. Therefore, all operators and supervisors shall be properly trained to operate and maintain the combustion turbine and pollution control systems in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the manufacturer. The training shall include good operating practices as well as methods of minimizing excess emissions. [Applicant Request, Rule 62-4.070(3); Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (BACT)]~~
- ~~9. Plant Operation Problems: If temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the certification due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by fire, wind or other cause, the permittee shall notify the 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 certification or the regulations. [Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]~~
- ~~10. Unconfined Particulate Emissions: During the construction period, unconfined particulate matter 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.]~~
- ~~11. Water Injection Technology: The permittee shall install, calibrate, tune, operate, and maintain a water injection system for the unit. The system shall be designed and operated so as to ensure that NOX emissions prior to the SCR are sufficient to achieve the NOx emission limits in Condition I.I.12. below. [Applicant request; Rule 62-4.070(3); Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (BACT)]~~
- ~~12. SCR/Oxidation Catalyst: To control NOX and CO emissions, the combustion turbine shall include an SCR system and an oxidation catalyst. The catalyst systems shall be designed in order to achieve the following emissions, regardless of fuel being combusted: 5 ppmvd NOX @ 15% O2 and 6 ppmvd CO @ 15% O2. [Design and Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]~~

~~13. 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.]~~

~~14. Summary: The following table summarizes the emissions standards for each pollutant and total emissions in lb/hr and TPY for informational and convenience purposes (PTE) only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this certification.~~

Pollutant	Emission Standard	CT Emissions (lb/hr)		One CT (lb/year)	TPY for 2 CT's
		OIL	GAS		
NOX	5 ppmvd @ 15% O ₂	8.67	8.62	50,541	50.5
CO	6 ppmvd @ 15% O ₂	6.35	6.27	36,937	36.9
SO ₂	NG & 0.05% S oil	10.31	1.13	43,319	43.4
PM ₁₀	VE	14.94	2.45	64,268	64.2
PM	VE	14.94	2.45	64,268	64.2
VOC	3 ppmvd @ 15% O ₂	2.66	1.79	13,934	13.9
SAM	NG & 0.05% S oil	9.66	1.15	40,756	40.8

Note: Annual emissions, for the purposes of this table only, are based on 4000 hours of oil operation and 1840 hours of natural gas operation.

~~15. Carbon Monoxide (CO): CO emissions from the combustion turbine shall not exceed 6.0 ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen for each fuel. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this standard by conducting performance tests and emissions monitoring in accordance with EPA Method 10 and the requirements of this certification. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (PSD Avoidance)]~~

~~16. Nitrogen Oxides (NOX): NOX emissions from the combustion turbine shall not exceed 5.0 ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen for each fuel. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this standard by conducting performance tests and emissions monitoring in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart GG and based on a 24-hour block average for data collected from the continuous emissions monitor. The ammonia slip rate shall be limited to 10 ppmvd @ 15% O₂. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (BACT)]~~

~~17. Particulate Matter (PM/PM₁₀), Sulfuric Acid Mist (SAM) and Sulfur Dioxides (SO₂)~~

~~a. Fuel Specifications. Emissions of PM, PM₁₀, SAM, and SO₂ shall be limited by the use of pipeline-quality natural gas containing no more than 2 grain per standard cubic foot, the use of 0.05% Sulfur oil and good combustion techniques as specified in this certification. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the fuel sulfur limit by maintaining the records specified by this certification. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (PSD Applicability)]~~

~~b. VE Standard. Visible emissions from the combustion turbine shall not exceed 10% opacity, based on a 6-minute average. This work practice standard is established as a means of ensuring the non-applicability of BACT. The permittee shall~~

~~demonstrate compliance with this standard by conducting tests in accordance with EPA Method 9 and the performance testing requirements of this certification. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (PSD Applicability)]~~

~~18. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC): VOC emissions from the combustion turbine shall not exceed 3.0 ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen for each fuel. The VOC emissions shall be measured and reported in terms of methane. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with these standards by conducting initial tests in accordance with EPA Methods 25 and/or 25A and the performance testing requirements of this certification. Optional testing in accordance with EPA Method 18 may be conducted to account for the actual methane fraction of the measured VOC emissions. [Application; Design, Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]~~

~~19. 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. These emissions shall be included in the calculation of the 24-hour averages to demonstrate compliance with the continuous NOX emissions standard. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]~~

~~20. Excess Emissions Allowed: Providing the permittee adheres to best operational practices to minimize the amount and duration of excess emissions, the following conditions shall apply:~~

~~a. During startup and shutdown, visible emissions excluding water vapor shall not exceed 20% opacity for more than 2 hours in any 24-hour period. [Design; Rule 62-210.700(1) and (5), F.A.C.]~~

~~b. During all startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions, the continuous emissions monitor (CEM) shall monitor and record emissions. However, up to 2 hours of monitoring data during any 24-hour period may be excluded from continuous compliance demonstrations as a result of startups, shutdowns, and documented malfunctions. A documented malfunction means a malfunction that is documented within one working day of detection by contacting the Compliance Authority by telephone, facsimile, or electronic mail. In case of malfunctions, the permittee shall notify the Compliance Authorities within one working day. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department. [Design; Rules 62-210.700(1), (5), and 62-4.130, F.A.C.]~~

~~21. Sampling Facilities: The permittee shall design the combustion turbine stack to accommodate adequate testing and sampling locations in order to determine compliance with the applicable emission limits specified by this certification. Permanent stack sampling facilities shall be installed in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C. [Rules 62-4.070 and 62-204.800, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.40a (b)]~~

~~22. Performance Test Methods: Compliance tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods as described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~a. EPA Method 9 Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources;~~

~~b. EPA Method 10 Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources;~~

~~c. EPA Method 7e Determination of Nitrogen Oxides Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure); or EPA Method 20 Determination of Oxides of Nitrogen, Sulfur Dioxide and Diluent Emissions from Stationary Gas Turbines; or ASTM D6522-00 Standard Test Method for Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide and Oxygen Concentrations in Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Reciprocating Engines, Combustion Turbines, Boilers and Process Heaters Using Portable Analyzers, as specified in 40 CFR 60.335;~~

~~d. EPA Method 25 or 25A Determination of Volatile Organic Concentrations. (EPA Method 18 may be conducted to account for the non-regulated methane portion of the VOC emissions); and~~

~~e. Conditional Test Method 027 Measurement of Ammonia Slip~~

~~f. No other test methods may be used for compliance testing unless prior DEP approval is received, in writing, from the DEP Emissions Monitoring Section Administrator in accordance with an alternate sampling procedure specified in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.~~

~~23. Test Notification: The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority in writing at least 30 days prior to initial NSPS performance tests and at least 15 days prior to any other required tests. [40 CFR 60.7, 40 CFR 60.8 and Rule 62-297.310(7) (a) 9. F.A.C.]~~

~~24. Initial Tests Required: Initial performance tests to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards specified in this certification shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving at least 90% of permitted capacity, but not later than 180 days after initial operation of the emissions unit. Initial performance tests shall be conducted for CO, NOX, VOC, ammonia slip and visible emissions while combusting each fuel. Initial NOX performance tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of NSPS Subpart GG and shall also be converted into units of the NSPS emissions standard. [Rule 62-297.310(7) (a) 1. F.A.C.]~~

~~25. Annual Performance Tests: To demonstrate compliance with the emission standards specified in this certification, the permittee shall conduct annual performance tests for NOX, CO, and visible emissions from the combustion turbine for each fuel. Testing for ammonia slip is required during the first scheduled annual performance tests after the cumulative hours of operation on each combustion turbine exceed 1,500 hours of oil firing or 5,000 hours of gas firing starting from the initial~~

installation of the SCR catalysts. Thereafter, ammonia testing is required during the first scheduled annual performance tests after subsequent cumulative 1,500 hours of oil firing and 5,000 hours of gas firing in each combustion turbine or after regeneration, replacement or addition to the SCR catalyst system. If conducted at permitted capacity, NOX emissions data collected during the annual NOX continuous monitor RATA required pursuant to 40 CFR 75 may be substituted for the required annual performance test. Tests required on an annual basis shall be conducted at least once during each federal fiscal year (October 1st to September 30th). In the event that the operation of the CT is less than 400 hours per year on natural gas or distillate oil, annual testing is not required for that year and that fuel. [Rule 62-297.310(7) (a), F.A.C.]

~~26. Tests Prior to Permit Renewal: Prior to renewing the air operation permit, the permittee shall conduct performance tests for CO, NOX, and visible emissions from the combustion turbine. VOC emission tests are not required prior to permit renewal provided the CO emission standards are met. Testing for ammonia slip meeting the requirements of Condition 25, Annual Performance Tests will meet the requirements of this condition. These tests shall be conducted within the 12-month period prior to renewing the air operation permit. For pollutants required to be tested annually, the permittee may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. [Rule 62-297.310(7) (a) 3, F.A.C.]~~

~~27. Tests After Major Repairs or Replacements: The Department may require that additional compliance testing be conducted within 90 days after major repairs or replacements are performed. [Rule 62-297.310(7) (a) 4, F.A.C.]~~

~~28. Combustion Turbine Testing Capacity: Initial performance tests shall be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8 and 40 CFR 60.335 for pollutants subject to a New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) in Subpart GG for stationary gas turbines. Other required performance tests for compliance with standards specified in this certification shall be conducted with the combustion turbine operating at permitted capacity. Permitted capacity is defined as 90-100 percent of the maximum heat input rate allowed by the certification, corrected for the average ambient air temperature during the test (with 100 percent represented by a curve depicting heat input vs. ambient temperature). If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, the source may be tested at less than permitted capacity. However, subsequent operation is limited by adjusting the entire heat input vs. ambient temperature curve downward by an increment equal to the difference between the maximum permitted heat input (corrected for inlet temperature) and 110 percent of the value reached during the test 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 purposes of additional compliance testing to regain the permitted capacity. Emissions performance tests shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapters 62-204 and 62-297, F.A.C. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]~~

~~29. 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.]~~

~~30. Applicable Test Procedures~~

~~a. Required Sampling Time.~~

~~i. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes. [Rule 62-297.310(4) (a) 1. F.A.C.]~~

~~ii. The minimum observation period for a visible emissions compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes. The observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity can reasonably be expected to occur. [Rule 62-297.310(4) (a) 2. F.A.C.]~~

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

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

~~31. 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. [Rule 62-297.310(5) (a), F.A.C.]~~

~~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) (b), F.A.C.]~~

~~32. 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.]~~

~~33. NOX CEMS: The permittee shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a CEMS to measure and record NOX and oxygen concentrations in the combustion turbine exhaust stack. A monitor for carbon dioxide may be used in place of~~

~~the oxygen monitor, but the system shall be capable of correcting the emissions to 15% oxygen. The NOX monitoring devices shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.334(b) for 40 CFR Part 75 monitoring systems. A monitoring plan shall be provided to the Department's Emissions Monitoring Section Administrator, EPA Region 4, and the Compliance Authority for review no later than 45 days prior to the first scheduled certification test pursuant to 40 CFR 75.62. The plan shall consist of data on CEM equipment specifications, manufacturer, type, calibration and maintenance needs, and its proposed location. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (BACT) and 40 CFR 75]~~

~~34. NOX CEMS Data Requirements:~~

~~a. Installation. The CEMS shall be installed, calibrated, and properly functioning prior to the initial performance tests. Each device shall comply with the applicable monitoring system requirements of 40 CFR 60.7(a) (5), 40 CFR 60.13, and 40 CFR 60.334(b).~~

~~b. Data Collection. Emissions shall be monitored and recorded at all times including startup, operation, shutdown, and malfunction except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments. Each valid 1-hour average shall be calculated using at least two valid data points at least 15 minutes apart.~~

~~c. Data Reporting: Data collected by the CEMS shall be used to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards specified for each 24-hour block average. Emissions shall be reported in units of ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen for each hour of operation. The compliance averages shall be determined by calculating the arithmetic average of a 24-hour block of valid hourly emission rates. When a monitoring system reports emissions in excess of the standards allowed by this certification, the permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority within one (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. The Department may request a written report summarizing the excess emissions incident. The permittee shall also report excess emissions in a quarterly report as required in specific condition 39 of this certification~~

~~d. Data Exclusion. Unless prohibited by 62-210.700 F.A.C., valid hourly emission rates shall not include periods of start-up, shutdown, or documented malfunction as described under the excess emissions requirements of this certification. [Rules 62-4.130, 62-4.160(8), 62-204.800, 62-210.700, 62-297.520, F.A.C and 40 CFR 60.7].~~

~~35. Records Retention: All measurements, records, and other data required by this certification shall be documented in a permanent, legible format and retained for at least five (5) years following the date on which such measurements, records, or data are recorded. Records shall be made available to the Department upon request. [Rules 62-4.160(14) and 62-213.440(1) (b) 2., F.A.C.]~~

~~36. Fuel Records: The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the fuel sulfur limits for natural gas and fuel oil specified in this certification by maintaining~~

~~records required by 40 CFR 60.334 and 60.335. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-4.160(15), F.A.C.]~~

~~37. Monthly Operations Summary: By the fifth calendar day of each month, the permittee shall record the hours of operation and amount of each fuel fired for the combustion turbine. The information shall be recorded in a written or electronic log and shall summarize the previous month of operation and the previous 12 months of operation. All hours of operation shall be included in the demonstration of compliance with the 12-month fuel usage limitations. Information recorded and stored as an electronic file shall be available for inspection and/or printing within at least one day of a request from the Compliance Authority. [Rule 62-4.160(15), F.A.C.]~~

~~38. 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. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.].~~

~~39. Excess Emissions Reporting and Semi-annual Reports: If excess NOX or visible emissions 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. Following the NSPS format in 40 CFR 60.7(c), Subpart A, periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction, shall be monitored, recorded and reported as excess emissions when emission levels exceed the standards specified in this certification. Within thirty (30) days following each calendar semi-annual period, the permittee shall submit a report on any periods of excess emissions that occurred during the previous semi-annual to the Compliance Authority. [Rules 62-4.130, 62-204.800, 62-210.700(6), F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.7]~~

~~40. Annual Operating Report: The permittee shall submit an annual report that summarizes the actual operating rates and emissions from this facility. Annual operating reports shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority by March 1st of each year. [Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C.]~~

~~**J. Emission Unit 033 – 750 KW Emergency Diesel Generator**~~

~~The Emergency diesel generator (EU 033) is subject to a federal exemption provided:~~

~~1. No emergency generator on site is subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program; and~~

~~2. Total fuel consumption by all such emergency generators within the facility is limited to 32,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel, 4,000 gallons per year of gasoline, 4.4 million standard cubic feet per year of natural gas or propane, or an equivalent prorated amount if multiple fuels are used.~~

~~3. Additionally, an emissions unit or pollutant-emitting activity that is not entitled to a categorical exemption pursuant to paragraph 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., shall be exempt from the permitting requirements of this chapter, Chapters 62-212 and 62-4, F.A.C., if it meets all of the following criteria:~~

~~a. It would be subject to no unit specific applicable requirement.~~

~~b. It would neither emit nor have the potential to emit:~~

~~i. 500 pounds per year or more of lead and lead compounds expressed as lead;~~

~~ii. 1,000 pounds per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant;~~

~~iii. 2,500 pounds per year or more of total hazardous air pollutants; or~~

~~iv. 5.0 tons per year or more of any other regulated pollutant.~~

~~c. Its emissions, in combination with the emissions of other units and activities at the facility, would not cause the facility to emit or have the potential to emit any pollutant in such amount as to make the facility a Title V source.~~

~~d. In the case of a proposed new emissions unit at an existing facility, the emissions of such unit, in combination with the emissions of any other proposed new or modified units and activities at the facility, would not result in a modification subject to the preconstruction review requirements of subparagraph 62-204.800(10)(d)2., Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C.~~

~~e. In the case of a proposed new pollutant-emitting activity, such activity would not constitute a modification of any existing non-exempt emissions unit at a non-Title V source or any existing non-insignificant emissions unit at a Title V source.~~

~~[Rule 62-210.300(3) (a)20 and Rule 62-210.300(3) (b)1, F.A.C.]~~

XIV. through **XV.** no change.

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

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

Hamilton S. Oven

Hamilton S. Oven, P.E.

Administrator, Siting Coordination

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

FILED, on this date, pursuant to §120.52

Florida Statutes, with the designated

Department Clerk, receipt of which is

hereby acknowledged.

Linda Kerokous

Clerk

11-13-06

Date

cc:

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Appendix 1. Air Construction Permit Number 0730003-009-AC

PERMITTEE

City of Tallahassee, Electric Utilities
Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station
2602 Jackson Bluff Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Authorized Representative:

Mr. Robert E. McGarrah, Production Superintendent

<u>Air Permit No. 0730003-009-AC</u> <u>Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station</u> <u>Facility ID No. 0730003</u> <u>SIC No. 4911</u> <u>Unit 2 Re-Powering Project</u> <u>Permit Expires: July 1, 2009</u>

PROJECT AND LOCATION

This permit authorizes the construction of a General Electric 7FA combustion turbine (188 MW) and gas-fired heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) to re-power the existing Unit 2 steam turbine-electrical generator set (238 MW). The existing Unit 2 boiler will be permanently shut down as part of this project. The new equipment will be installed at the Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station, which is located in Leon County at 1125 Geddie Road, Tallahassee, Florida.

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.) and Title 40, Parts 60 and 63 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The permittee is authorized to install the proposed equipment in accordance with the conditions of this permit and as described in the application, approved drawings, plans, and other documents on file with the Department.

CONTENTS

Section 1. General Information

Section 2. Administrative Requirements

Section 3. Emissions Units Specific Conditions

Section 4. Appendices

Joseph Kahn, P.E., Director

(Date)

Division of Air Resource Management

SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

FACILITY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Tallahassee operates the Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station, which is an existing power plant (SIC No. 4911). The plant currently consists of:

- Steam Generating Unit 1 (EU-001) is a Foster-Wheeler Corporation Model No. SF-5 boiler rated at 75 MW. The unit is authorized to fire natural gas or fuel oil. It is subject to the Phase II Acid Rain provisions. The unit began commercial operation in May of 1971.
- Combustion Turbine 1 (EU-002) is a Westinghouse Model No. W191G combustion turbine rated at 16.47 MW. The unit is authorized to fire natural gas or No. 2 oil. It is not subject to NSPS Subpart GG for combustion turbines. The unit began commercial operation in February of 1970.
- Combustion Turbine 2 (EU-003) is a Westinghouse Model No. W251G combustion turbine rated at 26.8 MW. The unit is authorized to fire natural gas or No. 2 oil. It is not subject to NSPS Subpart GG for combustion turbines. The unit began commercial operation in September of 1972.
- Steam Generating Unit 2 (EU-004) is a Babcock & Wilcox Model No. RB-533 boiler rated at 238 MW. The unit is authorized to fire natural gas or fuel oil. It is subject to the Phase II Acid Rain provisions and a Florida Power Plant Site Certification No. PA 74-03D. The unit began commercial operation in October of 1977.
- The facility also includes: fugitive VOC sources (EU-005) such as painting operations; general purpose engines (EU-006); and emergency generators (EU-007).
- LM 6000PC SPRINT simple cycle combustion turbines (EU-031 and EU-032). Each unit has a capacity of approximately 50 MW and fires both natural gas and distillate oil. NOx emissions are controlled by water injection and a hot selective catalytic reduction (SCR) system.

{Permitting Note: On May 10, 2004, the Department issued Permit No. 0730003-004-AC, which authorized the temporary installation of 23 portable combustion turbine-generator sets (EU-008 through EU-030) rated at approximately 5.5 MW (each) of output. The purpose of the project was to ensure reliable power during the temporary period that Combined Cycle Unit 8 at the City of Tallahassee's Purdom Plant was being repaired and returned to service. These units have been removed from the site and are no longer authorized to operate.}

This permit authorizes shutdown of the Unit 2 boiler and the re-powering of the Unit 2 steam turbine-electrical generator by installing the following equipment.

<u>ID</u>	<u>Emission Unit Description</u>
033	General Electric 7FA Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine to re-power Unit 2

Due to the shutdown of the Unit 2 boiler, the project avoids PSD preconstruction review for all pollutants.

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

Title III: The facility is a potential major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).

Title IV: The facility operates existing units subject to the Acid Rain provisions of the Clean Air

SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Act.

Title V: The facility is a Title V major source of air pollution in accordance with Chapter 213, F.A.C.

PSD: The facility is a PSD-major facility in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.

NSPS: The facility will operate units subject to New Source Performance Standards in 40 CFR 60.

NEHSAP: The facility will operate units subject to National Emissions Standards for HAPs in 40 CFR 63.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

The following relevant documents are not a part of this permit, but helped form the basis for this permitting action: the permit application and additional information received to make it complete; the draft permit package including the Department's Technical Evaluation and Preliminary Determination; publication and comments; and the Department's Final Determination.

SECTION 2. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. Permitting Authority: All documents related to applications for permits to construct, modify, or operate emissions units at this facility shall be submitted to the Bureau of Air Regulation of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) at 2600 Blair Stone Road (MS #5505), Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. Copies of all such related documents shall also be submitted to the Compliance Authority.
2. Compliance Authority: All documents related to compliance activities such as reports, tests, and notifications shall be submitted to the Air Resource Section of the Department's Northwest District Office at 160 Governmental Center, Suite 308, Pensacola, Florida 32502-5794.
3. Appendices: The following Appendices are attached as part of this permit: Appendix A (Citation Format); Appendix B (General Conditions); and Appendix C (Common Conditions); Appendix D (NSPS Subpart KKKK Provisions - Combustion Turbines and Duct Burners); Appendix E (NESHAP Subpart YYYYY Provisions – Combustion Turbines); and Appendix F (Emissions Summary).
4. Applicable Regulations, Forms and Application Procedures: Unless otherwise indicated in this permit, the construction and operation of the subject emissions unit shall be in general accordance with the capacities and specifications stated in the application. The facility is subject to all applicable provisions of: Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.); Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-296, and 62-297 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.); and Title 40, Parts 60 and 63 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The terms used in this permit have specific meanings as defined in the applicable chapters of the Florida Administrative Code. The permittee shall use the applicable forms listed in Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C. and follow the application procedures in Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. Issuance of this permit does not relieve the permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local permitting or regulations. [Rules 62-204.800, 62-210.300 and 62-210.900, F.A.C.]
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 emissions unit or facility subject to this permit shall be constructed or 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. Source Obligation: 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

SECTION 2. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

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)(b), F.A.C.]

8. 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 Bureau of Air Regulation in Tallahassee and a copy to the Region 4 Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Atlanta, Georgia. This permit does not specify the Acid Rain program requirements. These will be included in the Title V air operation permit. [40 CFR 72]
9. Title V Permit: This permit authorizes construction of the permitted emissions units and initial operation to determine compliance with Department rules. 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 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 the Compliance Authority. [Rules 62-4.030, 62-4.050, 62-4.220, and Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.]
10. Annual Operating Report: The permittee shall submit an annual report that summarizes the actual operating hours and emissions from this facility. Annual operating reports shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority by March 1st of each year. [Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

SECTION 4. APPENDICES

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This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

Emissions Unit No. 033 - General Electric 7FA Combined Cycle Unit

The unit consists of a General Electric 7FA combustion turbine, automated combustion turbine control system, a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG), a gas-fired duct burner system, a HRSG stack, a bypass stack, and CO and NOx CEMS. The combustion turbine will produce a nominal 188 MW and the HRSG will be used to re-power the existing Unit 2 steam turbine-electrical generator to produce a nominal 238 MW. In the combustion turbine, natural gas will be fired as the primary fuel and distillate oil will be fired as a restricted alternative fuel from on site storage tanks. Based on the higher heating value of each fuel and a compressor inlet temperature of 25° F, the design maximum heat input rates are 1899 MMBtu per hour for gas firing and 2079 MMBtu per hour for oil firing. Natural gas will be the sole fuel for the duct burner system rated at a maximum heat input rate of 765 MMBtu per hour.

Nitrogen oxide emissions will be controlled by a selective catalytic reduction (SCR) system plus the dry low-NOx (DLN) combustion system when firing natural gas and water injection when firing distillate oil. Emissions of carbon monoxide and volatile organic compounds will be minimized by the firing of clean fuels and the high combustion temperatures of the combustion turbine. Emissions of particulate matter will be minimized by the large inlet air filtration system and the efficient combustion of the proposed fuels. Emissions of sulfuric acid mist and sulfur dioxide will be minimized by the firing of natural gas as the primary fuel and the restricted firing of distillate oil ($\leq 0.05\%$ sulfur by weight) as a backup fuel.

When firing natural gas and duct firing, exhaust gas at 188° F will leave the HRSG and exit a stack that is 18 feet in diameter and 150 feet tall with a volumetric flow rate of approximately 1,016,100 acfm. When firing distillate oil and duct firing, exhaust gas at 204° F will leave the HRSG and exit a stack that is 18 feet in diameter and 150 feet tall with a volumetric flow rate of approximately 1,090,210 acfm. When operating in simple cycle mode with the blanking plate installed, exhaust gas at 1114° F will exit an emergency bypass stack that is also 18 feet in diameter and 150 feet tall with a volumetric flow rate of approximately 2,433,700 acfm. Temperatures and gas flows assume a compressor inlet temperature of 59° F.

EQUIPMENT

1. Unit 2 Boiler – Shutdown: Prior to commencing commercial operation of the new combined cycle combustion turbine, the permittee shall permanently shutdown and render incapable of operation the existing Unit 2 boiler. [Application No. 0730003-009-AC; Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.]
2. New Combined Cycle Unit:
 - a. Combustion Turbine: The permittee is authorized to install, tune, operate, and maintain the following equipment: a General Electric 7FA combustion turbine-electrical generator set (Model 7241 or equivalent); an inlet air filtration system; an automated combustion turbine control system (Mark VI or equivalent), a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG); a gas-

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fired duct burner system; a HRSG stack; a bypass stack; and CO and NOx CEMS. The combustion turbine will produce a nominal 188 MW when firing natural gas with a heat input rate of 1899 MMBtu per hour.

- b. HRSG: The permittee is authorized to install, operate, and maintain a new heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) designed to recover heat energy from the combustion turbine and deliver steam to the existing Unit 2 steam turbine-electrical generator set. The HRSG will be equipped with supplemental gas-fired duct burner system having a maximum heat input rate of 765 MMBtu per hour (HHV).

[Application No. 0730003-009-AC; Design]

3. Fuel Tanks: The existing plant includes two 10,000 bbl diesel storage tanks, a 55,000 bbl No. 6 oil storage tank, and a 180,000 bbl No. 6 oil storage tank. As part of the project, the permittee is authorized to convert the 180,000 bbl No. 6 oil storage tank to store diesel (distillate oil). The converted tank and the two existing diesel tanks will supply the new combined cycle combustion turbine. [Application No. 0730003-009-AC]

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEMS

4. DLN Combustion: The permittee shall operate and maintain the General Electric DLN 2.6 combustion system (or better) to control NOx emissions from the combustion turbine when firing natural gas. Prior to the initial emissions performance tests required for the combustion turbine, the DLN combustors and automated combustion turbine control system shall be tuned without the SCR in operation to achieve the permitted CO and NOx levels for simple cycle HRSG/SCR bypass operation. Thereafter, the system shall be maintained and tuned in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations or industry standards. [Application No. 0730003-009-AC; Design]
5. Water Injection Technology: The permittee shall install, operate, and maintain a water injection system to reduce NOx emissions when firing distillate oil. Prior to the initial emissions performance tests, the water injection system shall be tuned without the SCR in operation to achieve a target NOx level of 42 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen, which represents the vendor's specification for oil firing. Thereafter, the system shall be maintained and tuned in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations or industry standards. [Application No. 0730003-009-AC; Design]
6. SCR System: The permittee shall install, operate, and maintain a selective catalytic reduction (SCR) system to control NOx emissions from the combustion turbine when firing either natural gas or distillate oil during combined cycle operation (including periods when steam is dumped to a condenser). The SCR system consists of an ammonia injection grid, catalyst, ammonia storage, monitoring and control system, electrical, piping and other ancillary equipment. The SCR system shall be designed, constructed and operated to achieve the permitted levels for NOx emissions. The SCR system shall be designed to achieve an ammonia slip level of 5 ppmvd @

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15% oxygen. {Permitting Note: In accordance with 40 CFR 60.130, the storage of ammonia shall comply with all applicable requirements of the Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions in 40 CFR 68.}

7. Circumvention: The permittee shall not circumvent the air pollution control equipment or allow the emission of air pollutants without this equipment operating properly. The SCR system is not required to be in operation when the unit is operating in simple cycle HRSG/SCR bypass mode. [Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]

PERFORMANCE RESTRICTIONS

8. Authorized Fuels: The combustion turbine shall fire only natural gas and distillate oil. The maximum sulfur content of distillate oil shall not exceed 0.05% by weight. The duct burner system shall fire only natural gas. [Application No. 0730003-009-AC; Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

9. Permitted Capacities:

- a. Combustion Turbine: The design maximum heat input rates are 1899 MMBtu per hour for gas firing and 2079 MMBtu per hour for oil firing based on the higher heating value of each fuel, a compressor inlet temperature of 25° F, and full load operation. Heat input rates will vary depending upon combustion turbine characteristics, ambient conditions, alternate methods of operation, and evaporative cooling. The permittee shall provide manufacturer's performance curves (or equations) that correct 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.
- b. Duct Burner: The design maximum heat input rate to the duct burner system is 765 MMBtu per hour.

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

10. Restricted Operation:

- a. The hours of operation of the combustion turbine are not limited (8760 hours per year).
- b. Distillate oil firing in the combustion turbine shall not exceed 6,926,500 MMBtu during any consecutive 12 months (equivalent to 3500 hours of full load oil firing).
- c. The duct burner shall fire no more than 2,598,800 MMBtu of natural gas during any consecutive 12 months (equivalent to 3650 hours of full load duct firing).

[Application No. 0730003-009-AC; Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

11. Authorized Methods of Operation:

- a. Combined Cycle Operation: When operating as a combined cycle unit, the combustion

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turbine is authorized to fire natural gas or distillate oil and operate the gas-fired duct burners. For this permit, "combined cycle" shall mean operation of the combustion turbine during which heat is recovered from the combustion turbine exhaust in the HRSG to generate steam. This includes operation when the HRSG and SCR system are functioning, but the steam produced is dumped to a condenser.

- b. Simple Cycle HRSG/SCR Bypass Operation: The combustion turbine shall fire only natural gas with no duct firing when operating as a simple cycle unit with the exhaust bypassing the HRSG and SCR system. To operate in this manner, the unit must be cooled and a blanking plate installed to direct exhaust gases to the bypass stack. This method of operation will be an infrequent occurrence, most likely due to problems or maintenance of the HRSG, SCR system or steam turbine-electrical generator system.

[Application No. 0730003-009-AC]

EMISSIONS STANDARDS

12. Emissions Standards: Emissions from the combined cycle unit shall not exceed the following standards.

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Operating Method^a</u>	<u>Emission Standard ppmvd @ 15% O₂</u>	<u>Equivalent lb/hour^b</u>	<u>Averaging Period</u>	<u>Compliance Method</u>
<u>CO^c</u>	<u>Gas</u>	<u>Combined Cycle</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>96.8</u>	<u>30-day rolling avg.</u>	<u>CO CEMS</u>
		<u>SC/Bypass</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>41.7</u>	<u>4-hour test avg.</u>	<u>EPA Method 10^e</u>
	<u>Oil</u>	<u>Combined Cycle</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>142.9</u>	<u>30-day rolling avg.</u>	<u>CO CEMS</u>
	<u>All Fuels</u>	<u>All methods</u>	<u>340.10 tons</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>12-month rolling total</u>	<u>CO CEMS</u>
<u>NOx^d</u>	<u>Gas</u>	<u>Combined Cycle</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>47.8</u>	<u>30-day rolling avg. _c</u>	<u>NOx CEMS</u>
		<u>SC/Bypass</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>61.8</u>	<u>4-hour test avg.</u>	<u>EPA Method 7E^e</u>
	<u>Oil</u>	<u>Combined Cycle</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>108.4</u>	<u>30-day rolling avg. _c</u>	<u>NOx CEMS</u>
<u>Opacity</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>All Methods</u>	<u>10 % Opacity</u>		<u>6-minute block</u>	<u>EPA Method</u>

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<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Operating Method</u> ^a	<u>Emission Standard</u> <u>ppmvd</u> <u>@ 15%</u> <u>O₂</u>	<u>Equivalent</u> <u>lb/hour</u> ^b	<u>Averaging Period</u>	<u>Compliance Method</u>
	<u>Fuels</u>				<u>avg.</u>	<u>9</u>

- a. “SC/Bypass” means operation as a simple cycle unit with the blanking plate installed to bypass the HRSG and SCR system and exhaust directly to the bypass stack.
- b. Mass emissions rates represent the maximum equivalent “lb/hour” for the highest emitting method of operation, which includes duct firing for most cases. Mass emissions rates are based on a compressor inlet temperature of 25° F and the higher heating value of each fuel. Maximum mass emission rates will vary based on the actual test conditions in accordance with the performance curves and/or equations. For the combustion turbine, it is not necessary to continuously report hourly mass emissions rates with the CEMS data. See Appendix F for a summary of equivalent mass emissions rates.
- c. To determine compliance with the emissions standards based on a 30-day rolling average, each fuel will have a separate 30-day rolling emissions standard based on CEMS data. To determine compliance with the CO emissions cap based on a 12-month rolling total, the mass emissions rate shall be determined from all valid hourly emissions data including periods such as startup, shutdown, malfunction, fuel switching, and tuning. Mass emissions may be determined from the CEMS data by using the appropriate F-Factor for each fuel.
- d. To determine compliance with the NOx emissions standards based on a 30-day rolling average, each fuel will have a separate 30-day rolling emissions standard based on NOx CEMS data.
- e. In addition to the methods specified above, data gathered by the CO CEMS and NOx CEMS may be used to demonstrate compliance in accordance with Conditions 26 and 27 in this section.

{Permitting Note: Potential annual emissions from the combustion turbine system are: 340 tons/year of CO, 332 tons/year of NOx, 112 tons/year of PM/PM₁₀, 212 tons/year of SO₂, 40 tons/year of SAM, and 47 tons/year of VOC. Note that the project requires the shutdown of the existing Unit 2 boiler, which provided emissions decreases and allowed the project to avoid PSD preconstruction review. Potential annual emissions are based on: the permitted emissions standards; the operational restrictions in the permit; a maximum heat input rate from firing natural gas of 1795 MMBtu per hour at compressor inlet temperature of 59° F; and a maximum heat input rate from firing distillate oil of 1979 MMBtu per hour at compressor inlet temperature of 59° F.}

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[Application No. 0730003-009-AC; Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C; Rule 62-212.400(12)(Source Obligation), F.A.C. for the CO Emissions Cap]

13. Ammonia Slip: The SCR system shall be designed to achieve a maximum ammonia slip of 5 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen. Actual ammonia slip levels shall not exceed 10 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen as determined by EPA Method CTM-027 based on the average of three test runs. If tests indicate an ammonia slip level greater than 5 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen, the permittee shall:

- a. Begin testing and reporting the ammonia slip for each subsequent calendar quarter;
- b. Before the ammonia slip exceeds 10 ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen, take corrective actions that result in lowering the ammonia slip to less than 5 ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen; and
- c. Test and demonstrate that the ammonia slip is less than 5 ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen within 45 days after completing the corrective actions.

Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to, adding catalyst, replacing catalyst, or other SCR system maintenance or repair. After demonstrating that the ammonia slip level is less than 5 ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen, testing and reporting shall resume on an annual basis. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]

14. Applicable NSPS Provisions: In addition to the above standards, the combustion turbine system shall be designed, operated, and maintained to achieve the following federal New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in 40 CFR 60: Subpart A (General Provisions) and Subpart KKKK (New Combustion Turbines and Duct Burners). In summary the emissions standards are:

- a. Pursuant to §60.4320 and Table 1, the NSPS Subpart KKKK NO_x standard for gas firing is 15 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen based on a 30-day rolling average for combined cycle operation and 15 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen based on a 4-hour rolling average for simple cycle HRSG/SCR bypass operation.
- b. Pursuant to §60.4320 and Table 1, the NSPS Subpart KKKK NO_x standard for oil firing is 42 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen based on a 30-day rolling average for combined cycle operation.
- c. Pursuant to §60.4330(a)(2), SO₂ emissions are limited in NSPS Subpart KKKK by a prohibition on the firing of any fuels that contain total potential sulfur emissions in excess of 0.060 lb SO₂/MMBtu heat input.

See Appendix D of this permit for the full NSPS requirements. [40 CFR 60, Subparts A and KKKK]

15. Applicable NESHAP Provisions: In addition to the above standards, the combustion turbine system shall be designed, operated, and maintained to achieve the following federal National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NEHSAP) in 40 CFR 63: Subpart A (General Provisions) and Subpart YYYY (Combustion Turbines). {Permitting Note: On August

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18, 2004, EPA stayed the effectiveness of NESHAP Subpart YYYYY for lean premix and diffusion flame combustion turbines. When the stay is lifted, the regulation may be revised. It is uncertain at this time whether or not the combustion turbine will be subject to a formaldehyde limit with emissions testing or an oxidation catalyst will be required or some other set of requirements.}
[40 CFR 63, Subparts A and YYYYY]

EXCESS EMISSIONS

{Permitting Note: The following conditions apply only to the SIP-based emissions standards specified in Condition 12 of this section. Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. (Excess Emissions) cannot vary or supersede any federal NSPS, NESHAP, or Acid Rain provision.}

16. 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.]
17. Definitions: Rule 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C. defines the following terms.
 - a. 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.
 - b. Shutdown is the cessation of the operation of an emissions unit for any purpose.
 - c. 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.
18. Excess Emissions Allowed: As specified in this condition, excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, malfunction, fuel switches, and DLN/SCR/WI tuning are allowed provided that operators employ the best operational practices to minimize the amount and duration of emissions during such events. For excess emissions events that last less than the maximum duration allowed, only those minutes attributable to excess emissions from the event shall be excluded. When authorized, excess emissions data shall be excluded from a compliance determination as a continuous block attributed to the event.
 - a. Startup:
 - 1) Steam Turbine Generator Cold Startup: No more than the first 600 minutes of CEMS data shall be excluded due to excess emissions from a steam turbine generator cold startup. A "steam turbine generator cold startup" is defined as startup after the steam turbine generator has been offline for 24 hours or more, or the first stage turbine metal temperature is 250°F or less.
 - 2) Steam Turbine Generator Warm Startup: No more than the first 300 minutes of CEMS

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data shall be excluded due to excess emissions from a steam turbine generator warm startup. A “steam turbine generator warm startup” is defined as startup to combined cycle operation when the gas turbine has been shut down for a period of time and the first stage steam turbine metal temperature is greater than 250°F.

- 3) Steam Turbine Generator Hot Startup: No more than the first 240 minutes of CEMS data shall be excluded due to excess emissions from a steam turbine generator hot startup. A “steam turbine generator hot startup” is defined as startup of the steam turbine generator while the unit has been operating in the combined cycle mode with the steam being dumped to the condenser.
- 4) Simple Cycle HRSG/SCR Bypass Startup: No more than the first 30 minutes of CEMS data shall be excluded due to excess emissions from a simple cycle gas turbine startup in which exhaust is directed to the HRSG/SCR bypass stack.
- b. Shutdown: No more than the first 30 minutes of CEMS data shall be excluded due to excess emissions from a combustion turbine shutdown. For shutdowns of less than 30 minutes in duration, only those minutes attributable to excess emissions from shutdown shall be excluded.
- c. Malfunction: No more than 120 minutes of CEMS data shall be excluded in a 24-hour period due to excess emissions from malfunction. Within one (1) working day of occurrence, the owner or operator shall notify the Compliance Authority of any malfunction resulting in the exclusion of CEMS data.
- d. Fuel Switch: No more than the first 30 minutes of CEMS data shall be excluded due to excess emissions from a fuel switch. For fuel switches less than 30 minutes in duration, only those minutes attributable to excess emissions from fuel switching shall be excluded.
- e. DLN/SCR/WI Tuning: No more than 72 hours of CEMS data during any consecutive 12 months shall be excluded from the CEMS compliance demonstration due to excess emissions from the necessary tuning of the dry low-NO_x (DLN) combustion system, the selective catalytic reduction (SCR) system, or the water injection (WI) system. Tuning sessions shall be performed in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations or industry standards. Prior to performing any DLN, SCR, or WI tuning session, the permittee shall provide the Compliance Authority with an advance notice (telephone, facsimile transmittal, or electronic mail) that details the activity and proposed tuning schedule. {Permitting Note: DLN tuning sessions are typically required after completion of initial construction, a combustor change-out, a major repair, a unit overhaul, maintenance to a combustor, or other similar circumstances. During DLN or water injection tuning, the SCR system is turned off and the combustion turbine is sequentially stepped through numerous loads (including low load levels) to gather actual emissions data and operational information for use in adjusting the combustion turbine and control system.}

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CEMS data shall only be excluded in accordance with the procedures described in the Condition 21 of this section (CEMS Data Requirements). As authorized by Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C., the above conditions allow excess emissions only for the specifically defined periods. Data exclusion does not apply to the CO emissions cap based on a 12-month rolling total. [Application No. 0730003-009-AC; Design; Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C.]

19. Alternate Visible Emissions Standard: Visible emissions due to startup shall not exceed 10% opacity except for up to ten, 6-minute averaging periods during a calendar day, which shall not exceed 20% opacity. [Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C.]

CONTINUOUS EMISSIONS MONITORING SYSTEM (CEMS) REQUIREMENTS

20. CEMS: The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) to measure and record the emissions of CO and NO_x from the combustion turbine HRSG exhaust stack in a manner sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance with the CEMS-based emission standards of this section. Within 60 days of achieving permitted capacity, but no later than 180 days after first fire, all continuous emissions monitoring systems shall be installed, certified and functioning properly.

- a. CO Monitor: The CO monitor shall be certified pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 4 or 4A. Quality assurance procedures shall conform to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Appendix F. The annual and required RATA tests shall be performed using EPA Method 10 in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 and shall be based on a continuous sampling train. The CO monitor span values shall be set appropriately, considering the allowable methods of operation and corresponding emission standards.
- b. NO_x Monitor: The 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.
- c. Diluent Monitor: The oxygen (O₂) or carbon dioxide (CO₂) content of the flue gas shall be monitored at the location where CO and NO_x are monitored to correct the measured emissions rates to 15% oxygen. If a CO₂ monitor is installed, the oxygen content of the flue gas shall be calculated using F-factors that are appropriate for the fuel fired. The monitor shall comply with the performance and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR 75.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.800, and 62-297.520, F.A.C.]

21. CEMS Data Requirements: The CEMS shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated in the combustion turbine exhaust stacks to measure and record the emissions of CO, and NO_x in a manner sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the CEMS-based emission limits standards of this section. The CEMS shall express the results in units of ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen.

- a. Valid Hourly Averages for Compliance: 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. Except for allowable emissions data exclusions, 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. Each 1-hour block average shall be computed using at least

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one data point in each fifteen-minute quadrant of an hour, where the unit combusted fuel during that quadrant of an hour. Notwithstanding this requirement, a 1-hour average shall be computed from at least two data points separated by a minimum of 15 minutes (where the unit operates for more than one quadrant of an hour). If less than two such data points are available, there is insufficient data and the 1-hour block average is not valid. Also, if an allowable exclusion episode should occur over two separate hourly averages, only those minutes attributed to the specific episode shall be excluded from each hour.

- b. 30-day Rolling Averages: A 30-day rolling average shall be calculated from all valid hourly averages collected during the given operating day and the previous 29 operating days. For purposes of determining compliance with the 30-day rolling NOx standard, the missing data substitution methodology of 40 CFR Part 75, Subpart D, shall not be utilized. Instead, the 30-day rolling average shall be determined using the remaining hourly data and periods of missing CEMS data are to be reported as monitor downtime in the excess emissions and monitoring performance reports. *{Permitting Note: Condition 22 defines the use of "maximum permitted emission levels" for use when the combustion turbine operates in simple cycle mode.}*
- c. 12-Month Rolling Total: By the end of each month, the CO CEMS shall also determine a 12-month rolling total of CO emissions from the combustion turbine. The 12-month rolling total shall be based on all valid CO CEMS data collected (including startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions) for the given month and the previous 11 months.
- d. Data Exclusion: Except for monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, each CEMS shall monitor and record emissions during all operations including episodes of startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, and DLN tuning. Limited amounts of CEMS emissions data recorded during some of these episodes may be excluded from the corresponding compliance demonstration subject to the provisions of Condition 18 in this section. The permittee shall minimize the duration of data excluded for such episodes to the extent practicable.
- e. Monitor Availability. Monitor availability for each CEMS used to demonstrate compliance shall be 95% or greater in any calendar quarter. Monitor availability shall be calculated consistent with Subpart KKKK in 40 CFR 60 and reported in the SIP and NSPS excess emissions reports required in Condition 36. In the event that 95% availability is not achieved, the permittee shall provide the Department with a report identifying the problems in achieving 95% availability and a plan of corrective actions that will be taken to achieve 95% availability. The permittee shall implement the reported corrective actions within the next calendar quarter. Failure to take corrective actions or continued failure to achieve the minimum monitor availability shall be violations of this permit, except as otherwise authorized by the Compliance Authority.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 75]

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22. Simple Cycle HRSG/SCR Bypass Operation: Because the bypass stack will only be used in emergency situations where the HRSG, SCR and/or steam turbine-generator are unavailable, the permittee is not required to install CO/NOx CEMS or permanent test ports on the bypass stack. When an emergency situation occurs, the permittee shall ensure that the unit is firing only natural gas and is properly operating with lean premix combustion (Mode 6). The permittee shall monitor the hours of operation in simple cycle HRSG/SCR bypass mode and use the following methods to determine CO and NOx emissions.

- a. Compliance with the NOx and CO emission standards for the simple cycle HRSG/SCR bypass mode of operation shall be demonstrated by conducting initial and annual tests as required by Condition 26 of this section.
- b. Compliance with the 12-month rolling CO emissions cap, the maximum CO mass emission rate of 41.7 lb/hour shall be used to represent each hour of operation in this mode.

If the unit operates in simple cycle mode for a substantial period of time, the Compliance Authority may request additional CO and NOx testing to demonstrate compliance with the standards. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: The above sampling method is similar to the method allowed under the Acid Rain program for bypass stack situations as described in 40 CFR 75.17(d)(2).}

23. Ammonia Monitoring Requirements: In accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, the permittee shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain an ammonia flow meter to measure and record the ammonia injection rate to the SCR system. The permittee shall document the general range of ammonia flow rates required to meet permitted emissions levels over the range of load conditions allowed by this permit by comparing NOx emissions recorded by the CEM system with ammonia flow rates recorded using the ammonia flow meter. During NOx monitor downtimes or malfunctions, the permittee shall operate at the ammonia flow rate that is consistent with the documented flow rate for the combustion turbine load condition. [Rules 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

EMISSIONS PERFORMANCE TESTING

24. Continuous Compliance: Continuous compliance with the CO and NOx emissions standards shall be demonstrated with data collected from the required continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS). The permittee shall submit an initial compliance report in accordance with Condition 30 of this section. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310(7)(a) and (b), F.A.C.]

25. Operational Rate During Testing: Initial and subsequent performance tests shall be conducted between 90% and 100% of permitted capacity for the given compressor inlet conditions in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a) and (b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.8]

26. Initial Compliance Tests: In accordance with the test methods specified in this section, initial

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compliance tests shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the units will be operated, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup.

- a. The HRSG stack shall be tested on each authorized fuel in combined cycle mode to demonstrate compliance with the standards for ammonia slip and visible emissions. For each required test, emissions of CO and NOx recorded by the CEMS shall also be reported.
- b. The simple cycle HRSG/SCR bypass operation shall be tested when firing natural gas in simple cycle mode to demonstrate compliance with the permitted CO and NOx emissions standards. For this method of operation, tests may be conducted by taking the SCR system out of service and sampling at the HRSG stack. In addition, the installed and certified CO and NOx CEMS may be used to provide the compliance test data. These tests shall consist of at least four, 1-hour test runs to determine the 4-hour average.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310(7)(a) and (b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.8]

27. Annual Compliance Testing: During each federal fiscal year (October 1st to September 30th), annual compliance tests shall be conducted in accordance with the test method specified in this section.

- a. The HRSG stack shall be tested on natural gas in combined cycle mode to demonstrate compliance with the standards for ammonia slip and visible emissions. For each required test, emissions of CO and NOx recorded by the CEMS shall also be reported. If distillate oil is fired for more than 400 hours during the federal fiscal year, the HRSG stack shall also be tested on oil in combined cycle mode to demonstrate compliance with the standards for ammonia slip and visible emissions.
- b. The simple cycle HRSG/SCR bypass operation shall be tested when firing natural gas in simple cycle mode to demonstrate compliance with the permitted CO and NOx emissions standards. For this method of operation, tests may be conducted by taking the SCR system out of service and sampling at the HRSG stack. In addition, the installed and certified CO and NOx CEMS may be used to provide the compliance test data. These tests shall consist of at least four, 1-hour test runs to determine the 4-hour average.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310(7)(a) and (b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.8]

28. Test Notification: The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority in writing at least 15 days prior to any required tests. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9, F.A.C.]

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

Method	Description of Method and Comments
CTM-027	Procedure for Collection and Analysis of Ammonia in Stationary Source

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Method	Description of Method and Comments
<u>7E</u>	Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental)
<u>9</u>	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources
<u>10</u>	Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources
<u>20</u>	Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Sulfur Dioxide and Diluent Emissions from Stationary Gas Turbines

The methods are described in 40 CFR 60, 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 Department. Tests shall be conducted in accordance with the appropriate test method, the applicable requirements specified in Appendix C of this permit, and the applicable NSPS and NESHAP in 40 CFR Parts 60 and 63, respectively. [Rules 62-204.800 and 62-297.100, F.A.C.; 40 CFR Parts 60 and 63]

REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

30. CEMS Report - Initial Operation: For the first two calendar quarters of operation, the permittee shall submit a report summarizing the CO and NOx emissions as determined by CEMS data. Emissions rates shall be reported in terms of ppmvd @ 15% oxygen for the 30-day rolling averages. CO emissions shall also be reported in "tons per month". Reports shall be submitted within 30 days of each calendar quarter. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]
31. Monitoring of Capacity: The permittee shall monitor and record the operating rate of the combustion turbine on a daily average basis, considering the number of hours of operation during each day (including the times of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and DLN tuning). This shall be achieved through monitoring daily rates of consumption and heat content of each allowable fuel in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 75 Appendix D, and recording the data using a monitoring component of the CEMS system required above. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 75]
32. Monthly Operations Summary: By the fifth calendar day of each month, the permittee shall record the following for each fuel in a written or electronic log for the previous month and the previous consecutive 12 months: total heat input rate to the combustion turbine from each fuel (MMBtu); the total heat input rate to the duct burner (MMBtu); and the 12-month rolling total of CO emissions (tons). 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. Fuel consumption shall be monitored in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 75 Appendix D. [Rules 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]
33. Fuel Sulfur Records: The sulfur content of the distillate oil shall be determined by ASTM Methods D-129, D-1552, D-2622, D-4294, or equivalent methods approved by the Department. For each fuel oil delivery, the permittee shall record and retain the following information: the

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date; gallons delivered; and a fuel oil analysis including the heat content in MMBtu/gallon, the density in pounds/gallon, the sulfur content in percent by weight, and the name of the test method used. A certified analysis supplied by the fuel oil vendor is acceptable. Alternatively, the monitoring methods specified in § 60.4370 are sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the maximum fuel sulfur levels for distillate oil established in this permit. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.4370]

34. Stack Test Reports: The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Compliance Authority on the results of each such test. The required test report shall be filed with the Compliance Authority as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed. The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Compliance Authority to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report shall provide the applicable information specified in Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C. and summarized in Appendix C. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]
35. CEMS RATA Reports: At least 15 days prior to conducting any Relative Accuracy Test Assessments (RATA) on a CEMS, the permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority of the schedule (letter, email, fax, or phone call). In addition to filing reports with the Department's Bureau of Air Monitoring and Mobile Sources, a summary of the RATA reports shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority within 45 days of completing the RATA. [Rules 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]
36. Excess Emissions Reporting
 - a. *Malfunction Notification:* If NOx data will be excluded due to a malfunction, the permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority within one 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 Compliance Authority may request a written summary report of the incident.
 - b. *SIP Excess Emissions Report:* Within 30 days following the end of June and December of each year, the permittee shall submit a report to the Compliance Authority summarizing the following for the combustion turbine for the period: a summary of the CO and NOx compliance periods; a summary of CO and NOx data excluded due to malfunctions; a summary of the 12-month rolling CO emissions totals; a summary of any RATA tests performed; and a summary of the CEMS systems monitor availability for each quarter during the period.
 - c. *NSPS Excess Emissions Reports:* Within thirty (30) days following the end of June and December of each year, the permittee shall submit a report including any applicable periods of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance as defined in 40 CFR 60 Subpart KKKK that occurred during the previous semi-annual period to the Compliance Authority.

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{Permitting Note: If there are no periods of excess emissions as defined in Subpart KKKK, a statement to that effect may be submitted with the SIP Quarterly Report to suffice for the NSPS Semi-Annual Report.}

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-4.130, 62-204.800, 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and 40 CFR 60.7, 60.4375, and 60.4395]

37. Initial Report on Startups: The permittee shall submit a report summarizing the following information for each startup during the first 12 months of operation: the type of startup; the sequence of events for the startup; the duration of the startup; CO and NOx hourly emissions averages recorded for each hour of the startup (lb/hour and ppmvd @ 15% oxygen); total CO and NOx mass emissions rates for each startup (pounds). The report is due within 60 days following the 12th month of operation for the unit. Based on the actual information, the Department may reduce the duration of data allowed to be excluded as excess emissions due to the startup event through an air construction permit modification. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.700(5), F.A.C.]

Appendix A. Citation Formats

Appendix B. General Conditions

Appendix C. Common Conditions

Appendix D. NSPS Subpart KKKK Provisions - Combustion Turbines and Duct Burners

Appendix E. NESHAP Subpart YYYY Provisions – Combustion Turbines

Appendix F. Emissions Summary

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CITATION FORMATS

The following examples illustrate the format used in the permit to identify applicable permitting actions and regulations.

References to Previous Permitting Actions

Old Permit Numbers

Example: Permit No. AC50-123456 or Air 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

“001” identifies the specific permit project

“AC” identifies the permit as an air construction permit

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

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

“AV” identifies the permit as a Title V Major Source Air Operation Permit

PSD Permit Numbers

Example: Permit No. PSD-FL-317

Where: “PSD” means issued pursuant to 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

Rule Citation Formats

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

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 403.161, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, Florida Statutes. 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 403.087(6) and 403.722(5), Florida Statutes, the issuance of this permit does not convey and 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 or approval of any other Department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in the permit.
4. This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.
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 or 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 a reasonable time, access to the premises, where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:
 - a. Have access to and copy and records that must be kept under the 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 non-compliance; and
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the non-compliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance.

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 403.73 and 403.111, Florida Statutes. 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.
11. This permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Florida Administrative Code 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 (Not Applicable);
 - b. Determination of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (Not Applicable); and
 - c. Compliance with New Source Performance Standards (Not Applicable).
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 or 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:
 - 1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - 2) The person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;
 - 3) The dates analyses were performed;
 - 4) The person responsible for performing the analyses;
 - 5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - 6) 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 that 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

{Permitting Note: 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 two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [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 Department or the appropriate Local Program 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 or organic solvents 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(203), 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 percent 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.]

Testing Requirements

10. 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

SECTION 4. APPENDIX C

COMMON CONDITIONS

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.]

11. Operating Rate During Testing: Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity. Permitted capacity is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. 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. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]
12. 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.]
13. Test Procedures: Tests shall be conducted in accordance with all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
 - a. Required Sampling Time. 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. The minimum observation period for a visible emissions compliance test shall be thirty (30) minutes. The observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity can reasonably be expected to occur.
 - 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.[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]
14. 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.]
15. 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.
16. Test Notification: The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9, F.A.C.]
17. 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

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COMMON CONDITIONS

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.]

18. Test Reports: 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. 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. 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.
 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.]

SECTION 4. APPENDIX C

COMMON CONDITIONS

RECORDS AND REPORTS

19. 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 five (5) years following the date on which such measurements, records, or data are recorded. Records shall be made available to the Department upon request. [Rules 62-4.160(14) and 62-213.440(1)(b)2, F.A.C.]
20. Annual Operating Report: The permittee shall submit an annual report that summarizes the actual operating rates and emissions from this facility. Annual operating reports shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority by March 1st of each year. [Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C.]

SECTION 4. APPENDIX D

NSPS SUBPART KKKK PROVISIONS

NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS)

On July 6, 2006, EPA published the final NSPS Subpart KKKK (40 CFR 60) provisions for combustion turbines in the Federal Register. Although not yet adopted by Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C., the combustion turbine shall comply with the applicable federal requirements.

NSPS SUBPART A, 40 CFR 60 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

The permittee shall comply with the applicable general provisions identified in Table 7 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart YYYY.

NSPS SUBPART KKKK, 40 CFR 60 – STATIONARY COMBUSTION TURBINES

Provisions that do not apply to this project have been omitted. Numbering remains consistent with the NSPS Subpart.

Sec. 60.4300 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes emission standards and compliance schedules for the control of emissions from stationary combustion turbines that commenced construction, modification or reconstruction after February 18, 2005.

Sec. 60.4305 Does this subpart apply to my stationary combustion turbine?

- (a) If you are the owner or operator of a stationary combustion turbine with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 10.7 gigajoules (10 MMBtu) per hour, based on the higher heating value of the fuel, which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after February 18, 2005, your turbine is subject to this subpart. Only heat input to the combustion turbine should be included when determining whether or not this subpart is applicable to your turbine. Any additional heat input to associated heat recovery steam generators (HRSG) or duct burners should not be included when determining your peak heat input. However, this subpart does apply to emissions from any associated HRSG and duct burners.
- (b) Stationary combustion turbines regulated under this subpart are exempt from the requirements of subpart GG of this part. Heat recovery steam generators and duct burners regulated under this subpart are exempted from the requirements of subparts Da, Db, and Dc of this part.

Sec. 60.4310 What types of operations are exempt from these standards of performance?

No applicable provisions.

Sec. 60.4315 What pollutants are regulated by this subpart?

The pollutants regulated by this subpart are nitrogen oxide (NO_x) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

Sec. 60.4320 What emission limits must I meet for nitrogen oxides (NO_x)?

- (a) You must meet the emission limits for NO_x specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

Sec. 60.4325 What emission limits must I meet for NO_x if my turbine burns both natural gas and distillate oil (or some other combination of fuels)?

You must meet the emission limits specified in Table 1 to this subpart. If your total heat input is greater than or equal to 50 percent natural gas, you must meet the corresponding limit for a natural gas-fired turbine when you are burning that fuel. Similarly, when your total heat input is greater than 50 percent distillate oil and fuels other than natural gas, you must meet the corresponding limit for distillate oil and fuels other than natural gas for the duration of the time that you burn that particular fuel.

Sec. 60.4330 What emission limits must I meet for sulfur dioxide (SO₂)?

- (a) If your turbine is located in a continental area, you must comply with either paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section.
- (2) You must not burn in the subject stationary combustion turbine any fuel which contains total potential sulfur emissions in excess of 26 ng SO₂/J (0.060 lb SO₂/MMBtu) heat input.

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NSPS SUBPART KKKK PROVISIONS

Sec. 60.4333 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

- (a) You must operate and maintain your stationary combustion turbine, air pollution control equipment, and monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at all times including during startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

Sec. 60.4335 How do I demonstrate compliance for NO_x if I use water or steam injection?

- (b) Alternatively, you may use continuous emission monitoring, as follows:
- (1) Install, certify, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) consisting of a NO_x monitor and a diluent gas (oxygen (O₂) or carbon dioxide (CO₂)) monitor, to determine the hourly NO_x emission rate in parts per million (ppm) or pounds per million British thermal units (lb/MMBtu); and

Sec. 60.4340 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance for NO_x if I do not use water or steam injection?

- (a) Simple Cycle HRSG/SCR Bypass Operation (for this project): If you are not using water or steam injection to control NO_x emissions, you must perform annual performance tests in accordance with Sec. 60.4400 to demonstrate continuous compliance. If the NO_x emission result from the performance test is less than or equal to 75 percent of the NO_x emission limit for the turbine, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to once every 2 years (no more than 26 calendar months following the previous performance test). If the results of any subsequent performance test exceed 75 percent of the NO_x emission limit for the turbine, you must resume annual performance tests.
- (b) As an alternative, you may install, calibrate, maintain and operate one of the following continuous monitoring systems:
- (1) Continuous emission monitoring as described in Sec. 60.4335(b) and Sec. 60.4345 for combined cycle operation for this project.
- (2) Continuous parameter monitoring for simple cycle HRSG/SCR bypass operation for this project as follows:
- (ii) For any lean premix stationary combustion turbine, you must continuously monitor the appropriate parameters to determine whether the unit is operating in low-NO_x mode.

Sec. 60.4345 What are the requirements for the continuous emission monitoring system equipment, if I choose to use this option?

If the option to use a NO_x CEMS is chosen:

- (a) Each NO_x diluent CEMS must be installed and certified according to Performance Specification 2 (PS 2) in appendix B to this part, except the 7-day calibration drift is based on unit operating days, not calendar days. With state approval, Procedure 1 in appendix F to this part is not required. Alternatively, a NO_x diluent CEMS that is installed and certified according to appendix A of part 75 of this chapter is acceptable for use under this subpart. The relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of the CEMS shall be performed on a lb/MMBtu basis.
- (b) As specified in Sec. 60.13(e)(2), during each full unit operating hour, both the NO_x monitor and the diluent monitor must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each 15-minute quadrant of the hour, to validate the hour. For partial unit operating hours, at least one valid data point must be obtained with each monitor for each quadrant of the hour in which the unit operates. For unit operating hours in which required quality assurance and maintenance activities are performed on the CEMS, a minimum of two valid data points (one in each of two quadrants) are required for each monitor to validate the NO_x emission rate for the hour.
- (c) Each fuel flowmeter shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to the manufacturer's instructions. Alternatively, with state approval, fuel flowmeters that meet the installation, certification, and quality assurance requirements of appendix D to part 75 of this chapter are acceptable for use under this subpart.
- (e) The owner or operator shall develop and keep on-site a quality assurance (QA) plan for all of the continuous

SECTION 4. APPENDIX D

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monitoring equipment described in paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of this section. For the CEMS and fuel flow meters, the owner or operator may, with state approval, satisfy the requirements of this paragraph by implementing the QA program and plan described in section 1 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter.

Sec. 60.4350 How do I use data from the continuous emission monitoring equipment to identify excess emissions?

For purposes of identifying excess emissions:

- (a) All CEMS data must be reduced to hourly averages as specified in Sec. 60.13(h).
- (b) For each unit operating hour in which a valid hourly average, as described in Sec. 60.4345(b), is obtained for both NO_x and diluent monitors, the data acquisition and handling system must calculate and record the hourly NO_x emission rate in units of ppm or lb/MMBtu, using the appropriate equation from method 19 in appendix A of this part. For any hour in which the hourly average O₂ concentration exceeds 19.0 percent O₂ (or the hourly average CO₂ concentration is less than 1.0 percent CO₂), a diluent cap value of 19.0 percent O₂ or 1.0 percent CO₂ (as applicable) may be used in the emission calculations.
- (c) Correction of measured NO_x concentrations to 15 percent O₂ is not allowed.
- (d) If you have installed and certified a NO_x diluent CEMS to meet the requirements of part 75 of this chapter, states can approve that only quality assured data from the CEMS shall be used to identify excess emissions under this subpart. Periods where the missing data substitution procedures in subpart D of part 75 are applied are to be reported as monitor downtime in the excess emissions and monitoring performance report required under Sec. 60.7(c).
- (e) All required fuel flow rate data must be reduced to hourly averages.
- (f) Calculate the hourly average NO_x emission rates, in units of the emission standards under Sec. 60.4320, using either ppm for units complying with the concentration limit.
- (h) For combined cycle and combined heat and power units with heat recovery, use the calculated hourly average emission rates from paragraph (f) of this section to assess excess emissions on a 30 unit operating day rolling average basis, as described in Sec. 60.4380(b)(1).

Sec. 60.4355 How do I establish and document a proper parameter monitoring plan?

- (a) The parameters that are continuously monitored as described in Sec. Sec. 60.4335 and 60.4340 must be monitored during the performance test required under Sec. 60.8, to establish acceptable values and ranges. You may supplement the performance test data with engineering analyses, design specifications, manufacturer's recommendations and other relevant information to define the acceptable parametric ranges more precisely. You must develop and keep on-site a parameter monitoring plan which explains the procedures used to document proper operation of the NO_x emission controls. The plan must:
 - (1) Include the indicators to be monitored and show there is a significant relationship to emissions and proper operation of the NO_x emission controls.
 - (2) Pick ranges (or designated conditions) of the indicators, or describe the process by which such range (or designated condition) will be established.
 - (3) Explain the process you will use to make certain that you obtain data that are representative of the emissions or parameters being monitored (such as detector location, installation specification if applicable).
 - (4) Describe quality assurance and control practices that are adequate to ensure the continuing validity of the data.
 - (5) Describe the frequency of monitoring and the data collection procedures which you will use (e.g., you are using a computerized data acquisition over a number of discrete data points with the average (or maximum value) being used for purposes of determining whether an exceedance has occurred), and
 - (6) Submit justification for the proposed elements of the monitoring. If a proposed performance specification differs from manufacturer recommendation, you must explain the reasons for the differences. You must submit

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the data supporting the justification, but you may refer to generally available sources of information used to support the justification. You may rely on engineering assessments and other data, provided you demonstrate factors which assure compliance or explain why performance testing is unnecessary to establish indicator ranges. When establishing indicator ranges, you may choose to simplify the process by treating the parameters as if they were correlated. Using this assumption, testing can be divided into two cases:

- (i) All indicators are significant only on one end of range (e.g., for a thermal incinerator controlling volatile organic compounds (VOC) it is only important to insure a minimum temperature, not a maximum). In this case, you may conduct your study so that each parameter is at the significant limit of its range while you conduct your emissions testing. If the emissions tests show that the source is in compliance at the significant limit of each parameter, then as long as each parameter is within its limit, you are presumed to be in compliance.
- (ii) Some or all indicators are significant on both ends of the range. In this case, you may conduct your study so that each parameter that is significant at both ends of its range assumes its extreme values in all possible combinations of the extreme values (either single or double) of all of the other parameters. For example, if there were only two parameters, A and B, and A had a range of values while B had only a minimum value, the combinations would be A high with B minimum and A low with B minimum. If both A and B had a range, the combinations would be A high and B high, A low and B low, A high and B low, A low and B high. For the case of four parameters all having a range, there are 16 possible combinations.

Sec. 60.4360 How do I determine the total sulfur content of the turbine's combustion fuel?

No applicable provisions.

Sec. 60.4365 How can I be exempted from monitoring the total sulfur content of the fuel?

You may elect not to monitor the total sulfur content of the fuel combusted in the turbine, if the fuel is demonstrated not to exceed potential sulfur emissions of 26 ng SO₂/J (0.060 lb SO₂/MMBtu) heat input for units located in continental areas. You must use one of the following sources of information to make the required demonstration:

- (a) The fuel quality characteristics in a current tariff sheet or specifying that the total sulfur content for natural gas use in continental areas is 20 grains of sulfur or less per 100 standard cubic feet; or
- (b) Representative fuel sampling data which show that the sulfur content of the fuel does not exceed 26 ng SO₂/J (0.060 lb SO₂/MMBtu) heat input for continental areas. At a minimum, the amount of fuel sampling data specified in section 2.3.1.4 or 2.3.2.4 of appendix D to part 75 of this chapter is required.

Sec. 60.4370 How often must I determine the sulfur content of the fuel?

The frequency of determining the sulfur content of the fuel must be as follows:

- (a) Fuel oil. For fuel oil, use one of the total sulfur sampling options and the associated sampling frequency described in sections 2.2.4.1, 2.2.4.2, and 2.2.4.3 of appendix D to part 75 of this chapter (i.e., daily sampling, sampling from the unit's storage tank after each addition of fuel to the tank, or sampling each delivery prior to combining it with fuel oil already in the intended storage tank).

Sec. 60.4375 What reports must I submit?

- (a) For each affected unit required to continuously monitor parameters or emissions, or to periodically determine the fuel sulfur content under this subpart, you must submit reports of excess emissions and monitor downtime, in accordance with Sec. 60.7(c). Excess emissions must be reported for all periods of unit operation, including start-up, shutdown, and malfunction.
- (b) For each affected unit that performs annual performance tests in accordance with Sec. 60.4340(a), you must submit a written report of the results of each performance test before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test.

Sec. 60.4380 How are excess emissions and monitor downtime defined for NO_x?

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For the purpose of reports required under Sec. 60.7(c), periods of excess emissions and monitor downtime that must be reported are defined as follows:

- (b) For turbines using continuous emission monitoring, as described in Sec. 60.4335(b) and 60.4345:
- (1) An excess emissions is any unit operating period in which the 30-day rolling average NO_x emission rate exceeds the applicable emission limit in Sec. 60.4320. For the purposes of this subpart, a "30-day rolling average NO_x emission rate" is the arithmetic average of all hourly NO_x emission data in ppm or ng/J (lb/MWh) measured by the continuous emission monitoring equipment for a given day and the twenty-nine unit operating days immediately preceding that unit operating day. A new 30-day average is calculated each unit operating day as the average of all hourly NO_x emissions rates for the preceding 30 unit operating days if a valid NO_x emission rate is obtained for at least 75 percent of all operating hours.
 - (2) A period of monitor downtime is any unit operating hour in which the data for any of the following parameters are either missing or invalid: NO_x concentration, CO₂ or O₂ concentration, fuel flow rate.
 - (3) For operating periods during which multiple emissions standards apply, the applicable standard is the average of the applicable standards during each hour. For hours with multiple emissions standards, the applicable limit for that hour is determined based on the condition that corresponded to the highest emissions standard.
- (c) For turbines required to monitor combustion parameters or parameters that document proper operation of the NO_x emission controls:
- (1) An excess emission is a 4-hour rolling unit operating hour average in which any monitored parameter does not achieve the target value or is outside the acceptable range defined in the parameter monitoring plan for the unit.
 - (2) A period of monitor downtime is a unit operating hour in which any of the required parametric data are either not recorded or are invalid.

Sec. 60.4385 How are excess emissions and monitoring downtime defined for SO₂?

If you choose the option to monitor the sulfur content of the fuel, excess emissions and monitoring downtime are defined as follows:

- (b) If the option to sample each delivery of fuel oil has been selected, you must immediately switch to one of the other oil sampling options (i.e., daily sampling, flow proportional sampling, or sampling from the unit's storage tank) if the sulfur content of a delivery exceeds 0.05 weight percent. You must continue to use one of the other sampling options until all of the oil from the delivery has been combusted, and you must evaluate excess emissions according to paragraph (a) of this section. When all of the fuel from the delivery has been burned, you may resume using the as-delivered sampling option.
- (c) A period of monitor downtime begins when a required sample is not taken by its due date. A period of monitor downtime also begins on the date and hour of a required sample, if invalid results are obtained. The period of monitor downtime ends on the date and hour of the next valid sample.

Sec. 60.4390 What are my reporting requirements if I operate an emergency combustion turbine or a research and development turbine?

No applicable provisions.

- (a) If you operate an emergency combustion turbine, you are exempt from the NO_x limit and must submit an initial report to the Administrator stating your case.
- (b) Combustion turbines engaged by manufacturers in research and development of equipment for both combustion turbine emission control techniques and combustion turbine efficiency improvements may be exempted from the NO_x limit on a case-by-case basis as determined by the Administrator. You must petition for the exemption.

Sec. 60.4395 When must I submit my reports?

All reports required under Sec. 60.7(c) must be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each 6-month period.

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Sec. 60.4400 How do I conduct the initial and subsequent performance tests, regarding NOx?

- (a) You must conduct an initial performance test, as required in Sec. 60.8. Subsequent NOx performance tests shall be conducted on an annual basis (no more than 14 calendar months following the previous performance test).
- (1) There are two general methodologies that you may use to conduct the performance tests. For each test run:
- (i) Measure the NOx concentration (in parts per million (ppm)), using EPA Method 7E or EPA Method 20 in appendix A of this part.
- (2) Sampling traverse points for NOx and (if applicable) diluent gas are to be selected following EPA Method 20 or EPA Method 1 (non-particulate procedures), and sampled for equal time intervals. The sampling must be performed with a traversing single-hole probe, or, if feasible, with a stationary multi-hole probe that samples each of the points sequentially. Alternatively, a multi-hole probe designed and documented to sample equal volumes from each hole may be used to sample simultaneously at the required points.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(2) of this section, you may test at fewer points than are specified in EPA Method 1 or EPA Method 20 in appendix A of this part if the following conditions are met:
- (i) You may perform a stratification test for NOx and diluent pursuant to
- (A) [Reserved], or
- (B) The procedures specified in section 6.5.6.1(a) through (e) of appendix A of part 75 of this chapter.
- (ii) Once the stratification sampling is completed, you may use the following alternative sample point selection criteria for the performance test:
- (A) If each of the individual traverse point NOx concentrations is within 10 percent of the mean concentration for all traverse points, or the individual traverse point diluent concentrations differs by no more than 5ppm or 0.5 percent CO₂ (or O₂) from the mean for all traverse points, then you may use three points (located either 16.7, 50.0 and 83.3 percent of the way across the stack or duct, or, for circular stacks or ducts greater than 2.4 meters (7.8 feet) in diameter, at 0.4, 1.2, and 2.0 meters from the wall). The three points must be located along the measurement line that exhibited the highest average NOx concentration during the stratification test; or
- (B) For Turbines with a NOx standard greater than 15ppm @ 15%O₂, you may sample at a single point, located at least 1 meter from the stack wall or at the stack centroid if each of the individual traverse point NOx concentrations is within 5 percent of the mean concentration for all traverse points, or the individual traverse point diluent concentrations differs by no more than 3ppm or 0.3 percent CO₂ (or O₂) from the mean for all traverse points; or
- (C) For turbines with a NOx standard less than or equal located at least 1 meter from the stack wall or at the stack centroid if each of the individual traverse point NOx concentrations is within 2.5 percent of the mean concentration for all traverse points, or the individual traverse point diluent concentrations differs by no more than 1ppm or 0.15 percent CO₂ (or O₂) from the mean for all traverse points.
- (b) The performance test must be done at any load condition within plus or minus 25 percent of 100 percent of peak load. You may perform testing at the highest achievable load point, if at least 75 percent of peak load cannot be achieved in practice. You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test. The minimum time per run is 20 minutes.
- (1) If the stationary combustion turbine combusts both oil and gas as primary or backup fuels, separate performance testing is required for each fuel.
- (2) For a combined cycle and CHP turbine systems with supplemental heat (duct burner), you must measure the total NOx emissions after the duct burner rather than directly after the turbine. The duct burner must be in operation during the performance test.

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- (4) Compliance with the applicable emission limit in Sec. 60.4320 must be demonstrated at each tested load level. Compliance is achieved if the three-run arithmetic average NOx emission rate at each tested level meets the applicable emission limit in Sec. 60.4320.
- (5) If you elect to install a CEMS, the performance evaluation of the CEMS may either be conducted separately or (as described in Sec. 60.4405) as part of the initial performance test of the affected unit.
- (6) The ambient temperature must be greater than 0° F during the performance test.

Sec. 60.4405 How do I perform the initial performance test if I have chosen to install a NOx-diluent CEMS?

If you elect to install and certify a NOx-diluent CEMS under Sec. 60.4345, then the initial performance test required under Sec. 60.8 may be performed in the following alternative manner:

- (a) Perform a minimum of nine RATA reference method runs, with a minimum time per run of 21 minutes, at a single load level, within plus or minus 25 percent of 100 percent of peak load. The ambient temperature must be greater than 0° F during the RATA runs.
- (b) For each RATA run, concurrently measure the heat input to the unit using a fuel flow meter (or flow meters.
- (c) Use the test data both to demonstrate compliance with the applicable NOx emission limit under Sec. 60.4320 and to provide the required reference method data for the RATA of the CEMS described under Sec. 60.4335.
- (d) Compliance with the applicable emission limit in Sec. 60.4320 is achieved if the arithmetic average of all of the NOx emission rates for the RATA runs, expressed in units of ppm or lb/MWh, does not exceed the emission limit.

Sec. 60.4410 How do I establish a valid parameter range if I have chosen to continuously monitor parameters?

If you have chosen to monitor combustion parameters or parameters indicative of proper operation of NOx emission controls in accordance with Sec. 60.4340, the appropriate parameters must be continuously monitored and recorded during each run of the initial performance test, to establish acceptable operating ranges, for purposes of the parameter monitoring plan for the affected unit, as specified in Sec. 60.4355.

Sec. 60.4415 How do I conduct the initial and subsequent performance tests for sulfur?

- (a) You must conduct an initial performance test, as required in Sec. 60.8. Subsequent SO₂ performance tests shall be conducted on an annual basis (no more than 14 calendar months following the previous performance test). There are three methodologies that you may use to conduct the performance tests.
 - (1) If you choose to periodically determine the sulfur content of the fuel combusted in the turbine, a representative fuel sample would be collected following ASTM D5287 (incorporated by reference, see Sec. 60.17) for natural gas or ASTM D4177 (incorporated by reference, see Sec. 60.17) for oil. Alternatively, for oil, you may follow the procedures for manual pipeline sampling in section 14 of ASTM D4057 (incorporated by reference, see Sec. 60.17). The fuel analyses of this section may be performed either by you, a service contractor retained by you, the fuel vendor, or any other qualified agency. Analyze the samples for the total sulfur content of the fuel using:
 - (i) For liquid fuels, ASTM D129, or alternatively D1266, D1552, D2622, D4294, or D5453 (all of which are incorporated by reference, see Sec. 60.17); or
 - (ii) For gaseous fuels, ASTM D1072, or alternatively D3246, D4084, D4468, D4810, D6228, D6667, or Gas Processors Association Standard 2377 (all of which are incorporated by reference, see Sec. 60.17).
- (b) [Reserved]

Sec. 60.4420 What definitions apply to this subpart?

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein will have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act and in subpart A (General Provisions) of this part.

Combined cycle combustion turbine means any stationary combustion turbine which recovers heat from the combustion turbine exhaust gases to generate steam that is only used to create additional power output in a steam turbine.

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Combustion turbine model means a group of combustion turbines having the same nominal air flow, combustor inlet pressure, combustor inlet temperature, firing temperature, turbine inlet temperature and turbine inlet pressure.

Diffusion flame stationary combustion turbine means any stationary combustion turbine where fuel and air are injected at the combustor and are mixed only by diffusion prior to ignition.

Duct burner means a device that combusts fuel and that is placed in the exhaust duct from another source, such as a stationary combustion turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc., to allow the firing of additional fuel to heat the exhaust gases before the exhaust gases enter a heat recovery steam generating unit.

Efficiency means the combustion turbine manufacturer's rated heat rate at peak load in terms of heat input per unit of power output--based on the higher heating value of the fuel.

Excess emissions means a specified averaging period over which either (1) the NO_x emissions are higher than the applicable emission limit in Sec. 60.4320; (2) the total sulfur content of the fuel being combusted in the affected facility exceeds the limit specified in Sec. 60.4330; or (3) the recorded value of a particular monitored parameter is outside the acceptable range specified in the parameter monitoring plan for the affected unit.

Gross useful output means the gross useful work performed by the stationary combustion turbine system. For units using the mechanical energy directly or generating only electricity, the gross useful work performed is the gross electrical or mechanical output from the turbine/generator set. For combined heat and power units, the gross useful work performed is the gross electrical or mechanical output plus the useful thermal output (i.e., thermal energy delivered to a process).

Heat recovery steam generating unit means a unit where the hot exhaust gases from the combustion turbine are routed in order to extract heat from the gases and generate steam, for use in a steam turbine or other device that utilizes steam. Heat recovery steam generating units can be used with or without duct burners.

ISO conditions means 288 Kelvin, 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Lean premix stationary combustion turbine means any stationary combustion turbine where the air and fuel are thoroughly mixed to form a lean mixture before delivery to the combustor. Mixing may occur before or in the combustion chamber. A lean premixed turbine may operate in diffusion flame mode during operating conditions such as startup and shutdown, extreme ambient temperature, or low or transient load.

Natural gas means a naturally occurring fluid mixture of hydrocarbons (e.g., methane, ethane, or propane) produced in geological formations beneath the Earth's surface that maintains a gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure under ordinary conditions. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 950 and 1,100 British thermal units (Btu) per standard cubic foot. Natural gas does not include the following gaseous fuels: landfill gas, digester gas, refinery gas, sour gas, blast furnace gas, coal-derived gas, producer gas, coke oven gas, or any gaseous fuel produced in a process which might result in highly variable sulfur content or heating value.

Peak load means 100 percent of the manufacturer's design capacity of the combustion turbine at ISO conditions.

Simple cycle combustion turbine means any stationary combustion turbine which does not recover heat from the combustion turbine exhaust gases to preheat the inlet combustion air to the combustion turbine, or which does not recover heat from the combustion turbine exhaust gases for purposes other than enhancing the performance of the combustion turbine itself.

Stationary combustion turbine means all equipment, including but not limited to the turbine, the fuel, air, lubrication and exhaust gas systems, control systems (except emissions control equipment), heat recovery system, and any ancillary components and sub-components comprising any simple cycle stationary combustion turbine, any regenerative/recuperative cycle stationary combustion turbine, any combined cycle combustion turbine, and any combined heat and power combustion turbine based system. Stationary means that the combustion turbine is not self propelled or intended to be propelled while performing its function. It may, however, be mounted on a vehicle for portability.

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Unit operating day means a 24-hour period between 12 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted continuously for the entire 24-hour period.

Unit operating hour means a clock hour during which any fuel is combusted in the affected unit. If the unit combusts fuel for the entire clock hour, it is considered to be a full unit operating hour. If the unit combusts fuel for only part of the clock hour, it is considered to be a partial unit operating hour.

Table 1 to Subpart KKKK of Part 60. Nitrogen Oxide Emission Limits for Stationary Combustion Turbines

<u>Combustion Turbine Type</u>	<u>Combustion Turbine Heat Input Rate at Peak Load (HHV)</u>	<u>NOx Emission Standard</u>
<u>New, modified, or reconstructed turbine firing natural gas.</u>	<u>> 850 MMBtu/h</u>	<u>15 ppm at 15 percent O₂ or 54 ng/J of useful output (0.43 lb/MWh)</u>
<u>New, modified, or reconstructed turbine firing fuels other than natural gas.</u>	<u>> 850 MMBtu/h</u>	<u>42 ppm at 15 percent O₂ or 160 ng/J of useful output (1.3 lb/MWh)</u>

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NESHAP SUBPART YYYY PROVISIONS

NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (NESHAP)

New combustion turbines are subject to the NESHAP provisions of Subpart YYYY in 40 CFR 63. However, on August 18, 2004, EPA stayed the effectiveness of NESHAP Subpart YYYY for lean premix and diffusion flame gas turbines. The relevant provision of the rule that stays the effectiveness for such units is as follows.

40 CFR 63.6095(d) Stay of Standards for Gas-Fired Subcategories.

If you start up a new or reconstructed stationary combustion turbine that is a lean premix gas-fired stationary combustion turbine or diffusion flame gas-fired stationary combustion turbine as defined by this subpart, you must comply with the Initial Notification requirements set forth in Sec. 63.6145, but need not comply with any other requirement of this subpart until EPA takes final action to require compliance and publishes a document in the Federal Register.

NESHAP SUBPART A, 40 CFR 63 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

The permittee shall comply with the applicable general provisions identified in Table 7 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart YYYY.

NESHAP SUBPART YYYY – STATIONARY COMBUSTION TURBINES

40 CFR 63.6080 What is the purpose of subpart YYYY?

Subpart YYYY establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emissions from stationary combustion turbines located at major sources of HAP emissions, and requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission and operating limitations.

40 CFR 63.6085 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a stationary combustion turbine located at a major source of HAP emissions.

- (a) No applicable requirements.
- (b) A major source of HAP emissions is a contiguous site under common control that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons (9.07 megagrams) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons (22.68 megagrams) or more per year, except that for oil and gas production facilities, a major source of HAP emissions is determined for each surface site.

40 CFR 63.6090 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

This subpart applies to each affected source.

- (a) Affected source. An affected source is any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary combustion turbine located at a major source of HAP emissions.
- (2) New stationary combustion turbine. A stationary combustion turbine is new if you commenced construction of the stationary combustion turbine after January 14, 2003.
- (b) No applicable requirements.

40 CFR 63.6092 Are duct burners and waste heat recovery units covered by subpart YYYY?

No, duct burners and waste heat recovery units are considered steam generating units and are not covered under this subpart. In some cases, it may be difficult to separately monitor emissions from the turbine and duct burner, so sources are allowed to meet the required emission limitations with their duct burners in operation.

40 CFR 63.6095 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

- (a) Affected sources.

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- (1) No applicable requirements.
- (2) If you start up a new or reconstructed stationary combustion turbine which is a lean premix gas-fired stationary combustion turbine, a lean premix oil-fired stationary combustion turbine, a diffusion flame gas-fired stationary combustion turbine, or a diffusion flame oil-fired stationary combustion turbine as defined by this subpart after March 5, 2004, you must comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.
- (b) No applicable requirements.
- (c) You must meet the notification requirements in Sec. 63.6145 according to the schedule in Sec. 63.6145 and in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A.

40 CFR 63.6100 What emission and operating limitations must I meet?

For each new or reconstructed stationary combustion turbine which is a lean premix gas-fired stationary combustion turbine, a lean premix oil-fired stationary combustion turbine, a diffusion flame gas-fired stationary combustion turbine, or a diffusion flame oil-fired stationary combustion turbine as defined by this subpart, you must comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations in Table 1 and Table 2 of this subpart.

40 CFR 63.6105 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

- (a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations which apply to you at all times except during startup, shutdown, and malfunctions.
- (b) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must operate and maintain your stationary combustion turbine, oxidation catalyst emission control device or other air pollution control equipment, and monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at all times including during startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

40 CFR 63.6110 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations?

- (a) You must conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations in Table 4 of this subpart that apply to you within 180 calendar days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary combustion turbine in Sec. 63.6095 and according to the provisions in Sec. 63.7(a)(2).
- (b) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test to determine outlet formaldehyde concentration on units for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section.
- (1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.
- (2) The test must not be older than 2 years.
- (3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.
- (4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.
- (5) The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.

40 CFR 63.6115 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

Subsequent performance tests must be performed on an annual basis as specified in Table 3 of this subpart.

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40 CFR 63.6120 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

- (a) You must conduct each performance test in Table 3 of this subpart that applies to you.
- (b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements of the General Provisions at Sec. 63.7(e)(1) and under the specific conditions in Table 2 of this subpart.
- (c) Do not conduct performance tests or compliance evaluations during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. Performance tests must be conducted at high load, defined as 100 percent plus or minus 10 percent.
- (d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test, and each test run must last at least 1 hour.
- (e) If your stationary combustion turbine is not equipped with an oxidation catalyst, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations that you will monitor to demonstrate compliance with the formaldehyde emission limitation in Table 1. You must measure these operating parameters during the initial performance test and continuously monitor thereafter. Alternatively, you may petition the Administrator for approval of no additional operating limitations. If you submit a petition under this section, you must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved or disapproved by the Administrator.
- (f) If your stationary combustion turbine is not equipped with an oxidation catalyst and you petition the Administrator for approval of additional operating limitations to demonstrate compliance with the formaldehyde emission limitation in Table 1, your petition must include the following information described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section.
 - (1) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as additional operating limitations;
 - (2) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and HAP emissions, identifying how HAP emissions change with changes in these parameters and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit HAP emissions;
 - (3) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;
 - (4) A discussion identifying the methods you will use to measure and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and
 - (5) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.
- (g) If you petition the Administrator for approval of no additional operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (g)(1) through (7) of this section.
 - (1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary combustion turbine and any emission control device which could change intentionally (e.g., operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally (e.g., wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time;
 - (2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;
 - (3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of why establishing limitations on the parameters is not possible;
 - (4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of why you could not establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters as operating limitations;
 - (5) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;

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- (6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and
- (7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible, unreasonable or unnecessary to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

40 CFR 63.6125 What are my monitor installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

- (a) No applicable requirements.
- (b) If you are operating a stationary combustion turbine that is required to comply with the formaldehyde emission limitation and you are not using an oxidation catalyst, you must continuously monitor any parameters specified in your approved petition to the Administrator, in order to comply with the operating limitations in Table 2 and as specified in Table 5 of this subpart.
- (c) No applicable requirements.
- (d) If you are operating a lean premix gas-fired stationary combustion turbine or a diffusion flame gas-fired stationary combustion turbine as defined by this subpart, and you use any quantity of distillate oil to fire any new or existing stationary combustion turbine which is located at the same major source, you must monitor and record your distillate oil usage daily for all new and existing stationary combustion turbines located at the major source with a non-re-settable hour meter to measure the number of hours that distillate oil is fired.

40 CFR 63.6130 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission and operating limitations?

- (a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission and operating limitation that applies to you according to Table 4 of this subpart.
- (b) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in Sec. 63.6145(f).

40 CFR 63.6135 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

- (a) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments of the monitoring system), you must conduct all parametric monitoring at all times the stationary combustion turbine is operating.
- (b) Do not use data recorded during monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or quality control activities for meeting the requirements of this subpart, including data averages and calculations. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the performance of the control device or in assessing emissions from the new or reconstructed stationary combustion turbine.

40 CFR 63.6140 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission and operating limitations?

- (a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Table 1 and Table 2 of this subpart according to methods specified in Table 5 of this subpart.
- (b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation. You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 7 of this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in Sec. 63.6150.
- (c) Consistent with Sec. 63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, and malfunction are not violations if you have operated your stationary combustion turbine in full conformity with all provisions of your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and you have otherwise satisfied the general duty to minimize emissions established by Sec. 63.6(e)(1)(i).

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40 CFR 63.6145 What notifications must I submit and when?

- (a) You must submit all of the notifications in Sec. 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), 63.8(f)(4), and 63.9(b) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.
- (b) No applicable requirements.
- (c) As specified in Sec. 63.9(b), if you start up your new or reconstructed stationary combustion turbine on or after March 5, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 calendar days after you become subject to this subpart.
- (d) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the emission limitation requirements of this subpart, in accordance with Sec. 63.6090(b), your notification must include the information in Sec. 63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v) and a statement that your new or reconstructed stationary combustion turbine has no additional emission limitation requirements and must explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary combustion turbine).
- (e) If you are required to conduct an initial performance test, you must submit a notification of intent to conduct an initial performance test at least 60 calendar days before the initial performance test is scheduled to begin as required in Sec. 63.7(b)(1).
- (f) If you are required to comply with the emission limitation for formaldehyde, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to Sec. 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For each performance test required to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitation for formaldehyde, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th calendar day following the completion of the performance test.

40 CFR 63.6150 What reports must I submit and when?

- (a) Anyone who owns or operates a stationary combustion turbine which must meet the emission limitation for formaldehyde must submit a semiannual compliance report according to Table 6 of this subpart. The semiannual compliance report must contain the information described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(4) of this section. The semiannual compliance report must be submitted by the dates specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section, unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule.
 - (1) Company name and address.
 - (2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.
 - (3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
 - (4) For each deviation from an emission limitation, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(4)(i) through (a)(4)(iii) of this section.
 - (i) The total operating time of each stationary combustion turbine during the reporting period.
 - (ii) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.
 - (iii) Information on the number, duration, and cause for monitor downtime incidents (including unknown cause, if applicable, other than downtime associated with zero and span and other daily calibration checks).
- (b) Dates of submittal for the semiannual compliance report are provided in (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section.
 - (1) The first semiannual compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date specified in Sec. 63.6095 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date specified in Sec. 63.6095.

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- (2) The first semiannual compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified in Sec. 63.6095.
- (3) Each subsequent semiannual compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.
- (4) Each subsequent semiannual compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.
- (5) For each stationary combustion turbine that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established the date for submitting annual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.
- (c) No applicable requirements.
- (d) No applicable requirements.
- (e) If you are operating a lean premix gas-fired stationary combustion turbine or a diffusion flame gas-fired stationary combustion turbine as defined by this subpart, and you use any quantity of distillate oil to fire any new or existing stationary combustion turbine which is located at the same major source, you must submit an annual report according to Table 6 of this subpart by the date specified unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, according to the information described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section. You must report the data specified in (e)(1) through (e)(3) of this section.
- (1) The number of hours distillate oil was fired by each new or existing stationary combustion turbine during the reporting period.
- (2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.
- (3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

40 CFR 63.6155 What records must I keep?

- (a) You must keep the records as described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5).
- (1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirements in Sec. 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).
- (2) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in Sec. 63.10(b)(2)(viii).
- (3) Records of the occurrence and duration of each startup, shutdown, or malfunction as required in Sec. 63.10(b)(2)(i).
- (4) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the air pollution control equipment, if applicable, as required in Sec. 63.10(b)(2)(ii).
- (5) Records of all maintenance on the air pollution control equipment as required in Sec. 63.10(b)(iii).
- (b) If you are operating a stationary combustion turbine which fires landfill gas, digester gas or gasified MSW equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, or if you are operating a lean premix gas-fired stationary combustion turbine or a diffusion flame gas-fired stationary combustion turbine as defined by this subpart, and you use any quantity of distillate oil to fire any new or existing stationary combustion turbine which is located at the same major source, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.
- (c) You must keep the records required in Table 5 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each operating limitation that applies to you.

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40 CFR 63.6160 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

- (a) You must maintain all applicable records in such a manner that they can be readily accessed and are suitable for inspection according to Sec. 63.10(b)(1).
- (b) As specified in Sec. 63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.
- (c) You must retain your records of the most recent 2 years on site or your records must be accessible on site. Your records of the remaining 3 years may be retained off site.

40 CFR 63.6165 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 7 of this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in Sec. 63.1 through 15 apply to you.

40 CFR 63.6170 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

- (a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.
- (b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under section 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.
- (c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:
 - (1) Approval of alternatives to the emission limitations or operating limitations in Sec. 63.6100 under Sec. 63.6(g).
 - (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under Sec. 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in Sec. 63.90.
 - (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under Sec. 63.8(f) and as defined in Sec. 63.90.
 - (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under Sec. 63.10(f) and as defined in Sec. 63.90.
 - (5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule to determine outlet formaldehyde concentration, as specified in Sec. 63.6110(b).

40 CFR 63.6175 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA; in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section:

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in this part.

Associated equipment as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines, and stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines.

CAA means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., as amended by Public Law 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399).

Combined cycle stationary combustion turbine means any stationary combustion turbine that recovers heat from the stationary combustion turbine exhaust gases using an exhaust heat exchanger to generate steam for use in a steam turbine.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;

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- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit;
- (3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart; or
- (4) Fails to conform to any provision of the applicable startup, shutdown, or malfunction plan, or to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by Sec. 63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diffusion flame oil-fired stationary combustion turbine means:

- (1) (i) Each stationary combustion turbine which is equipped only to fire oil using diffusion flame technology, and
 - (ii) Each stationary combustion turbine which is equipped both to fire oil using diffusion flame technology and to fire gas, and is located at a major source where all new, reconstructed, and existing stationary combustion turbines fire oil more than an aggregate total of 1000 hours during the calendar year, during any period when it is firing oil.
- (2) Diffusion flame oil-fired stationary combustion turbines do not include:
 - (i) Any emergency stationary combustion turbine, or
 - (ii) Any stationary combustion turbine located on the North Slope of Alaska.

Diffusion flame technology means a configuration of a stationary combustion turbine where fuel and air are injected at the combustor and are mixed only by diffusion prior to ignition.

Distillate oil means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2.

Hazardous air pollutant (HAP) means any air pollutant listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

ISO standard day conditions means 288 degrees Kelvin (15<DEGC), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Lean premix gas-fired stationary combustion turbine means:

- (1) (i) Each stationary combustion turbine which is equipped only to fire gas using lean premix technology,
 - (ii) Each stationary combustion turbine which is equipped both to fire gas using lean premix technology and to fire oil, during any period when it is firing gas, and
 - (iii) Each stationary combustion turbine which is equipped both to fire gas using lean premix technology and to fire oil, and is located at a major source where all new, reconstructed, and existing stationary combustion turbines fire oil no more than an aggregate total of 1000 hours during the calendar year.
- (2) Lean premix gas-fired stationary combustion turbines do not include:
 - (i) Any emergency stationary combustion turbine,
 - (ii) Any stationary combustion turbine located on the North Slope of Alaska, or
 - (iii) Any stationary combustion turbine burning landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, or any stationary combustion turbine where gasified MSW is used to generate 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis.

Lean premix oil-fired stationary combustion turbine means:

- (1) (i) Each stationary combustion turbine which is equipped only to fire oil using lean premix technology, and

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- (ii) Each stationary combustion turbine which is equipped both to fire oil using lean premix technology and to fire gas, and is located at a major source where all new, reconstructed, and existing stationary combustion turbines fire oil more than an aggregate total of 1000 hours during the calendar year, during any period when it is firing oil.

(2) Lean premix oil-fired stationary combustion turbines do not include:

- (i) Any emergency stationary combustion turbine, or
- (ii) Any stationary combustion turbine located on the North Slope of Alaska.

Lean premix technology means a configuration of a stationary combustion turbine where the air and fuel are thoroughly mixed to form a lean mixture for combustion in the combustor. Mixing may occur before or in the combustion chamber.

Major source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in Sec. 63.2, except that:

- (1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;
- (2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in this section, shall not be aggregated;
- (3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and
- (4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in this section, shall not be aggregated.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes or has the potential to cause the emission limitations in this standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. May be field or pipeline quality. For the purposes of this subpart, the definition of natural gas includes similarly constituted fuels such as field gas, refinery gas, and syngas.

Oxidation catalyst emission control device means an emission control device that incorporates catalytic oxidation to reduce CO emissions.

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in Sec. 63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to Sec. 63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to Sec. 63.1270(a)(2).

Simple cycle stationary combustion turbine means any stationary combustion turbine that does not recover heat from the stationary combustion turbine exhaust gases.

Stationary combustion turbine means all equipment, including but not limited to the turbine, the fuel, air, lubrication and exhaust gas systems, control systems (except emissions control equipment), and any ancillary components and sub-

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components comprising any simple cycle stationary combustion turbine, any regenerative/recuperative cycle stationary combustion turbine, the combustion turbine portion of any stationary cogeneration cycle combustion system, or the combustion turbine portion of any stationary combined cycle steam/electric generating system. Stationary means that the combustion turbine is not self propelled or intended to be propelled while performing its function. Stationary combustion turbines do not include turbines located at a research or laboratory facility, if research is conducted on the turbine itself and the turbine is not being used to power other applications at the research or laboratory facility.

Surface site means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

Tables to Subpart YYYY of Part 63.

As stated in § 63.6100, you must comply with the following emission limitations:

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART YYYY OF PART 63 - EMISSIONS LIMITATIONS

<u>For each new or reconstructed stationary combustion turbine described in § 63.6100 which is</u>	<u>You must meet the following emission limitations</u>
1. a lean premix gas-fired stationary combustion turbine as defined in this subpart, 2. a lean premix oil-fired stationary combustion turbine as defined in this subpart, 3. a diffusion flame gas-fired stationary combustion turbine as defined in this subpart, or 4. a diffusion flame oil-fired stationary combustion turbine as defined in this subpart.	limit the concentration of formaldehyde to 91 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .

As stated in §§ 63.6100 and 63.6140, you must comply with the following operating limitations:

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART YYYY OF PART 63. - OPERATING LIMITATIONS

<u>For</u>	<u>You must</u>
1. Each stationary combustion turbine that is required to comply with the emission limitation for formaldehyde and is using an oxidation catalyst.	Maintain the 4-hour rolling average of the catalyst inlet temperature within the range suggested by the catalyst manufacturer.
2. Each stationary combustion turbine that is required to comply with the emission limitation for formaldehyde and is not using an oxidation catalyst.	Maintain any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

As stated in § 63.6120, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests and initial compliance demonstrations:

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART YYYY OF PART 63. - REQUIREMENTS FOR PERFORMANCE TESTS AND INITIAL COMPLIANCE DEMONSTRATIONS

<u>You must</u>	<u>Using</u>	<u>According to the following requirements</u>
a. Demonstrate formaldehyde emissions meet the emission limitations specified in Table 1 by a performance test initially and on an annual basis AND.	Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; ASTM D6348-03 provided that %R as determined in Annex A5 of ASTM D6348-03 is equal or greater than 70% and less than or equal to 130%; or other methods approved by the Administrator.	Formaldehyde concentration must be corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1 hour runs. Test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent load.
b. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points AND.	Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A § 63.7(d)(1)(i).	If using an air pollution control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the air pollution control device.
c. Determine the O ₂ concentration at the sampling port location AND.	Method 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.	Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the performance test.
d. Determine the moisture content at the sampling port location for the purposes of correcting the formaldehyde concentration to a dry basis.	Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03.	Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the performance test.

As stated in §§ 63.6110 and 63.6130, you must comply with the following requirements to demonstrate initial

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compliance with emission limitations:

TABLE 4 TO SUBPART YYYY OF PART 63. - INITIAL COMPLIANCE WITH EMISSION LIMITATIONS

<u>For the</u>	<u>You have demonstrated initial compliance if</u>
<u>Emission limitation for formaldehyde.</u>	<u>The average formaldehyde concentration meets the emission limitations specified in Table 1.</u>

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As stated in §§ 63.6135 and 63.6140, you must comply with the following requirements to demonstrate continuing compliance with operating limitations:

TABLE 5 OF SUBPART YYYY OF PART 63. - CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE WITH OPERATING LIMITATIONS

For each stationary combustion turbine complying with the emission limitation for formaldehyde	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by
1. With an oxidation catalyst	Continuously monitoring the inlet temperature to the catalyst and maintaining the 4-hour rolling average of the inlet temperature within the range suggested by the catalyst manufacturer.
2. Without the use of an oxidation catalyst	Continuously monitoring the operating limitations that have been approved in your petition to the Administrator.

As stated in § 63.6150, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

TABLE 6 OF SUBPART YYYY OF PART 63. - REQUIREMENTS FOR REPORTS

If you own or operate a	You must	According to the following requirements
1. Stationary combustion turbine which must comply with the formaldehyde emission limitation.	report your compliance status	semiannually, according to the requirements of § 63.6150.
2. Stationary combustion turbine which fires landfill gas, digester gas or gasified MSW equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis.	Report: (1) the fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas, digester gas, or gasified MSW is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, (2) the operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits, and (3) any problems or errors suspected with the meters.	annually, according to the requirements in § 63.6150.
3. A lean premix gas-fired stationary combustion turbine or a diffusion flame gas-fired stationary combustion turbine as defined by this subpart, and you use any quantity of distillate oil to fire any new or existing stationary combustion turbine which is located at the same major source.	Report: (1) the number of hours distillate oil was fired by each new or existing stationary combustion turbine during the reporting period, (2) the operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits, and (3) any problems or errors suspected with the meters.	annually, according to the requirements in § 63.6150.

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TABLE 7 OF SUBPART YYYY OF PART 63.—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART YYYY

Citation	Subject	Applies to Subpart YYYY	Explanation
§ 63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions.	Yes	Additional terms defined in § 63.6175.
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in § 63.6175.
§ 63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§ 63.4	Prohibited activities	Yes.	
§ 63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§ 63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
§ 63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
§ 63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved].		
§ 63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§ 63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved].		
§ 63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(d)	[Reserved].		
§ 63.6(e)(1)	Operation and maintenance	Yes.	
§ 63.6(e)(2)	[Reserved].		
§ 63.6(e)(3)	SSMP	Yes.	
§ 63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards except during startup, shutdown, or malfunction (SSM).	Yes.	
§ 63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§ 63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
§ 63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of alternative standard	Yes.	
§ 63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart YYYY does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§ 63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes.	
§ 63.7(a)(1)–(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart YYYY contains performance test dates at § 63.6110.
§ 63.7(a)(3)	Section 114 authority	Yes.	
§ 63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes.	
§ 63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes.	
§ 63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes.	
§ 63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	
§ 63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests.	Yes.	
§ 63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data.	Yes	Subpart YYYY specifies test methods at § 63.6120.
§ 63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes.	
§ 63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA.	Yes.	
§ 63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes.	
§ 63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, record-keeping, and reporting.	Yes.	
§ 63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	
§ 63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart YYYY contains specific requirements for monitoring at § 63.6125.
§ 63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	
§ 63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved].		
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	

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TABLE 7 OF SUBPART YYYY OF PART 63.—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART YYYY—Continued

Citation	Subject	Applies to Subpart YYYY	Explanation
§ 63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.	
§ 63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems.	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance.	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Parts for repair of CMS readily available	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(1)(iii)	SSMP for CMS required	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements.	Yes	Except that subpart YYYY does not require continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS).
§ 63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No.	
§ 63.8(c)(6)–(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart YYYY does not require COMS.
§ 63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§ 63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for § 63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
§ 63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes.	
§ 63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes.	
§ 63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§ 63.6135 and 63.6140.
§ 63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements.	Yes.	
§ 63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that § 63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
§ 63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes.	
§ 63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources.	Yes.	
§ 63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes.	
§ 63.9(f)	Notification of visible emissions/opacity test.	No	Subpart YYYY does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes.	
§ 63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart YYYY does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to relative accuracy test audit (RATA) is exceeded.	Yes	If alternative is in use.
§ 63.9(h)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources not conducting performance tests are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. § 63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
§ 63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§ 63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§ 63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for record-keeping and reporting.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)–(iii)	Records related to SSM	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iv)–(v)	Records related to actions during SSM	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	CMS records	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA.	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
§ 63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CMS.	Yes	Except that § 63.10(c)(2)–(4) and (9) are reserved.
§ 63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart YYYY does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports.	No	Subpart YYYY does not require reporting of startup, shutdowns, or malfunctions.
§ 63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS reports	Yes.	
§ 63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart YYYY does not require COMS.
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Excess emissions and parameter exceedances reports.	Yes.	

SECTION 4. APPENDIX E
NESHAP SUBPART YYYY PROVISIONS

TABLE 7 OF SUBPART YYYY OF PART 63.—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART YYYY—Continued

Citation	Subject	Applies to Subpart YYYY	Explanation
§ 63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart YYYY does not require COMS.
§ 63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping and reporting	Yes.	
§ 63.11	Flares	No.	
§ 63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§ 63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§ 63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§ 63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

The following tables are provided for informational purposes to show the effect of compressor inlet temperature and duct firing on the maximum mass emissions rates. The mass emissions rates were provided in the application for the original air construction permit and represent worst-case potential maximum emissions for the given conditions.

Combined Cycle, Natural Gas Firing - Mass Emissions Rates at 100% Load vs. Compressor Inlet Temperature

Pollutant	Mass Emissions Rates (lb/hour)					
	Combustion Turbine Only			Combustion Turbine w/Duct Burning		
Temperature	25° F	59° F	95° F	25° F	59° F	95° F
CO	41.7	39.1	36.2	96.8	90.3	83.9
NOx ^a	34.3	32.4	30.5	47.8	45.0	42.2
PM/PM ₁₀	11.1	11.0	10.9	21.1	20.3	19.6
SO ₂	10.5	9.9	9.3	14.7	13.8	13.0
VOC ^b	7.5	7.1	6.7	16.7	15.7	14.7

a. Mass emissions based on a controlled NOx emission level of 5 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen.

b. VOC measured as methane.

Combined Cycle, Distillate Oil Firing - Mass Emissions Rates at 100% Load vs. Compressor Inlet Temperature

Pollutant	Mass Emissions Rates (lb/hour)					
	Combustion Turbine Only			Combustion Turbine w/Duct Burning		
Temperature	25° F	59° F	95° F	25° F	59° F	95° F
CO	87.8	82.2	76.1	142.9	133.4	123.8
NOx ^a	81.4	77.5	72.2	108.4	102.6	95.6
PM/PM ₁₀	38.7	37.6	36.2	48.7	47.0	44.9
SO ₂	107.0	102.0	95.0	111.0	106.0	99.0
VOC ^b	7.9	7.5	7.0	17.1	16.0	14.9

a. Mass emissions based on a controlled NOx emission level of 10 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen.

b. VOC measured as methane.

Simple Cycle, Natural Gas Firing - Mass Emissions Rates at 100% Load vs. Compressor Inlet Temperature

Pollutant	Mass Emissions Rates (lb/hour)		
	Combustion Turbine Only		
Temperature	25° F	59° F	95° F
CO	41.7	39.1	36.2
NOx ^a	61.8	58.4	55.0
PM/PM ₁₀	9.0	9.0	9.0
SO ₂	10.5	9.9	9.3
VOC ^b	7.5	7.1	6.7

a. Mass emissions based on a controlled NOx emission level of 9 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen.

b. VOC measured as methane.

Appendix 2: Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0730003-007-AV

City of Tallahassee
Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station
Facility ID No.: 0730003
Leon County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

FINAL Permit No.: 0730003-007-AV

(1st Revision of Title V Air Operation Permit No.: 0730003-003-AV)

Permitting Authority
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resources Management
Bureau of Air Regulation
Title V Section

Mail Station #5505
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Telephone: 850/488-0114
Fax: 850/922-6979

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

FINAL Permit No.: 0730003-007-AV

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Permittee:	FINAL Permit No.: 0730003-007-AV
City of Tallahassee	Facility ID No.: 0730003
300 South Adams Street	SIC Nos.: 49, 4911
Tallahassee, Florida 32301	Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

This permit revision is for the operation of the Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station. This facility is located at 1125 Geddie Road, Tallahassee, Leon County. This Title V Air Operation Permit Revision incorporates the excess emissions condition from Permit No. 0730003-006-AC into the Title V Air Operation Permit.

This Title V air operation permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213, and 62-214. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:

Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
Phase II Acid Rain Permit Application/Compliance Plan Received July 1, 2002
Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions (version dated 2/12/02)
ASP Number 97-B-01
Scrivener's Order Correcting ASP Number 97-B-01 (dated July 9, 1997)

_____	Effective Date: January 1, 2003
_____	1st Revision Effective Date: March 3, 2005
_____	Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2007
_____	Expiration Date: December 31, 2007

_____	Michael G. Cooke, Director,
_____	Division of Air Resource Management

MGC/jkp/jh

XV. Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of two fossil fuel-fired steam generators and two fossil fuel-fired combustion turbines. The two steam generators are Phase II Acid Rain Units. Boiler Number 2 is regulated under the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act. The total (nominal) combined electrical generating capacity from the facility is 356.27 megawatts electric (MW), of which, 313 MW are provided by the steam generators and 43.27 MW are provided by the combustion turbines. The fuels used at this facility are natural gas, fuel oil and on-specification used oil. Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

Based on the Title V permit renewal application received July 1, 2002, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Unit ID No(s). and Brief Description(s).

Regulated Emissions Units:

E.U.

ID No. Brief Description

<u>-001</u>	<u>Boiler Number 1: 903 MMBtu/hour (Phase II Acid Rain Unit)</u>
<u>-002</u>	<u>Combustion Turbine Number 1, 228 MMBtu/hour</u>
<u>-003</u>	<u>Combustion Turbine Number 2, 446 MMBtu/hour</u>
<u>-004</u>	<u>Boiler Number 2: 2,325 - 2,500 MMBtu/hour (Phase II Acid Rain Unit)</u>

Unregulated emissions Units and/or Activities (See Appendix U-1):

E.U.

ID No. Brief Description

<u>-005</u>	<u>Fugitive VOC Sources - Painting Operations</u>
<u>-006</u>	<u>General Purpose Engines</u>
<u>-007</u>	<u>Emergency Generators</u>

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID Number(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

The following documents are part of this permit:

Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities

Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities

Phase II Acid Rain Permit Application/Compliance Plan Received July 1, 2002

Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)

Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions (version dated 2/12/02)

ASP Number 97-B-01

Scrivener's Order Correcting ASP Number 97-B-01 (dated July 9, 1997)

{Permitting Note: The documents listed below are not a part of this permit; however, they are specifically related to this permitting action.}

These documents are provided to the permittee for information purposes only:

Appendix H-1, Permit History / ID Number Changes

Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers (version dated 2/5/97)

Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Statement of Basis

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:

Title V Permit Renewal Application received July 1, 2002

Department's request for additional information letter dated July 24, 2002

City of Tallahassee letter received July 31, 2002

Response to request for additional information received August 16, 2002

Additional Information regarding insignificant emissions units received September 3, 2002

Title V Permit Revision Application Received September 10, 2004

0730003-006-AC issued December 7, 2004

XVI. Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions (version dated 2/12/02), is a part of this permit.
{Permitting note: Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided one copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.}

2. Not federally enforceable. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. The permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.
[Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.]

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

(a) The permittee shall submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent to:

RMP Reporting Center
Post Office Box 1515
Lanham-Seabrook, MD 20703-1515
Telephone: 301/429-5018

and,

(b) The permittee shall submit to the permitting authority Title V certification forms or a compliance schedule in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.
[40 CFR 68]

4. Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.
[Rules 62-213.440(1), 62-213.430(6), and 62-4.040(1)(b), F.A.C.]

5. Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.
[Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]

6. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions or Organic Solvents Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.
[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: No vapor emission control devices or systems are deemed necessary nor ordered by the Department as of the issuance date of this permit.}

7. General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. General Visible Emissions Standard. Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity). EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. [Rules 62-296.320(4)(b)1. & 4., F.A.C.]

8. Not federally enforceable. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

- a. Concrete mixing in the portable concrete mixer shall be operated on an as-needed basis. Reasonable precautions include enclosing the activity wherever practical.
 - b. Abrasive blasting activities that are associated with normal maintenance and corrosion control activities shall be enclosed where practical.
- c. Unconfined emissions associated with the limited on-site traffic shall be controlled by limiting vehicle speeds and unnecessary traffic within the plant grounds.
- d. Aggregate storage piles occur on a temporary basis associated with miscellaneous construction activities. Water is applied on an as-needed basis to control unconfined emissions from the handling and storage of the aggregate materials where practical.
- e. Spray applications of surface coatings are associated with normal maintenance and corrosion activities. The activities are enclosed whenever practicable.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; and, proposed by applicant in Title V permit renewal application received July 1, 2002.]

{Permitting note: This condition implements the requirements of Rules 62-296.320(4)(c)1., 3., & 4., F.A.C. (see Condition No. 57. of APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS).}

9. When appropriate, any recording, monitoring, or reporting requirements that are time-specific shall be in accordance with the effective date of the permit, which defines day one. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

10. The Department's Northwest District Branch Office (Tallahassee) telephone number for reporting problems, malfunctions or exceedances under this permit is 850/488-3704, day or night, and for emergencies involving a significant threat to human health or the environment is 850/413-9911. The Department's Northwest District Office (Pensacola) telephone number for routine business, including compliance test notifications, is 850/444-8364 during normal working hours.

City of Tallahassee, Electric Department
Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station

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11. The permittee shall submit all compliance-related notifications and reports required of this permit (other than Acid Rain Program Information) to the Department's Northwest District office:

Department of Environmental Protection
Northwest District Office
160 Governmental Center
Pensacola, Florida 32501-5794
Telephone: 850/595-8364
Fax: 850/595-8096

Acid Rain Program Information shall be submitted, as necessary, to:

Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road
Mail Station #5510
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
Telephone: 850/488-0114
Fax: 850/922-6979

12. Any reports, data, notifications, certifications, and requests (other than Acid Rain Program Information) required to be sent to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, should be sent to:

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
Air and EPCRA Enforcement Branch
Air Enforcement Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960
Telephone: 404/562-9155; Fax: 404/562-9163

Reporting Requirements.

13. Statement of Compliance. The annual statement of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3)(a)2., F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department and EPA within 60 (sixty) days after the end of the calendar year using DEP Form No. 62-213.900(7), F.A.C. [Rules 62-213.440(3) and 62-213.900, F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: This condition implements the requirements of Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3., F.A.C. (see Condition 51. of APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS).}

14. Certification by Responsible Official (RO). In addition to the professional engineering certification required for applications by Rule 62-4.050(3), F.A.C., any application form, report, compliance statement, compliance plan and compliance schedule submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-

City of Tallahassee, Electric Department
Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station

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213, F.A.C., shall contain a certification signed by a responsible official that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. Any responsible official who fails to submit any required information or who has submitted incorrect information shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary information or correct information.
[Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.]

XVII. Section III. Emissions Units and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	Boiler Number 1 (Phase II Acid Rain Unit)

Emissions unit number 001 is a Foster-Wheeler Corporation fossil fuel fired steam generator (model number SF-5) designated as "Boiler Number 1". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 903 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing natural gas or fuel oil and a nominal 75 megawatt (electric) and 750,000 pounds of steam per hour.

{Permitting notes: This emissions unit is regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II. This emissions unit pre-dates PSD regulations, but is regulated under Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with more than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input. Stack height = 200 feet, exit diameter = 11.0 feet, exit temperature = 260.6 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 223,755 acfm. Emissions from this boiler are uncontrolled. This unit began commercial operation in May of 1971.}

The following Specific Conditions apply to the emissions unit listed above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters.

A.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate is as follows:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
<u>-001</u>	<u>903</u>	<u>Natural Gas</u>
	<u>903</u>	<u>No. 2 - No. 6 Fuel Oil;</u>
		<u>On-Specification Used Oil</u>

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.405, F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. Regular record keeping is not required for heat input. Instead, the owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required, to demonstrate at what percentage of the rated capacity that the unit was tested. Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C., included in the permit, requires measurement of the process variables for emission tests. Such heat input determination may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel

flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heat value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator, to calculate average hourly heat input during the test.}

A.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition A.23. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

A.3. Methods of Operation.

- a. Fuels. The fuels that are allowed to be burned in this boiler are natural gas and/or new No. 2 through No. 6 fuel oil and/or on-specification used oil (See Specific Condition A.35.). In case of a natural gas curtailment, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) may be used as an igniter fuel for the fuel oil.
- b. Other. Fuel additives typically of a magnesium oxide, hydroxide, sulfonate, or calcium nitrate origin may be used.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in Title V permit renewal application dated July 1, 2002.]

A.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously, i.e. 8,760 hours/year. The permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed account of the hours operated on each of the allowable fuels.

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, AO37-242825, Specific Condition #3.; and, applicant request in the Title V permit renewal application received July 1, 2002.]

Emission Limitations and Standards.

{Permitting Note: The attached Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

{Permitting note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for conditions A.5. – A.10. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

A.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, except for one six-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent [Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.; and, applicant request.]

A.6. Visible Emissions - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Visible emissions shall not exceed 60

percent opacity during the 3-hours in any 24-hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change.

A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.

[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

A.7. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 pound per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C.]

A.8. Particulate Matter - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 pound per million Btu heat input during the 3-hours in any 24-hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change.

[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

A.9. Sulfur Dioxide. When burning liquid fuel, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 1.87 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1.h., F.A.C.]

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide. For compliance purposes, the following limit supersedes the limit contained in Specific Condition A.9. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 0.75 pound per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. Any calculations used to demonstrate compliance shall be based solely on the heating value, quantities, and the percent sulfur of the liquid and gaseous fuels being burned. (See Specific Conditions A.11. & A.21.)

[Rule 62-204.220 & .240, F.A.C.; AO37-242825 Specific Condition 4 and Applicant's request in Title V permit renewal application received July 1, 2002.]

A.11. Fuel Sulfur. Fuel sulfur content (percent, by weight) shall be determined by a fuel analysis representative of all "as-fired" fuels. Prior to burning any fuels in the boiler pursuant to this permit, receipts of the analyses of the existing fuels shall have been received by the City in order to use their values and calculate a maximum allowable fuel blend of natural gas and fuel oil. Upon subsequent fuel deliveries, if the vendor's delivery receipts indicate that the sulfur content of the delivered fuel is greater than the sulfur content established by the previous analysis, then a new maximum allowable fuel blend shall be calculated using the assumption that any future fuel fired contains the higher sulfur content. The resulting maximum allowable fuel blend shall be adhered to until such time that a more accurate analysis has been provided. If the vendor's delivery receipt indicates that the sulfur content of the delivered fuel is less than the sulfur content previously established, a new analysis is only necessary if the permittee wishes to adjust the previously established maximum allowable fuel blend. (See Specific Conditions A.10. and A.21.)

[Rules 62-4.070(3) & 62-296.405(1)(c)3., F.A.C.; and, Applicant Requests dated June 18, 1997]

& July 1, 2002.]

Excess Emissions.

A.12. Excess emissions resulting from malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

A.13. Excess emissions resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.

[Rule 62-210.700(2), F.A.C.]

A.14. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.

[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations.

{Permitting Note: In accordance with the Acid Rain Phase II requirements, the following continuous monitors are installed on this unit: Gas Fuel Flow, Oil Fuel Flow, NO_x and CO₂.}

A.15. Sulfur Dioxide. The permittee elected to demonstrate compliance using fuel sampling and analysis. This protocol is allowed because the emissions unit does not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device. See Specific Conditions A.11, and A.21, of this permit.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.]

A.16. Determination of Process Variables.

- (a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.
- (b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.

[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures.

{Permitting Note: The attached Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

A.17. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated according to Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C. See Specific Condition A.18.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)1., F.A.C.]

A.18. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

1. EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen-second intervals during the required period of observation.
2. EPA Method 9, Section 2.5, Data Reduction. For a set of observations to be acceptable, the observer shall have made and recorded, or verified the recording of, at least 90 percent of the possible individual observations during the required observation period. For single-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity), the test result shall be the highest valid six-minute average for the set of observations taken. For multiple-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity, except that an opacity of 40 percent is permissible for not more than two minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:
 - a. For the basic part of the standard (i.e., 20 percent opacity), the opacity shall be determined as specified above for a single-valued opacity standard.
 - b. For the short-term average part of the standard, opacity shall be the highest valid short-term average (i.e., two-minute, three-minute average) for the set of observations taken.In order to be valid, any required average (i.e., a six-minute or two-minute average) shall be based on all of the valid observations in the sequential subset of observations selected, and the selected subset shall contain at least 90 percent of the observations possible for the required averaging time. Each required average shall be calculated by summing the opacity value of each of the valid observations in the appropriate subset, dividing this sum by the number of valid observations in the subset, and rounding the result to the nearest whole number. The number of missing observations in the subset shall be indicated in parenthesis after the subset average value.

[Rule 62-297.401(9)(c), F.A.C.]

A.19. Particulate Matter. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall

be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance. EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis shall be used when the oxygen based F-factor, computed according to EPA Method 19, is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17.

[Rules 62-296.405(1)(e)2. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.20. Sulfur Dioxide. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure is incorporated into the operation permit for the emissions unit. If the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., the procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedances of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. Results of an approved fuel sampling and analysis program shall have the same effect as EPA Method 6 test results for purposes of demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with sulfur dioxide standards. The permittee may use the EPA test methods, referenced above, to demonstrate compliance; however, as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit, the permittee elected to demonstrate compliance by using fuel sampling and analysis. See Specific Conditions **A.11.** and **A.21.** [Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, AO37-242825.]

A.21. The following fuel sampling and analysis protocol shall be used as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard and to provide the necessary values needed to calculate a maximum allowable fuel blend:

- a. Establish and maintain a record of the sulfur content (percent, by weight) of the "as-fired" fuel oil using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or equivalent, to analyze a representative sample of the blended fuel following each fuel delivery. This record may be maintained either by;
 - 1) retaining the delivery receipts that are provided by the fuel oil vendor (which indicates that the proper ASTM test methods have been followed) each time a fuel oil delivery is received, or;
 - 2) by "as-fired" sample results provided by the permittee.
- b. Establish and maintain a record of the sulfur content of the "as-fired" natural gas using either ASTM D1072-90(94)E-1, ASTM D3031-81(86), ASTM D3246-92, ASTM D4084-94, ASTM D5504-94, or equivalent. This record may be maintained either by;
 - 1) retaining delivery receipts provided by the natural gas vendor (which indicates that the proper ASTM test methods have been followed and which shall be provided, at a minimum, each time there is a measurable increase in the sulfur content of the natural gas), or;

- 2) by on-site sample results provided by the permittee, or;
- 3) by utilizing the FERC Tariff guaranteed maximum sulfur content of 10 grains per 100 cubic feet of natural gas as a "default value".
- c. Establish and maintain a record of either the density (using ASTM D 1298-80, or equivalent), or the mass, and the calorific heat value in Btu per pound (using ASTM D 240-76, or equivalent), of the fuel oil combusted. This record may be maintained either by;
 - 1) retaining the delivery receipts that are provided by the fuel oil vendor (which indicates that the proper ASTM test methods have been followed) each time a fuel oil delivery is received, or;
 - 2) by on-site sample results provided by the permittee, or;
 - 3) by utilizing data provided by a certified continuous mass flow monitor in accordance with 40 CFR 75, Appendix D.
- d. Record daily the amount of each fuel fired, the sulfur content (percent, by weight) of each fuel, either the density or mass of the fuel oil, and the calorific heat value of each fuel. For all fuels fired, the highest value for any parameter (i.e., density, calorific heat value, etc.) that has been established by the vendor's receipt shall be utilized until an as-fired fuel analysis is received to establish a new value for the parameter in question.
- e. Utilize the information in a., b. c. and d., above, to calculate the SO₂ emission rate to ensure compliance at all times.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. & 62-297.440, F.A.C.; and, Applicant Requests dated July 10, 1997 & July 1, 2002]

Compliance Test Requirements.

A.22. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.

[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

A.23. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation

rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.

[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

A.24. Operating Conditions During Testing. If particulate matter and visible emissions tests are required, the tests shall be conducted concurrently and shall be performed using the maximum fuel oil to natural gas ratio that can be fired while meeting the standards.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, Applicant requests dated June 18, 1997 & July 1, 2002.]

A.25. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.

[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

A.26. 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:

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, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.

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

(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be

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

TABLE 297.310-1
CALIBRATION SCHEDULE

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY</u>	<u>REFERENCE INSTRUMENT</u>	<u>TOLERANCE</u>
Liquid in glass thermometer	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer or equivalent, or thermometric points	+/-2%
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calib. liq. in glass thermometer	5 degrees F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer	5 degrees 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 .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%

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<u>2. One Point:</u>	
<u>Semiannually</u>	
<u>3. Check after</u>	<u>Comparison check</u>
<u>each test series</u>	<u>5%</u>

A.27. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

A.28. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.

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 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 Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
 - a. Did not operate; or
 - b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid 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 (see Specific Condition A.29.);
 - 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 fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours (see Specific Condition A.30.).
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the 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 may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

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

[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, SIP Approved.]

A.29. Visible Emissions Testing - Annual. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:

- a. only gaseous fuel(s); or,
- b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or,
- c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.]

A.30. Particulate Matter Testing - Annual and Permit Renewal. Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:

- a. only gaseous fuel(s); or,
- b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or,
- c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.

[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3. & 5., F.A.C.; and, ASP Number 97-B-01.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

A.31. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. These records must be of sufficient detail to determine compliance with the allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitation.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

A.32. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department 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.]

A.33. Quarterly Reports. Submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years. [Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

A.34. 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.
 - 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.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Miscellaneous Conditions.

A.35. Used Oil. Burning of on-specification used oil is allowed in this emissions unit in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following conditions:

- a. On-specification Used Oil Emissions Limitations. This emissions unit is permitted to burn on-specification used oil, which contains a PCB concentration of less than 50 ppm. On-specification used oil is defined as used oil that meets the specifications of 40 CFR 279 - Standards for the Management of Used Oil, listed below. "Off-specification" used oil shall not be burned. Used oil which fails to comply with any of these specification levels is considered "off-specification" used oil.

<u>CONSTITUENT/property</u>	<u>ALLOWABLE LEVEL</u>
<u>Arsenic</u>	<u>5 ppm maximum</u>
<u>Cadmium</u>	<u>2 ppm maximum</u>
<u>Chromium</u>	<u>10 ppm maximum</u>
<u>Lead</u>	<u>100 ppm maximum</u>
<u>Total Halogens</u>	<u>1000 ppm maximum</u>
<u>Flash point</u>	<u>100 degrees F minimum</u>

- b. Quantity Limitation. This emissions unit is permitted to burn “on-specification” used oil that is generated by the City of, not to exceed 10,000 gallons during any calendar year.
- c. PCB Limitation. Used oil containing a PCB concentration of 50 or more ppm shall not be burned at this facility. Used oil shall not be blended to meet this requirement.
- d. Operational Requirements. On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration of 2 to less than 50 ppm shall be burned only at normal source operating temperatures. On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration of 2 to less than 50 ppm shall not be burned during periods of startup or shutdown.

- e. Testing Requirements. For each batch of used oil to be burned, the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the used oil qualifies as on-specification used oil and that the PCB content is less than 50 ppm.

The requirements of this demonstration are governed by the following federal regulations:

Analysis of used oil fuel. A generator, transporter, processor/re-refiner, or burner may determine that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the fuel specifications of Sec. 279.11 by performing analyses or obtaining copies of analyses or other information documenting that the used oil fuel meets the specifications.
[40 CFR 279.72(a)]

Testing of used oil fuel. Used oil to be burned for energy recovery is presumed to contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCB unless the marketer obtains analyses (testing) or other information that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels of PCBs.

- (i) The person who first claims that a used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable level (2 ppm) PCB must obtain analyses or other information to support that claim.

(ii) Testing to determine the PCB concentration in used oil may be conducted on individual samples, or in accordance with the testing procedures described in Sec. 761.60(g)(2).

However, for purposes of this part, if any PCBs at a concentration of 50 ppm or greater have been added to the container or equipment, then the total container contents must be considered as having a PCB concentration of 50 ppm or greater for purposes of complying with the disposal requirements of this part.

(iii) Other information documenting that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCBs may consist of either personal, special knowledge of the source and composition of the used oil, or a certification from the person generating the used oil claiming that the oil contains no detectable PCBs.

[40 CFR 761.20(e)(2)]

When testing is required, the owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the following parameters:

Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, total halogens, flash point and PCBs.

Testing (sampling, extraction and analysis) shall be performed using approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).

In addition to the above requirements, the owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the sulfur content (by weight), density and heat content in accordance with approved test methods.

- f. Record Keeping Requirements. The owner or operator shall obtain, make, and keep the following records related to the use of used oil in a form suitable for inspection at the facility by the Department:
- (1) The gallons of on-specification used oil placed into inventory to be burned and the gallons of on-specification used oil burned each month.
 - (2) Results of the analyses of each deposit of used oil, as required by the above conditions.
 - (3) Other information, besides testing, used to make a claim that the used oil meets the requirements of on-specification used oil or that the used oil contains less than 50 ppm of PCBs.

[40 CFR 279.72(b), 40 CFR 279.74(b) and 40 CFR 761.20(e)]

- g. Reporting Requirements. The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results required above and the total amount of on-specification used oil placed into inventory to be burned and the total amount of on-specification used oil burned during the previous calendar year.

[Rule 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440, F.A.C., 40 CFR 279 and 40 CFR 761, unless otherwise noted.]

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

<u>E.U. ID No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
<u>-004</u>	<u>Boiler Number 2, (Phase II Acid Rain Unit)</u>

Emissions unit number 004 is a Babcock & Wilcox steam generator (model number RB-533) designated as "Boiler Number 2". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 2,325 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing fuel oil and 2,500 MMBtu/hour when firing natural gas and a nominal 238 MW and 1,619,000 pounds of steam per hour.

{Permitting notes: This emissions unit is regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II and the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act (permit number PA 74-03D). This emissions unit pre-dates PSD regulations, but is regulated under Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with more than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input. Stack height = 250 feet, exit diameter = 14.0 feet, exit temperature = 220 - 305°F, actual volumetric flow rate = 636,706 acfm. Emissions from this boiler are uncontrolled. This unit began commercial operation in October of 1977.}

The following conditions apply to the emissions unit listed above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters.

B.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate is as follows:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
<u>-004</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>Natural Gas</u>
	<u>2,325</u>	<u>No. 2 - No. 6 Fuel Oil;</u>
		<u>On-Specification Used Oil</u>

Note: When a blend of fuel oil and natural gas is fired, the allowable heat input is prorated based on the percent heat input of each fuel.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) & 62-296.405, F.A.C.; and, Applicant request dated June 18, 1997.]

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test

load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability.

Regular record keeping is not required for heat input. Instead, the owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required, to demonstrate at what percentage of the rated capacity that the unit was tested. Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C., included in the permit, requires measurement of the process variables for emission tests. Such heat input determination may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heat value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator, to calculate average hourly heat input during the test. }

B.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition B.26. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

B.3. Methods of Operation.

- a. Fuels. The fuels that are allowed to be burned in this boiler are natural gas and/or new No. 2 through No. 6 fuel oil and/or on-specification used oil (See Specific Condition B.38.). In case of a natural gas curtailment, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) may be used as an igniter fuel for the fuel oil.
- b. Other. Fuel additives typically of a magnesium oxide, hydroxide, sulfonate, or calcium nitrate origin may be used.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in Title V permit renewal application dated July 1, 2002.]

B.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. The permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed account of the hours operated on each of the allowable fuels.

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, applicant request in Title V permit renewal application received July 1, 2002.]

Emission Limitations and Standards.

{Permitting Note: The attached Table 1-1, Air Pollutant Standards and Terms, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

{Permitting note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for conditions B.5. – B.10. are based on the averaging time of the applicable test method.}

B.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, except for one six-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.; and applicant request.]

B.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 60 percent opacity during the 3-hours in any 24 hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change.

[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

B.7. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 pound per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C.]

B.8. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 pound per million Btu heat input during the 3-hours in any 24 hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change.

A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.
[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

B.9. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide emissions when burning liquid fuel shall not exceed 1.87 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1.h., F.A.C.]

B.10. Sulfur Dioxide. For compliance purposes, the following limit supersedes the limit contained in Specific Condition B.9. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 1.4 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. Any calculations used to demonstrate compliance shall be based solely on the heating value, quantities, and the percent sulfur of the liquid and gaseous fuels being burned. (See Specific Conditions B.11. & B.24.)
[Rule 62-204.220 & .240, F.A.C.; AO37-242825 Specific Condition 4; and, Applicant's request in Title V permit renewal application received July 1, 2002.]

B.11. Fuel Sulfur. Fuel sulfur content (percent, by weight) shall be determined by a fuel analysis representative of all "as-fired" fuels. Prior to burning any fuels in the boiler pursuant to this permit, receipts of the analyses of the existing fuels shall have been received by the City in order to use their values and calculate a maximum allowable fuel blend of natural gas and fuel oil. Upon subsequent fuel deliveries, if the vendor's delivery receipts indicate that the sulfur content of the delivered fuel is greater than the sulfur content established by the previous analysis, then a new maximum allowable fuel blend shall be calculated using the assumption that any future fuel fired contains the higher sulfur content. The resulting maximum allowable fuel blend shall be adhered to until such time that a more accurate analysis has been provided. If the vendor's delivery receipt indicates that the sulfur content of the delivered fuel is less than the sulfur content previously established, a new analysis is only necessary if the permittee wishes to adjust the previously established maximum allowable fuel blend. (See Specific Conditions B.10. and B.24.)
[Rules 62-4.070(3) & 62-296.405(1)(c)3., F.A.C.; and, Applicant Requests dated June 18, 1997 & July 1, 2002.]

B.12. Nitrogen Oxide. Nitrogen oxide emissions shall not exceed 0.3 pounds per million Btu heat

input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(d)3., F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions.

B.13. Excess emissions resulting from malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

B.14. Excess emissions resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.
[Rule 62-210.700(2), F.A.C.]

B.15. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

B.16. Excess visible emissions resulting from fuel switching, startup or shutdown of an individual burner, or minor load changes shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of such excess visible emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. A "minor load" change means a change in the operational load of the unit, other than startup or shutdown, which is between 2 percent and 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.
[Rule 62-210.700 (5), F.A.C.; and, 0730003-006-AC.]

Monitoring of Operations.

{Permitting Note: In accordance with the Acid Rain Phase II requirements, the following continuous monitors are installed on this unit: Gas Fuel Flow, Oil Fuel Flow, NO_x and CO₂.}
[Rules 62-296.405(1)(f)1.c. & d., 62-214.320 and 62-214.330, F.A.C.; 40 CFR Part 75 Appendix D, Section 2.1]}

B.17. Sulfur Dioxide. The permittee elected to demonstrate compliance using fuel sampling and analysis. This protocol is allowed because the emissions unit does not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device. See Specific Conditions B.11. and B.24. of this permit.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.]

B.18. Nitrogen Oxides. For emission units that are subject to continuous monitoring requirements under 42 U.S.C. sections 7661-7661f or 40 CFR Part 75, compliance with nitrogen oxides emission limits shall be demonstrated based on a 30-day rolling average, except as specifically provided by 40 CFR Parts 60 or 76.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)4., F.A.C.]

B.19. Determination of Process Variables.

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

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

[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures.

{Permitting Note: The attached Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

B.20. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated according to Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C. See Specific Condition B.21.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)1., F.A.C.]

B.21. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

1. EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen second intervals during the required period of observation.
2. EPA Method 9, Section 2.5, Data Reduction. For a set of observations to be acceptable, the observer shall have made and recorded, or verified the recording of, at least 90 percent of the possible individual observations during the required observation period. For single-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity), the test result shall be the highest valid six-minute average for the set of observations taken. For multiple-valued opacity standards

(e.g., 20 percent opacity, except that an opacity of 40 percent is permissible for not more than two minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:

- a. For the basic part of the standard (i.e., 20 percent opacity), the opacity shall be determined as specified above for a single-valued opacity standard.
- b. For the short-term average part of the standard, opacity shall be the highest valid short-term average (i.e., two-minute, three-minute average) for the set of observations taken.

In order to be valid, any required average (i.e., a six-minute or two-minute average) shall be based on all of the valid observations in the sequential subset of observations selected, and the selected subset shall contain at least 90 percent of the observations possible for the required averaging time. Each required average shall be calculated by summing the opacity value of each of the valid observations in the appropriate subset, dividing this sum by the number of valid observations in the subset, and rounding the result to the nearest whole number. The number of missing observations in the subset shall be indicated in parenthesis after the subset average value.

[Rule 62-297.401(9)(c), F.A.C.]

B.22. Particulate Matter. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance. EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis shall be used when the oxygen based F-factor, computed according to EPA Method 19, is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17.

[Rules 62-296.405(1)(e)2. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

B.23. Sulfur Dioxide. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure is incorporated into the operation permit for the emissions unit. If the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., the procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedances of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. Results of an approved fuel sampling and analysis program shall have the same effect as EPA Method 6 test results for purposes of demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with sulfur dioxide standards. **The permittee may use the EPA test methods, referenced above, to demonstrate compliance; however, as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit, the permittee elected to demonstrate compliance by using fuel sampling and analysis.** See Specific Conditions **B.11, and B.24.**

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, AO37-242825.]

B.24. The following fuel sampling and analysis protocol shall be used as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard and to provide the necessary values needed to calculate a maximum allowable fuel blend:

- a. Establish and maintain a record of the sulfur content (percent, by weight) of the “as-fired” fuel oil using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or equivalent, to analyze a representative sample of the blended fuel following each fuel delivery. This record may be maintained either by;
 - 1) retaining the delivery receipts that are provided by the fuel oil vendor (which indicates that the proper ASTM test methods have been followed) each time a fuel oil delivery is received, or;
 - 2) by “as-fired” sample results provided by the permittee.
- b. Establish and maintain a record of the sulfur content of the “as-fired” natural gas using either ASTM D1072-90(94)E-1, ASTM D3031-81(86), ASTM D3246-92, ASTM D4084-94, ASTM D5504-94, or equivalent. This record may be maintained either by;
 - 1) retaining delivery receipts provided by the natural gas vendor (which indicates that the proper ASTM test methods have been followed and which shall be provided, at a minimum, each time there is a measurable increase in the sulfur content of the natural gas), or;
 - 2) by on-site sample results provided by the permittee, or;
 - 3) by utilizing the FERC Tariff guaranteed maximum sulfur content of 10 grains per 100 cubic feet of natural gas as a “default value”.
- c. Establish and maintain a record of either the density (using ASTM D 1298-80, or equivalent), or the mass, and the calorific heat value in Btu per pound (using ASTM D 240-76, or equivalent), of the fuel oil combusted. This record may be maintained either by;
 - 1) retaining the delivery receipts that are provided by the fuel oil vendor (which indicates that the proper ASTM test methods have been followed) each time a fuel oil delivery is received, or;
 - 2) by on-site sample results provided by the permittee, or;
 - 3) by utilizing data provided by a certified continuous mass flow monitor in accordance with 40 CFR 75, Appendix D.
- d. Record daily the amount of each fuel fired, the sulfur content (percent, by weight) of each fuel, either the density or mass of the fuel oil, and the calorific heat value of each fuel. For all fuels fired, the highest value for any parameter (i.e., density, calorific heat value, etc.) that has been established by the vendor’s receipt shall be utilized until an as-fired fuel analysis is received to establish a new value for the parameter in question.
- e. Utilize the information in a., b. c. and d., above, to calculate the SO₂ emission rate to ensure compliance at all times.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. & 62-297.440, F.A.C.; and, Applicant Requests dated July 10, 1997 & July 1, 2002]

Compliance Test Requirements.

B.25. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.

[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

B.26. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.

[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

B.27. Operating Conditions During Testing. If particulate matter and visible emissions tests are required, the tests shall be conducted concurrently and shall be performed using the maximum fuel oil to natural gas ratio that can be fired while meeting the standards.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, Applicant requests dated June 18, 1997 & July 1, 2002.]

B.28. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.

[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

B.29. 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:
- c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents 6 the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
- (b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.
- (c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.
- (d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1.
- (e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

TABLE 297.310-1
CALIBRATION SCHEDULE

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY</u>	<u>REFERENCE INSTRUMENT</u>	<u>TOLERANCE</u>
Liquid in glass thermometer	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer or equivalent, or thermometric points	+/-2%
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calib. liq. in glass thermometer	5 degrees F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer	5 degrees 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 .004"
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, When 5% change observed, Annually 2. One Point:	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%

City of Tallahassee, Electric Department
Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station

FINAL Permit No.: 0730003-007-AV
Facility ID No.: 0730003

<u>Semiannually</u>	
<u>3. Check after</u>	<u>Comparison check</u> <u>5%</u>
<u>each test series</u>	

B.30. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

B.31. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.

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 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 Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
 - a. Did not operate; or,
 - b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid 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 (see **Specific Condition B.32.**);
 - 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 fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours (see **Specific Condition B.33.**);.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted

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

B.32. Visible Emissions Testing - Annual. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:

- a. only gaseous fuel(s); or,
- b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or,
- c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.]

B.33. Particulate Matter Testing - Annual and Permit Renewal. Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:

- a. only gaseous fuel(s); or,
- b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or,
- c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.

[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3. & 5., F.A.C.; and, ASP Number 97-B-01.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

B.34. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. These records must be of sufficient detail to determine compliance with the allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitation.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

B.35. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department 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.]

B.36. Quarterly Reports. Submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

B.37. 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.
 - 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.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Miscellaneous Conditions.

B.38. Used Oil. Burning of on-specification used oil is allowed in this emissions unit in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following conditions:

- a. On-specification Used Oil Emissions Limitations. This emissions unit is permitted to burn on-specification used oil, which contains a PCB concentration of less than 50 ppm. On-specification used oil is defined as used oil that meets the specifications of 40 CFR 279 - Standards for the Management of Used Oil, listed below. "Off-specification" used oil shall not be burned. Used oil which fails to comply with any of these specification levels is considered "off-specification" used oil.

<u>CONSTITUENT/PROPERTY</u>	<u>ALLOWABLE LEVEL</u>
<u>Arsenic</u>	<u>5 ppm maximum</u>
<u>Cadmium</u>	<u>2 ppm maximum</u>
<u>Chromium</u>	<u>10 ppm maximum</u>
<u>Lead</u>	<u>100 ppm maximum</u>

<u>Total Halogens</u>	<u>1000 ppm maximum</u>
<u>Flash point</u>	<u>100 degrees F minimum</u>

- b. Quantity Limitation. This emissions unit is permitted to burn “on-specification” used oil that is generated by the City of Tallahassee, not to exceed 10,000 gallons during any calendar year.
- c. PCB Limitation. Used oil containing a PCB concentration of 50 or more ppm shall not be burned at this facility. Used oil shall not be blended to meet this requirement.
- d. Operational Requirements. On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration of 2 to less than 50 ppm shall be burned only at normal source operating temperatures. On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration of 2 to less than 50 ppm shall not be burned during periods of startup or shutdown.

- e. Testing Requirements: For each batch of used oil to be burned, the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the used oil qualifies as on-specification used oil and that the PCB content is less than 50 ppm.

The requirements of this demonstration are governed by the following federal regulations:

Analysis of used oil fuel. A generator, transporter, processor/re-refiner, or burner may determine that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the fuel specifications of Sec. 279.11 by performing analyses or obtaining copies of analyses or other information documenting that the used oil fuel meets the specifications.
[40 CFR 279.72(a)]

Testing of used oil fuel. Used oil to be burned for energy recovery is presumed to contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCB unless the marketer obtains analyses (testing) or other information that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels of PCBs.

- (i) The person who first claims that a used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable level (2 ppm) PCB must obtain analyses or other information to support that claim.

- (ii) Testing to determine the PCB concentration in used oil may be conducted on individual samples, or in accordance with the testing procedures described in Sec. 761.60(g)(2).

However, for purposes of this part, if any PCBs at a concentration of 50 ppm or greater have been added to the container or equipment, then the total container contents must be considered as having a PCB concentration of 50 ppm or greater for purposes of complying with the disposal requirements of this part.

- (iii) Other information documenting that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCBs may consist of either personal, special knowledge of the source and composition of the used oil, or a certification from the person generating the used oil claiming that the oil contains no detectable PCBs.

[40 CFR 761.20(e)(2)]

When testing is required, the owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the following parameters:

Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, total halogens, flash point and PCBs.

Testing (sampling, extraction and analysis) shall be performed using approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).

In addition to the above requirements, the owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the sulfur content (by weight), density and heat content in accordance with approved test methods.

- f. Record Keeping Requirements: The owner or operator shall obtain, make, and keep the following records related to the use of used oil in a form suitable for inspection at the facility by the Department:
- (1) The gallons of on-specification used oil placed into inventory to be burned and the gallons of on-specification used oil burned each month.
 - (2) Results of the analyses of each deposit of used oil, as required by the above conditions.
 - (3) Other information, besides testing, used to make a claim that the used oil meets the requirements of on-specification used oil or that the used oil contains less than 50 ppm of PCBs.

[40 CFR 279.72(b), 40 CFR 279.74(b) and 40 CFR 761.20(e)]

- g. Reporting Requirements: The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results required above and the total amount of on-specification used oil placed into inventory to be burned and the total amount of on-specification used oil burned during the previous calendar year.

[Rule 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440, F.A.C., 40 CFR 279 and 40 CFR 761, unless otherwise noted.]

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
<u>-002</u>	<u>Combustion Turbine Number 1</u>
<u>-003</u>	<u>Combustion Turbine Number 2</u>

Emissions unit number 002 is a combustion turbine manufactured by Westinghouse (model number W191G) and is designated as "Combustion Turbine Number 1". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 228 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) while being fueled by natural gas and/or No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum fuel oil sulfur content of 0.4%, by weight. Emissions unit number 003 is a combustion turbine manufactured by Westinghouse (model number W251G) and is designated as "Combustion Turbine Number 2". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 446 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) while being fueled by natural gas and/or No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum fuel oil sulfur content of 0.4%, by weight. Combustion Turbine Number 1 runs a nominal 16.47 MW generator and Combustion Turbine Number 2 runs a nominal 26.8 MW generator. Emissions from the combustion turbines are uncontrolled.

{Permitting notes: These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required. These units are not subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Gas Turbines. Each combustion turbine has its own stack. Combustion Turbine Number 1: Stack height = 29 feet, exit diameter = 9.2 feet, exit temperature = 802.4 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 456,297.2 acfm. Combustion Turbine Number 2: Stack height = 30 feet, exit diameter = 14.7 feet, exit temperature = 874.4 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 707,144.2 acfm. Combustion Turbine Number 1 began commercial operation in February of 1970, Combustion Turbine Number 2 began commercial operation in September of 1972.}

The following conditions apply to the emissions units listed above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters.

C.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rates are as follows:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
<u>-002(CT #1)</u>	<u>228 (LHV @ 80 degrees</u> <u>Fahrenheit)</u>	<u>Natural Gas</u>
	<u>228 (LHV @ 80 degrees</u> <u>Fahrenheit)</u>	<u>No. 2 Fuel Oil</u>
<u>-003 (CT #2)</u>	<u>446 (LHV @ 80 degrees</u> <u>Fahrenheit)</u>	<u>Natural Gas</u>

446 (LHV @ 80 degrees
Fahrenheit)

No. 2 Fuel Oil

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. Regular record keeping is not required for heat input. Instead, the owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required, to demonstrate at what percentage of the rated capacity that the unit was tested. Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C., included in the permit, requires measurement of the process variables for emission tests. Such heat input determination may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heat value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator, to calculate average hourly heat input during the test.}

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition C.13.
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

C.3. Methods of Operation.

- a. Fuels. Only natural gas and/or new No. 2 fuel oil shall be fired in these turbines.
- b. Other. Fuel additives typically of a magnesium oxide, hydroxide, sulfonate, or calcium nitrate origin may be used.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in Title V permit renewal application dated July 1, 2002.]

C.4. Hours of Operation. Combustion Turbine Number 1 may operate 8,491 hours per year. Combustion Turbine Number 2 may operate 7,071 hours per year. The Permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of operation annually.

[Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., (PTE) and AO37-242824 Specific Condition number 3.]

Emission Limitations and Standards.

{Permitting Note: The attached Table 1-1, Air Pollutant Standards and Terms, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

C.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each turbine shall not be equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; and, AO37-242824.]

{Permitting note: The averaging time for this condition is based on the averaging time of the applicable test method.}

C.6. Not federally enforceable. Sulfur Dioxide – Fuel Oil Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil shall not exceed 0.4 percent, by weight. See Specific Condition C.12.

[AO37-242824; and, applicant request in the Title V permit renewal application received July 1, 2002.]

Excess Emissions.

C.7. Excess emissions from these emissions units resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

C.8. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.

[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations.

C.9. Sulfur Dioxide. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit by means of a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel delivery. See Specific Conditions

C.6. and C.12.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

C.10. Determination of Process Variables.

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

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

[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures.

{Permitting Note: The attached Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

C.11. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and referenced in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. [Rules 62-204.800, 62-296.320(4)(b)4.a. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

C.12. Sulfur Content. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or equivalent.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.440, F.A.C.]

C.13. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operating at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90-100 percent of the manufacturer's rated heat input achievable for the average ambient (or conditioned) air temperature during the test. If it is impracticable to test at capacity, then sources may be tested at less than capacity. In such cases, the entire heat input vs. inlet temperature curve will be adjusted by the increment equal to the difference between the design heat input value and 110 percent of the value reached during the test. Data, curves, and calculations necessary to demonstrate the heat input rate correction at both design and test conditions shall be submitted to the Department with the compliance test report.

[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

C.14. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

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:

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.

[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2., F.A.C.]

C.15. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

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 Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

a. Did not operate; or

b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid 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 (see Specific Condition C.16.);

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 compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the 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 may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; AO65-242827, Specific Condition #5 (frequency); and, SIP Approved.]

C.16. Visible Emissions Testing - Annual. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:

- a. only gaseous fuels; or,
- b. gaseous fuels in combination with any amount of liquid fuels for less than 400 hours per year; or,
- c. only liquid fuels for less than 400 hours per year.

[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)4. & 8., F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

C.17. Malfunction Reporting. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department or the appropriate Local Program 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.]

C.18. 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.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

XVIII. Section IV. Acid Rain Part.

Operated by: City of Tallahassee
ORIS Code: 0688

Subsection A. This subsection addresses Acid Rain, Phase II.

The emissions units listed below are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II.

E.U.

<u>ID No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>-001</u>	<u>Boiler Number 1: 903 MMBtu/hour</u>
<u>-004</u>	<u>Boiler Number 2: 2,325 - 2,500 MMBtu/hour</u>

A.1. The Phase II Acid Rain Part application submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, is a part of this permit. The owners and operators of these Phase II acid rain units must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application listed below:

a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated 07/01/02, received 07/01/02.
[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) allowance allocations and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) requirements for each Acid Rain unit are as follows:

<u>E.U. ID</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>EPA ID</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
<u>-001</u>	<u>Boiler 1</u>	<u>SO₂</u> <u>allowances,</u> <u>under Table</u> <u>2 or 3 of</u> <u>40 CFR 73</u>	<u>81*</u>	<u>81*</u>	<u>81*</u>	<u>81*</u>	<u>81*</u>
<u>-004</u>	<u>Boiler 2</u>	<u>SO₂</u> <u>allowances,</u> <u>under Table</u> <u>2 or 3 of</u> <u>40 CFR 73</u>	<u>5522*</u>	<u>5522*</u>	<u>5522*</u>	<u>5522*</u>	<u>5522*</u>

* The number of allowances held by an Acid Rain source in a unit account may differ from the number allocated by the USEPA under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73.

City of Tallahassee, Electric Department
Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station

FINAL Permit No.: 0730003-007-AV
Facility ID No.: 0730003

A.3. Emission Allowances. Emissions from sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program (Title IV) shall not exceed any allowances that the source lawfully holds under the Federal Acid Rain Program. Allowances shall not be used to demonstrate compliance with a non-Title IV applicable requirement of the Act.

1. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the Federal Acid Rain Program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision pursuant to Rule 62-213.400(3), F.A.C.
 2. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source under the Federal Acid Rain Program.
 3. Allowances shall be accounted for under the Federal Acid Rain Program.
- [Rule 62-213.440(1)(c)1., 2. & 3., F.A.C.]

A.4. Comments, notes, and justifications: None.

XIX. Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.

City of Tallahassee, Electric Utilities
Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station

FINAL Permit No.: 0730003-007-AV
Facility ID No.: 0730003

The facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities listed in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., Categorical Exemptions, are exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapters 62-210 and 62-4, F.A.C.; provided, however, that exempt emissions units shall be subject to any applicable emission limiting standards and the emissions from exempt emissions units or activities shall be considered in determining the potential emissions of the facility containing such emissions units. Emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempt from permitting under Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., shall not be exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., if they are contained within a Title V source; however, such emissions units and activities shall be considered insignificant for Title V purposes provided they also meet the criteria of Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. No emissions unit shall be entitled to an exemption from permitting under Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., if its emissions, in combination with the emissions of other units and activities at the facility, would cause the facility to emit or have the potential to emit any pollutant in such amount as to make the facility a Title V source.

The below listed emissions units and/or activities are considered insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.

Emissions Related to Steam Generator No. 1

1. Deareator Vents
2. Air Ejectors
3. Oil Vapor Extractors
4. Noncondensable Gas Extractors
5. Seal Oil Vacuum Pumps
6. Lube Oil Tanks (storage)
7. Lube/Fuel Oil Drip Pans
8. Hydrogen Gas Vents
9. Fuel Oil Piping
10. Natural Gas Vents
11. CO2 Vents
12. City of Tallahassee Electric Utility Generated Non-hazardous Boiler Chemical Cleaning Wastes

Emissions Related to Steam Generator No. 2

13. Deareator Vents
14. Air Ejectors
15. Oil Vapor Extractors
16. Noncondensable Gas Extractors
17. Seal Oil Vacuum Pumps

18. Lube Oil Tanks (storage)
19. Lube/Fuel Oil Drip Pans
20. Hydrogen Gas Vents
21. Fuel Oil Piping
22. Natural Gas Vents
23. CO2 Vents
24. City of Tallahassee Electric Utility Generated Non-hazardous Boiler Chemical Cleaning Wastes

Appendix I-1, Continued.

Emissions Related to Combustion Turbine No. 1

25. Diesel Engine (Starter)
26. Diesel Tank (#10)
27. Oil Vapor Extractor
28. Lube Oil Tank
29. Natural Gas Blowdown
30. Fuel Oil Piping

Emissions Related to Combustion Turbine No. 2

31. Diesel Engine (Starter)
32. Diesel Tank (#11)
33. Oil Vapor Extractor
34. Lube Oil Tank
35. Natural Gas Blowdown
36. Fuel Oil Piping

Fuel Storage

37. Day Tank (Diesel Tank #12)
38. Diesel Fuel Dispensing Operation
39. Diesel Tank (#13)

Fuel Farm

40. Diesel Tank #1
41. Diesel Tank #2
42. Fuel Oil Tank #3
43. Fuel Oil Tank #4
44. Fuel Oil Piping
45. Fuel Oil Transfer Station #1
46. Fuel Oil Transfer Station #2
47. Diesel Oil Transfer Station
48. Diesel Oil Tank Associated With the Hydrant Main

Fuel Dispensing Operations

- 49. Truck Loading/Unloading Station #1
- 50. Truck Loading/Unloading Station #2
- 51. Gasoline Tank
- 52. Gasoline Pump
- 53. Diesel Oil Tank
- 54. Diesel Pump

Organic Liquid Storage

- 55. Kerosene Tank #7
- 56. Lube Oil Tank #8
- 57. Lube Oil Tank #9

Appendix I-1, Continued.

Fugitive VOC Emissions

- 58. (1-15) Parts Washers - Non-halogenated Solvents

Space Heaters

- 59. (1-12) Space Heaters

- 60. (2) Fresh Water Cooling Towers

- 61. Central Vacuum System

Maintenance Activities

- 62. Welding Exempt per Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)16, F.A.C.
- 63. High Temperature Metal Cutting

Plant Operations

- 64. Lube Oil Storage Tanks
- 65. Propane Storage Tanks
- 66. Sulfuric Acid Tank Vent
- 67. Sodium Hydroxide Tank Vents
- 68. Demineralizer Degasifier
- 69. G/C Natural Gas Vent
- 70. Natural Gas Blowdown

Fugitive PM10 Emissions

- 71. Paved Roads
- 72. Unpaved Roads
- 73. Heavy Construction Activities

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74. Aggregate Handling & Storage

- Laboratory
75. Laboratory Equipment
76. Chemical Usage
77. Vacuum Pumps
78. Laboratory Fume Hoods

XX. Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities.

City of Tallahassee, Electric Utilities
Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station

FINAL Permit No.: 0730003-007-AV
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Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities. An emissions unit which emits no “emissions-limited pollutant” and which is subject to no unit-specific work practice standard, though it may be subject to regulations applied on a facility-wide basis (e.g., unconfined emissions, odor, general opacity) or to regulations that require only that it be able to prove exemption from unit-specific emissions or work practice standards.

The below listed emissions units and/or activities are neither ‘regulated emissions units’ nor ‘exempt emissions units’.

E.U.

ID No. Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity

-005 Fugitive VOC Sources - Painting Operations

-006 General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines

-007 Emergency Generators

-005 Fugitive VOC Emissions. Fugitive VOC emissions are generated from the painting operations associated with normal plant maintenance. SCC: 4-90-999-98, Miscellaneous Volatile Organic Compound Evaporation.

-006 General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines.

Located for use at this source is (1) Welding Generator. SCC: 2-03-003-01.

Diesel Driven Fire Pump (Associated With the Hydrant Main). SCC: 2-03-001-01.

Portable Diesel Pump. SCC: 2-03-001-01.

-007 Emergency Generators.

Located for use at this source is (1) Stationary Emergency Generator. SCC: 2-03-001-01.

(3) Portable Emergency Generators. SCC: 2-03-003-01.

XXI. Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

City of Tallahassee

FINAL Permit No.: 0730003-007-AV

Arvah B. Hopkins Generating Station

Facility ID No.: 0730003

Permit History (for tracking purposes):

E.U.

<u>ID No</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Issue / Effective Date</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>	<u>Extended Date^{1,2}</u>	<u>Revised Date(s)</u>
-001	Boiler Hopkins #1	AO37-242825	03/08/94	03/01/99		
-002	Combustion Turbine Hopkins #1	AO37-242824	03/08/94	12/31/98		06/10/94, 06/24/94
-003	Combustion Turbine Hopkins #2	AO37-242824	03/08/94	12/31/98		06/10/94, 06/24/94
-004	Unit #2 Boiler	PA74-03D	05/20/75			05/18/94, 10/27/86
All	Initial Title V Permit	0730003-001- AV	01/01/98	12/31/02		
All	Admin Correction To Update Appendix TV-1 to TV-2	0730003-002- AV	01/02/98	12/31/02		
All	Title V Permit Renewal	0730003-003- AV	01/01/03	12/31/07		
-002	Establish excess VE for minor load change	0730003-006- AC	12/7/04	5/31/05		
-002	Title V revision to incorporate 0730003-006-AC	0730003-007- AV	????	12/31/07		

XXII.
XXIII.
XXIV.
XXV.
XXVI. Referenced Attachments

Phase II Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan

Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Definitions, Citations, and Identification Numbers

Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)

Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions (version dated 2/12/02)

ASP Number 97-B-01

(With Scrivener's Order Dated July 9, 1997)

Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms

Table 2-1, Compliance Requirements