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Department of Environmental Protection

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DEP06-1856

Colleen M. Castille
Secretary

MAILED
11/28/06

November 27, 2006

- CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED -

Lindsey Sampson
Lee County Dept. of Solid Waste Management
POB 398
Fort Meyers, FL 33902

**RE: Lee County Resource Recovery Facility
Modification to Conditions of Certification
DEP Case Number PA90-30F
OGC Case Number 06-2363**

FINAL ORDER MODIFYING CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

Dear Mr. Sampson:

On June 13, 2003 and December 13, 2005 respectively, the Department published notice of its intent to issue PSD Permit FL-0710119-002-AC and DEP Air Operation Permit 0710119-004-AV. On October 13, 2003 and April 7, 2006, the Department issued PSD Permit FL-0710119-002-AC and DEP Air Operation Permit 0710119-004-AV, respectively, for the Lee County Resource Recovery Facility. Pursuant to 403.516 (1) (b)., Florida Statutes ("F.S."), the Department may modify specific Conditions of a site Certification which are inconsistent with the terms of any federally delegated or approved permit. Such modification(s) may be made without further notice if the matter has been previously noticed under the requirements for any federally delegated or approved permit program. The Conditions of Certification for the Lee County Resource Recovery facility are hereby modified as follows:

XV. OPERATION

A. Air – All Units

The following conditions apply to Units 1—3 at the Lee County SWERF.

1. The operation of the Solid Waste Energy Recovery Facility shall be in accordance with all applicable provisions of Chapter 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213,

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62-256, 62-296, 62-297 and 62-702, F.A.C. and Air Operation Permit 0710119-003-AV as well as any subsequent renewals.

2. The Lee County Solid Waste Energy Recovery Facility in Fort Myers, Florida shall consist of three mass-burn Municipal Waste Combustors (MWC) with two units as constructed initially and the third unit to be installed as described in the November 2002 application. These mass-burn units shall be of Stoker Waterwall Combustor design (or equivalent) with a maximum heat input of 275 MMBtu per hour for Units 1 and 2 and 291.5 MMBtu per hour for Unit 3 or a total heat input for the facility of 825 MMBtu per hour based on a municipal solid waste average heating value of 5000 Btu per pound.

3. Each combustor unit is designed to produce a maximum of 152,000 pounds of steam per hour at 865 psig and 830°F. Each combustor shall be equipped with auxiliary burners to be fired by propane gas only. Emissions from each combustor shall be controlled by a slaked lime scrubber followed by a baghouse. NO_x emissions shall be controlled by a Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) system. Mercury emissions shall be controlled by injecting activated carbon. This facility shall be allowed to operate continuously (8,760 hrs/yr).

4. The permittee shall submit at least four copies of complete information as to the make and model numbers of Municipal Waste Combustors, all pollution control and continuous emissions monitoring devices, and related equipment to the Bureau of Air Regulation prior to purchase and installation. The permittee shall also submit detailed stack drawings showing sampling locations, operation and maintenance manuals and calibration procedures at least 90 days prior to commencing operations to the Bureau of Air Regulation.

B. Air - Units 1 and 2

Units 1 and 2 will operate in accordance with Air Operation Permit No. 0710119-004-AV (incorporated as Appendix 1) as well as any subsequent renewals.
~~The following specific conditions apply to Units 1 and 2.~~

1. Emission Standards:

~~Based on a permitted capacity of 275 MMBtu/hr. and a Btu content of 5000 Btu/lb of MSW, per unit, the stack emissions from each unit shall not exceed any of the following limitations:~~

~~a. Particulate matter: Particulate emissions from the baghouse shall not exceed 0.010 grains/dry standard ft³, corrected to 7% O₂; 5.34 lbs/hr per unit, and 21.3 tons/year per unit.~~

b. ~~PM10: 0.010 gr/dscf, corrected to 7% O₂ for the fraction of particles less than 10 microns in diameter; 5.34 lbs/hr per unit, and 21.3 tons/year per unit.~~

c. ~~*Opacity: Visible emission from each baghouse exhaust shall not exceed 10% opacity (six-minute average)~~

d. ~~SO₂: 30 ppm_{dv} corrected to 7% O₂, 24 hour daily geometric average or at least 80% removal efficiency, whichever is least restrictive (not to exceed 0.150 lbs/MMBtu per unit), or 41 lbs/hr/unit, and 163.3 tons/year per unit.~~

e. ~~NO_x: 180 ppm_{dv} corrected to 7% O₂, 24-hour daily block average (midnight to midnight), 0.29 lb/MMBtu, 80 lbs/hr per unit, and 320 tons/yr per unit.~~

f. ~~*Carbon Monoxide: 100 ppm_{dv} at 7% O₂, 4-hour block average beginning at midnight, 0.099 lb/MMBtu, 27.23 lbs/hr/unit, and 108 tons/year per unit.~~

g. ~~*VOC (Hydrocarbons): 37 ppm_{dv} at 7% O₂, 0.0211 lb/MMBtu, 5.80 lbs/hr/unit and 23 tons/yr. per unit.~~

h. ~~HCl: 25 ppm_{dv} at 7% O₂, or at least 95% removal, which ever is least restrictive (not to exceed 0.0644 lb/MMBtu or 17.7 lbs/hr/unit), and 70.7 tons/yr per unit.~~

i. ~~H₂SO₄ (sulfuric acid mist): 0.0358 lb/MMBtu, or 9.85 lbs/hr/unit and 39.3 tons/year per unit.~~

j. ~~*F (fluoride): 5.0 ppm_{dv} at 7% O₂, 0.0035 lb/MMBtu, or 0.96 lbs/hr/unit, and 3.8 tons/year per unit.~~

k. ~~*Pb (lead): Lead emission shall not exceed 0.0006 lbs/MMBtu, 0.165 lbs/hr/unit and 0.66 tons/yr per unit.~~

l. ~~*Be: Beryllium emissions shall not exceed 1.35×10^{-7} lbs/MMBtu, 3.7×10^{-5} lbs/hr/unit, and 1.47×10^{-4} tons/yr per unit.~~

m. ~~*Hg (Mercury): In no case shall mercury emissions exceed 70 µg/dscm @ 7% O₂ or 85% reduction by weight, whichever is less stringent. Emissions of mercury shall also not exceed 1.38×10^{-4} lb/MMBtu, 0.0379 lb/hr per unit, and 0.166 tons/yr per unit. [Rules 62-296.416(3)(a)1 and 62-204.800(8)(b)3.d., F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.33b(a)(3) and PSD-FL-151]~~

n. ~~As: Arsenic emissions shall not exceed 9.1×10^{-6} lbs/MMBtu, 2.5×10^{-3} lbs/hr/unit, and 0.01 tons/yr per unit.~~

o. ~~*Dioxins/Furans: Emissions of total (tetra thru octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p dioxins and dibenzofurans) shall not exceed 30.0 ng/dscm @ 7% O₂, 2.54×10^{-8} lbs/MMBtu, 7.0×10^{-6} lbs/hr/unit, and 2.8×10^{-5} tons/yr per unit.~~

p. ~~NH₃: Ammonia slip from exhaust gases shall not exceed 50 ppm_{dv}.~~

q. ~~There shall be no visible emissions during the lime silo loading operations (i.e., less than 5% opacity).~~

r. ~~Visible emissions from the ash handling building baghouse shall not exceed a particulate limit of 0.010 grains/dscf nor visible emissions of 5% opacity.~~

- Pursuant to Rule 62-4.080 F.A.C., 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 for the pollutants CO, VOC, F, Pb, Be, Hg, dioxins and visible emissions. 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.

2. ~~Stack Testing/Continuous Emissions Monitoring/Record Keeping~~

Requirements

a. ~~Test Methods~~

Compliance with emission limitation standards mentioned in Specific Condition No. 1 shall be demonstrated using EPA Methods, as contained in 40 CFR Part 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources), or 40 CFR Part 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), or any other method as approved by the Department, in accordance with F.A.C. Rule 62-297.620. A test protocol shall be submitted for approval to the Bureau of Air Regulation at least 90 days prior to testing.

EPA Method	For Determination of
1	Selection of sample site and velocity traverses.
2	Stack gas flow rate when converting concentrations to or from mass emission limits.
3	Gas analysis when needed for calculation of molecular weight or percent O ₂ .
4	Moisture content when converting stack velocity to dry volumetric flow rate for use in converting concentrations in dry gases to or from mass emission limits.
5	Particulate matter concentration and mass emissions.
201 or 201A	PM ₁₀ emissions.
6, 6C, or 19	Sulfur dioxide emissions from stationary sources.
7, 7C, 7E or 19	Nitrogen oxide emissions from stationary sources.

9	Visible emission determination of opacity. –At least one one-hour run to be conducted simultaneously with particulate testing for the emissions from dry scrubber/baghouse. –At least one 30-minute run to be conducted for the ash handling building baghouse. –At least one 30-minute run to be conducted for the lime silo baghouse while a truck is unloading lime into the lime silo. If the unloading is completed before 30 minutes duration, the duration of the unloading shall be sufficient to meet this requirement, provided it exceeds 12 minutes.
10	Carbon monoxide emissions from stationary sources.
29	Lead concentration from stationary sources.
13A or 13B	Fluoride emissions from stationary sources.
23	Dioxin/furan concentration.
18 or 25A	Volatile organic compounds concentration.
26	HCl emissions or other methods approved by EPA or DEP.
29	Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, and Cadmium emissions based on an average of three runs.
29	Beryllium emission rate and associated moisture content.

Note: The weight of MSW being fed to each combustor during the stack test shall be continuously monitored and recorded by a weighing device which is properly calibrated. Stack test shall be conducted upstream and downstream of the applicable control device for the following pollutants, SO₂, Hg and HCl. Soot blowers shall be operated in a mode consistent with normal cleaning requirements of the system during the compliance testing. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.416(3)(d)1, and 62-297.310(4)(a)2., F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b, and applicant request]

b. Continuous Emissions Monitoring

Continuous emission monitors with recorders shall be installed, calibrated, maintained and operated subject to approval by the Department for the following:

Carbon Monoxide, Oxygen, Nitrogen Oxide, Opacity, and Sulfur Dioxide (for SO₂ one monitor shall be located upstream of the scrubber and one shall be located downstream of the baghouse), as specified in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B; total steam production (lbs/hr, pressure, and temperature) and power generation (MW) for each unit; ammonia injection rate; slaked lime; activated carbon and/or sodium sulfide injection or usage rates; and thermocouple to measure roof temperature (to be specified by the vendor and one second residence time). The monitoring devices shall meet the applicable requirements of Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.45, and 40 CFR 60.13, including certification of each device in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix B,

~~Performance Specifications and 40 CFR 60.7(a)(5). Data on monitoring equipment specifications, manufacturer, type, calibration and maintenance needs, and its proposed location after the economizer or in the air pollution control equipment outlet duct shall be provided to the South District Office for review prior to installation together with and subject to the same provisions as submittal of air pollution control equipment pursuant to paragraph XIV hereof.~~

~~c. Testing Frequency~~

~~Compliance with the emission limitations in the condition of certification XV.B.1. shall be determined by annual emission testing, except that testing for arsenic, beryllium, fluoride, sulfuric acid mist, ammonia and VOC shall be performed prior to renewal of each operation permit. Testing of the MWC units for particulate matter shall be performed using three one-hour test runs so that two one-hour runs are conducted during normal operation and one one-hour run is conducted during soot blowing conditions. Compliance for visible emissions shall be determined in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(4)(a), F.A.C. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-297.310(4)(a), and 62-297.310(7)(a)3, F.A.C. and request of the applicant.]~~

~~Pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., 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 these conditions of certification is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the source to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the source and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department. Compliance testing for particulate matter emissions from the ash handling building baghouse is waived, and an alternative standard of 5% opacity is imposed, pursuant to rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C. If the Department has reason to believe that the particulate weight emission standard is not being met, it shall require that compliance be demonstrated using EPA Method 5. Compliance testing for visible emissions from the ash handling building baghouse and lime silo baghouse shall be conducted annually. All notification requirements of 40 CFR parts 60 and 61 shall be complied with by the owner/operator of the SWERF. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.620(4), F.A.C., and request of the applicant.]~~

~~d. Sampling Ports~~

~~The Permittee shall provide sampling ports in the air pollution control equipment outlet duct or stack and shall provide access to the sampling ports in accordance with Section 62-297.310(6), F.A.C. Drawings of testing facilities including sampling port locations as required by Section 62-297.310(6), F.A.C., shall be submitted to the South District Office for approval at least 60 days prior to construction of the sampling ports and stack.~~

~~e. Record Keeping~~

~~Lee County Solid Waste Energy Recovery Facility shall maintain a central file containing all measurements, records, and other data that are required to be collected pursuant to the various specific conditions of this permit. This file shall include but not be limited to: i) the data collected from in-stack monitoring instruments, ii) the records on MSW input rate, iii) the amount of propane gas burned per unit, iv) the results of all source tests or performance tests, v) the amount of ammonia, activated carbon, sodium sulfide or other chemicals used for NO_x and mercury control, vi) calibration logs for all instruments, vii) maintenance/ repair logs for any work performed which is subject to this permit. All measurements, records, and other data required to be maintained by SWERF shall be retained for at least two years following the date on which such measurements, records, or data are recorded and made available to the Department upon request. The South District office of the Department shall be notified in writing at least 15 days prior to any testing of any instrument to allow witnessing.~~

~~3. Miscellaneous Requirements~~

~~a. Start-up and Shut-down Procedures~~

~~During start-up and shut-down, the auxiliary burners shall be fired as needed to ensure proper combustion of wastes consistent with good operating practices as specified in 40 CFR 60.53b.~~

~~b. Operating Procedures~~

~~Operating procedures shall include good combustion practices and proper training and certification of all operators. The good combustion practices shall meet the guidelines established in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ea and procedures as established by the equipment manufacturers. All operators (including supervisors) of air pollution control devices shall be properly trained and certified in accordance with the manufacturers guidelines. A list of all such certified personnel shall be submitted to the South District Office. Department staff may attend any training sessions related to operation and maintenance of air pollution control devices.~~

~~The emission limitations for this facility shall apply at all times, except during periods of start-up, shut down, or malfunctions, provided that the duration of start-up, shut down, and malfunction shall not exceed three hours per occurrence. The startup period commences when the affected facility begins the continuous burning of municipal solid waste and does not include any warm-up period when the affected facility is combusting natural gas or propane and no municipal solid waste is being fed to the combustor. Continuous burning is the continuous, semi-continuous, or batch feeding of municipal solid waste for purposes of waste disposal, energy production, or providing heat to the combustion system in preparation for waste disposal or energy production. The use of municipal solid waste solely to provide thermal protection of the grate or hearth during~~

~~the startup period when municipal solid waste is not being fed to the grate is not considered to be continuous burning. During all periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction, the owner/operator shall use best operational practices to minimize air pollutant emissions. The owner or operator shall maintain a manual that identifies and describes best operational practices that will be used during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunctions of this facility. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.700(1) and (5), F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(a), and request of the applicant.]~~

~~c. Odor Control~~

~~No objectionable odors are allowed from this facility pursuant to F.A.C. Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C. The truck access doors to the facility shall remain closed except during normal working shifts when MSW is being received near the storage pit area to allow vehicle passage. To minimize odors at the facility, a negative pressure shall be maintained on the tipping floor and air from within the building will be used as combustion air.~~

~~d. Auxiliary Burners~~

~~These devices shall be used at startup during the introduction of MSW fuel until design furnace gas temperature is achieved. They shall be fueled only with natural gas or propane. If the annual capacity factor for natural gas is greater than 10%, as determined by 40 CFR 60.41b, the facility shall be subject to 40 CFR 60.44b(d), Standards for Nitrogen Oxides. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.40b(d).]~~

~~e. Baghouse Operations~~

~~All baghouses (except for lime silo dust collector and the baghouses for silos containing hydrated lime, soda ash, and activated charcoal for the facility's water treatment system) shall be equipped with pressure drop monitoring equipment.~~

~~f. Restriction for Type of Wastes Combusted~~

~~(1) Allowable Fuels~~

~~The only fuels allowed to be burned in the MWC units are solid wastes allowed by this condition and natural gas and propane as auxiliary fuels. Other wastes shall not be burned without written prior approval from the Department. Lee County shall minimize emissions of mercury through a battery collection program. Chromium compounds shall not be used as an additive in the cooling tower water.~~

~~(2) Primary Fuel~~

The primary fuel for the facility is ~~municipal solid waste (MSW), including the items and materials that fit within the definition of MSW contained in either 40 CFR 60.51b or Section 403.706(5), Florida Statutes (1999).~~

~~(3) Authorized Fuels~~

Subject to the limitations contained in these conditions, the authorized fuels for the facility also include the other solid wastes that are not MSW which are described below. However, the facility shall not burn:

- ~~(a) — those materials that are prohibited by state or federal law;~~
- ~~(b) — those materials that are prohibited by these conditions;~~
- ~~(c) — lead acid batteries;~~
- ~~(d) — hazardous waste;~~
- ~~(e) — nuclear waste~~
- ~~(f) — radioactive waste;~~
- ~~(g) — sewage sludge;~~
- ~~(h) — explosives.~~

Further, the facility shall not knowingly burn:

- ~~(i) — nickel-cadmium batteries pursuant to Section 403.7192(3), F.S.~~
- ~~(j) — mercury-containing devices and lamps pursuant to Sections 403.7186(2) and (3), F.S.~~

~~(4) Receipt of Fuel~~

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

- ~~(a) — well mixed with MSW in the refuse pit; or~~
- ~~(b) — alternately charged with MSW in the hopper.~~

~~(5) Record Keeping~~

The facility operator shall prepare and maintain records concerning the description and quantities of all segregated loads of non-MSW material which are received and used as fuel at the facility, and subject to percentage weight limitations below. For the purposes of these conditions, a segregated load is defined to mean a container or truck that is almost completely or exclusively filled with a single item or homogeneous composition of waste material, as determined by visual observation.

~~(6) Quality Control and Assurance~~

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

- (a) — comply with good combustion operating practices in accordance with 40 CFR 60.34b;
- (b) — install, operate and maintain continuous emissions monitors (CEMS) for oxygen, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and temperature in accordance with 40 CFR 60.58b;
- (c) — record and maintain the CEMS data in accordance with 40 CFR 60.59b.

These steps shall be used to ensure and verify continuous compliance with the emissions limitations in these conditions.

(7) — Use of Natural Gas or Propane

Natural gas or propane may be used as fuel during warm-up, startup, shutdown, and malfunction periods, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices.

(8) — Other Solid Wastes

Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in these conditions, the following other solid waste may be used as fuel at the facility:

- (a) — Confidential, proprietary or special documents (including, but not limited to business records, lottery tickets, event tickets, coupons and microfilm);
- (b) — Contraband which is being destroyed at the request of appropriately authorized local, state or federal government agencies, provided that such material is not an explosive, a propellant, a hazardous waste, or otherwise prohibited at the facility. For the purposes of this section, contraband includes, but is not limited to drugs, narcotics, fruits, vegetables, plants, counterfeit money, and counterfeit consumer goods;
- (c) — Wood pallets, clean wood and land clearing debris;
- (d) — Packaging materials and containers;
- (e) — Clothing, natural and synthetic fibers, fabric remnants, and similar debris, including, but not limited to aprons and gloves; or
- (f) — Rugs, carpets, and floor coverings, but not asbestos-containing materials or polyethylene or polyethylene vinyl floor coverings.
- (g) — The predominantly combustible fraction of sorted construction and demolition debris. Sorting of mixed construction and demolition debris at the facility shall occur on the tipping floor or at another location approved by the Department.

~~(9) Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in these conditions, waste tires may be used as fuel at the facility, the total quantity of waste tires received as segregated loads and burned at the facility shall not exceed 3%, by weight, of the facility's total fuel, except as provided in the following sentence. Subsequent to an initial test burn scheduled to allow Department representatives to observe, while firing 5% (by weight) tires at each of the combustion units while operating each unit at capacity that demonstrates via the CEMS that each unit can comply with the emission limits for pollutants monitored by the CEMS while firing 5% (by weight) tires, this quantity limitation shall rise from 3% to 5%. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined on a calendar monthly basis.~~

~~(10) Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in these conditions, the following other solid waste materials may be used as fuel at the facility (i.e., the following are authorized fuels that are non-MSW material). The total quantity of the following non-MSW materials received as segregated loads and burned at the facility shall not exceed 5%, by weight, of the facility's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined on a calendar monthly basis.~~

~~(a) Unsorted mixtures of construction and demolition debris, or that fraction of sorted construction and demolition debris that is predominantly non-combustible. Non-combustible construction and demolition debris shall include concrete, metals, gypsum products, plaster, rock, brick and masonry.~~

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

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

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

~~(e) Waste materials that:~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~(11) The following records shall be made and kept to demonstrate compliance with the segregated non-MSW limitations of these conditions:~~

~~(a) Each segregated load of non-MSW materials that is subject to the percentage weight limitations of these conditions, which is received for processing shall be documented as to waste description and weight. The weight of all waste materials received for processing shall be measured using the facility truck scale and recorded.~~

~~(b) Each day the total weight of segregated tires received shall be computed and the daily total shall be added to the sum of the daily totals from the previous days in the current calendar month. At the end of each calendar month, the resultant monthly total weight of tires shall be divided by the total weight of all waste materials received in the same calendar month, and the resultant number shall be multiplied by 100 to express the ratio in percentage terms. The percentage computed shall be compared to the 3% or 5% limitation, whichever is applicable.~~

~~(c) Each day the total weight of segregated non-MSW materials received that are subject to the 5% restriction shall be computed and the daily total shall be added to the sum of the daily totals from the previous days in the current calendar month. At the end of each calendar month the resultant monthly total weight of segregated non-MSW materials shall be divided by the total weight of all waste materials received in the same calendar month, and the resultant number shall be multiplied by 100 to express the ratio in percentage terms. The percentage computed shall be compared to the 5% limitation. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., PSD-FL-151, request of the applicant.]~~

~~g) Fugitive (Unconfined) Emissions~~

~~Fugitive emissions at this facility shall be adequately controlled at all times. All roads shall be adequately paved and vacuum swept if appropriate, to keep free of visible dust. Speed limit signs shall be posted. Residue from the grates, grate siftings, and ash from the combustor/ boiler and fabric filter hoppers during normal operations shall be~~

~~discharged into the ash quenching system so as to minimize visible dust. The ash/residue in the ash handling building shall remain sufficiently moist to prevent dust during storage and handling operations.~~

~~h) The height of the boiler exhaust stack shall not be less than 275 feet above grade or the height determined to be Good Engineering Practice.~~

~~i) The SWERF's boilers shall not be loaded in excess of their permitted capacity of or 275 x 10⁶ Btu per hour, each unit, based on heating value of 5000 Btu/lb of MSW.~~

~~j) The combustor boilers shall have a metal name plate affixed in a conspicuous place on the shell showing manufacturer, model number, type waste, and rated capacity.~~

~~k) Combustion efficiency shall be calculated by: %CE = {1/[1+(CO/CO₂)]} x 100, and shall be at least 99.5% for an 8 hour average.~~

~~4. Emission Control Equipment~~

~~a) The combustor's particulate control baghouse shall be designed, constructed and operated to achieve a maximum emission rate of 0.010 grains per dscf corrected to 7% O₂.~~

~~b) The facility shall be equipped with dry scrubbers which are designed, constructed and operated to remove SO₂ at an efficiency of 80% by weight or to achieve an emission rate of 30 ppm_{dv} at 7% O₂, 24 hour geometric average, whichever is less stringent. Except during a malfunction, the maximum flue gas temperature at the final particulate matter control device inlet, during the combustion of solid waste, shall not exceed the maximum temperature established by Rule 62-296.416(4)(a), F.A.C.~~

~~c) The Permittee shall submit to the Bureau of Air Regulation within thirty (30) days after it becomes available, copies of technical data pertaining to the selected emissions control systems. These data should include, but not be limited to, guaranteed efficiency and emission rates, and major design parameters.~~

~~5. Reporting~~

~~a) Two copies of the results of the emissions tests for the pollutants listed in XV.B.1.a. shall be submitted within forty-five days of the last sampling run to the South District Office.~~

b) Emissions monitoring shall be reported to the South District Office on a quarterly basis in accordance with Section 62.4.070(3), F.A.C., 40 CFR, part 60, Subsection 60.7 or 40 CFR part 61 as appropriate.

c) Notice of anticipated and actual start-up dates of each waste combustor boiler shall be submitted to the DEP South District Office.

C. Air - Unit 3 (Emissions Unit 006)

Unit 3 will be constructed in accordance to PSD Permit No PSD-FL-151C (incorporated hereto as Appendix 2) and any subsequent revisions.

1. The combustor (boiler) shall have a metal name plate affixed in a conspicuous place on the shell showing manufacturer, model number, type waste, and rated capacity.

2. Process Operating Rates: The municipal waste combustor unit (MWC) shall have a maximum rated capacity of 660 tons of waste per day. Maximum heat input shall be 291.5 MMBtu/hr.

3. Load Level: Unit load means the steam load of the municipal waste combustor (MWC) measured as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(i)(6). Compliance with load level requirements shall be determined by a steam meter using ASME Power Test Code for Steam Generating Units, Power Test Code 4.1, section 4 (see 40 CFR 60.58b(i)(6)(ii) & (iii)). The MWC unit shall not operate at a load level greater than 110 percent of the unit's maximum demonstrated unit load based on 4-hour block averaged measurements of steam flow. The maximum demonstrated unit load is the highest arithmetic averaged measurement of steam flow recorded for four consecutive hours during the most recent dioxin/furan performance stack test in which compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit was achieved. Higher loads are allowed for testing purposes as specified at 40 CFR 60.53b(b) and condition C.37 below.

4. Emission Control Equipment

a.) Particulate Matter

The unit shall be equipped with a particulate control baghouse designed, constructed and operated so as not to exceed a maximum emission rate of 20.6 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent O₂. The baghouse shall be equipped with pressure drop monitoring equipment.

b.) Spray Dryer Scrubber

~~_____ The unit shall be equipped with a spray dryer scrubber designed, constructed and operated so as to remove SO₂ at an efficiency of 80 percent, or not to exceed a maximum emission rate of 26 ppmvd corrected to 7 percent O₂ base upon a 24-hour block geometric mean, whichever is less stringent.~~

~~c.) Carbon Injection~~

~~_____ The unit shall be equipped with a carbon injection system. The carbon injection rate must be measured continuously and maintained in compliance with the requirements set forth in these Conditions as well as 40 CFR 60.58b(m).~~

~~d.) Selective Non Catalytic Reduction System~~

~~_____ The unit shall be equipped with a selective non catalytic reduction system designed, constructed and operated so as not to exceed a maximum NOX emission rate of 150 ppmvd corrected to 7 percent O₂ on a 24-hour block arithmetic mean (midnight to midnight) as well as 110 ppmvd corrected to 7 percent O₂ on a 12-month rolling average and designed to meet 15 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ ammonia slip on a 24 hour average. Notwithstanding these requirements, the unit shall be granted a period of 12 calendar months from the initial compliance test of the MWC, in order to meet the 110 ppmvd NOX and the higher ammonia slip limits identified within this permit. During this initial calendar year of operation, the 12-month rolling average limit for NOX shall be 140 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ based upon the actual number of calendar months since initial operation. For each month after the initial calendar year of operation, the 12-month rolling average limitation shall be reduced by 2.5 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ until reaching the BACT limit of 110 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ on a 12-month rolling average. The ammonia slip limit shall be 50 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ for the first 12 calendar months from initial operation and shall be adjusted as set forth in paragraph B.10 (5), below. Note: this certification does not anticipate nor authorize ammonia plumes.~~

~~e.) Submission of Technical Data~~

~~_____ Within 30 days after it becomes available, but before commencement of construction of the air pollution control equipment, the Permittee shall submit to the DEPSD copies of technical data pertaining to the selected emission control systems. This data should include, but not be limited to the manufacturer's guarantees, design inlet and outlet emission rates, and major design parameters.~~

~~5. Stack Height:~~

~~The height of the boiler exhaust stack shall not be less than 276 feet above grade (271 feet for structural stack plus 5 feet for flue).~~

~~6. Fuels~~

~~_____~~ The primary fuel for Emission Unit 006 is municipal solid waste (MSW), including the items and materials that fit within the definition of MSW contained in either 40 CFR 60.51b or Section 403.706(5), Florida Statutes (1995).

~~a) Subject to the limitations contained in this permit, the authorized fuels for the unit also include the other solid wastes that are not MSW which are described below. However, the unit shall not burn:~~

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

~~_____ Further, the facility shall not knowingly burn:~~

- ~~_____ (10) nickel-cadmium batteries pursuant to Section 403.7192 (3), F.S.;~~
- ~~_____ (11) mercury containing devices and lamps pursuant to Sections 403.7186(2) & (3), F.S.;~~
- ~~_____ (12) untreated biomedical waste from biomedical waste generators regulated pursuant to Chapter 64E-16, F.A.C., and from similar generators (or sources); and~~
- ~~_____ (13) segregated loads of biological waste.~~

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

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

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

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

- ~~(1) comply with good combustion operating practices in accordance with 40 CFR 60.53b;~~
- ~~(2) install, operate and maintain continuous emissions monitors (CEMS) for oxygen, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and temperature in accordance with 40 CFR 60.58b; and~~
- ~~(3) record and maintain the CEMS data in accordance with 40 CFR 60.59b.~~
- ~~(4) These steps shall be used to ensure and verify continuous compliance with the emissions limitations in these conditions.~~
- ~~(5) Natural gas or propane may be used as fuel during warm-up, startup, shutdown, and malfunction periods, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices.~~

~~e) Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in these conditions, the following other solid waste may be used as fuel at the unit:~~

- ~~(1) Confidential, proprietary or special documents (including but not limited to business records, lottery tickets, event tickets, coupons and microfilm);~~
- ~~(2) Contraband which is being destroyed at the request of appropriately authorized local, state or federal governmental agencies, provided that such material is not an explosive, a propellant, a hazardous waste, or otherwise prohibited at the unit. For the purposes of this section, contraband includes but is not limited to drugs, narcotics, fruits, vegetables, plants, counterfeit money, and counterfeit consumer goods;~~
- ~~(3) Wood pallets, clean wood, and land clearing debris;~~

~~(4) Packaging materials and containers;~~
~~(5) Clothing, natural and synthetic fibers, fabric remnants, and similar debris, including but not limited to aprons and gloves; or~~
~~(6) Rugs, carpets, and floor coverings, but not asbestos-containing materials or polyethylene or polyurethane vinyl floor coverings;~~
~~(7) The predominantly combustible fraction of sorted construction and demolition debris. Sorting of mixed construction and demolition debris at the unit shall occur on the tipping floor or at another location approved by the Department.~~

~~f) Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in these conditions, waste tires may be used as fuel at the unit. The total quantity of waste tires received as segregated loads and burned at the unit shall not exceed 3%, by weight, of the unit's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined by using a calendar monthly average in accordance with specific condition C.24 below.~~

~~g) Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, the following other solid waste materials may be used as fuel at the unit (i.e. the following are authorized fuels that are non-MSW material). The total quantity of the following non-MSW material received as segregated loads and burned at the unit shall not exceed 5% by weight of the unit's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined by using a calendar monthly average in accordance with specific condition C.24 below.~~

~~(1) Unsorted mixtures of construction and demolition debris, or that fraction of sorted construction and demolition debris that is predominantly combustible. Non-combustible construction and demolition debris shall include concrete, metals, gypsum products, plaster, rock, brick, and masonry.~~

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

~~(3) Items suitable for human, plant or domesticated animal use, consumption or application where the item's shelf-life has expired or the generator wishes to remove the items from the market. Such items or materials include but are not limited to off-specification or expired consumer products, pharmaceuticals, medications, health and personal care products, cosmetics, foodstuffs, nutritional supplements, returned goods, and controlled substances.~~

~~(4) Consumer-packaged products intended for human or domesticated animal use or application but not consumption. Such items or materials include but are not limited to carpet cleaners, household or bathroom cleaners, polishes, waxes and detergents.~~

~~(5) Waste materials that:~~

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

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

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

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

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

~~_____ (7) Used oil and used oil filters. Used oil containing a PCB concentration equal or greater than 50 ppm shall not be burned, pursuant to the limitations of 40 CFR 761.20(e).~~

~~_____ (8) Waste materials generated by manufacturing, industrial or agricultural activities, provided that these items or materials are substantially similar to items or materials that are found routinely in MSW, subject to prior approval of the Department.~~

~~7. Startup/Shutdown/Malfuncions~~

~~a) 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. As referenced below, and provided for by the NSPS, the Department specifically authorizes longer durations.~~

~~b) The emission limitations for this unit shall apply at all times, except during periods of warm-up, startup, shutdown, or malfunctions (SSM), provided that the duration of startup, shutdown, or malfunction periods do not exceed 3 hours per occurrence. The duration of warm-up periods is not limited. The startup period commences when the affected unit begins the continuous burning of waste and does not include any warm-up period when the affected unit is combusting only natural gas and waste is not being introduced to the combustor. The use of waste solely to provide thermal protection to the grate during the warm-up periods when waste is not being fed to the combustor is not considered to be continuous burning. During all startups,~~

shutdowns, and malfunctions, the owner/operator shall use best operational practices to minimize air pollutant emissions.

c) A malfunction means any unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment to operate in a normal or usual manner. Excess emissions that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, any other preventable upset condition, or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any source 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 3 hours per occurrence, except as noted in Condition C.7.(d).

d) Due to safety and equipment concerns, the SSM exemption period is allowed to be extended to a maximum of 15 hours in certain circumstances. The extended exemption applies only to CO emission limits in 40 CFR 60.53b(a) i.e., combustor operating practices during the following two situations:

(1) A loss of boiler water control (e.g., boiler waterwall tube failure); or

(2) A loss of combustion air control (loss of a combustion air fan, loss of an induced draft fan, or combustion grate bar failure).

Normal operating practices for controlling CO emissions involves the use of auxiliary fuel burners. However, use of these burners when operators cannot control boiler water or combustion air could result in the possibility of an explosion or severe damage to the MWC.

8. Emissions from Unit 3 shall not exceed the limits listed in the following table.

Pollutant Name	Standard(s)	Lbs/hour	TPY
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	20.6 mg/dscm, corrected to 7% O ₂	5.12	22.3
MWC Metals (PM)	20.6 mg/dscm, corrected to 7% O ₂	5.12	22.3
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	26 ppm, or 80% reduction, at 7% O ₂	56.9	249.4
Sulfuric Acid Mist (SAM)	15 ppmvd @ 7 % O ₂	15.1	66.1
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	110 ppm @ 7% O ₂ —12-month rolling average 140 ppm @ 7% O ₂ —12-month rolling average* 150 ppm @ 7% O ₂ —24 hour average	70.8	289.4
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	80 ppm @ 7% O ₂ —30-day rolling average	23.0 28.73	100.6

	100 ppm @ 7% O ₂ — 4 hr average		
Mercury (Hg)	0.028 mg/dscm @ 7% O ₂ or 85% reduction	0.0168	0.0736
Visible Emissions (VE)	10 %, 6 minute average		
Lead (Pb)	0.2 mg/dscm, corrected to 7% O ₂	0.05	0.022
MWC Acid Gas (HCl)	25 ppm or 95% reduction @ 7% O ₂	46.76	204.8
Hydrogen Fluoride (HF)	3.5 ppmvd @ 7% O ₂	0.718	3.145
Dioxin/Furan (PCDD/F)	13 ng/dscm, corrected to 7% O ₂	3.2 x 10 ⁻⁶	1.4 x 10 ⁻⁵
Ammonia	15 / 30 ppmvd @ 7% O ₂ 50 ppmvd @ 7% O ₂ *		

Note* — For the 12-month calendar period following initial operation only.

Abbreviations

ug/dscm: Micrograms per dry standard cubic meter

mg/dscm: Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter

ng/dscm: Nanograms per dry standard cubic meter

ppm: — Part per million dry volume

Dioxins/ furans: Total tetra through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans

9. ~~Auxiliary Burners: Auxiliary burners shall be fired only with natural gas. The annual capacity factor for natural gas shall be limited to 10% or less. The annual capacity factor for natural gas is the ratio between the heat input to the unit from natural gas during a calendar year and the potential heat input to the unit had it been operated for 8,760 hours during a calendar year at the maximum steady state design heat input capacity. Monthly records shall be maintained of the amount of natural gas used by the auxiliary burners and the equivalent heat input from natural gas. On an annual basis (no later than 30 days after the end of the calendar year), a demonstration must be performed based on the monthly records showing that the capacity factor for natural gas was 10% or less.~~

10. ~~Stack Testing~~

a) ~~Compliance with the emission limits for visible emissions (opacity), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOX), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in specific condition B.8 of this permit shall be demonstrated by continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) as required by specific condition C.13.~~

b) ~~Compliance tests for the other pollutants listed in specific condition C.8 shall be performed annually by using the following reference methods as described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A and/or 40 CFR 61 Appendix B adopted by reference in Chapter 62-204, F.A.C., or any other method as approved by FDEP, in accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Stack tests may also require Method 1, 2, 3/3A/3B and 4 tests as appropriate. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the~~

requirements of 40 CFR 60.58b Compliance and Performance Testing. With the exception of mercury testing, emission determinations based on stack tests shall be the average of three valid test runs pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C. A test protocol shall be submitted for approval to the DEPSD at least 45 days prior to the initial testing.

Method 5⁽¹⁾ — Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources.

Method 9 — Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources.

Method 13A⁽⁴⁾ — Determination of Total Fluoride Emission from Stationary Sources.
or 13B

Method 23⁽²⁾ — Determination of Dioxin/furan Conc. from Stationary Sources.

Method 26⁽³⁾ — Determination of HCl emissions.

or 26A

Method 29^{(3) (4)} — Determination of Metals Emissions from Stationary Sources.

Method CTM-027⁽⁵⁾ — Conditional Test Method for Collection and Analysis of Ammonia.

⁽¹⁾ — Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.58b©(3) EPA Reference Method 5 shall be used for determining compliance with the particulate matter emission limit. The minimum sample volume shall be 1.7 cubic meters. The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sample train shall be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than 160 ± 14 °C. An oxygen or carbon dioxide measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 5 run. Since the limit for MWC Metals (as PM) is identical to the limit for PM₁₀, one annual test may suffice in determining compliance with both limits.

⁽²⁾ — Dioxin/Furan emission limit expressed as the total mass of tetra-through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans. The unit may perform less frequent testing for dioxin/furan emissions, as allowed by 40 CFR 60.38b(b) with prior notice to the Department, if the unit's dioxin/furan emissions do not exceed 7 ng/dscm corrected to 7% O₂ and if the existing two MWC units' dioxin/furans emissions do not exceed 15 ng/dscm each, corrected to 7% O₂.

⁽³⁾ — SO₂, Mercury and HCl stack tests upstream and downstream of the control device(s) shall be conducted to calculate percent control. Demonstration of the SO₂ emission limit shall be used as a surrogate for determining compliance with the SAM emission limit.

⁽⁴⁾ — The mercury emission rate shall be limited to no more than 0.028 mg/dscm at 7% O₂ or an 85% reduction (whichever is less stringent) based upon three valid test runs (annually) pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C. However, the applicant may eliminate one test run per year in the event that the single run yields an inlet Hg concentration above 0.450 mg/dscm at 7% O₂, and the carbon injection system

can be shown to have been operating properly. In the alternative, the applicant may retest within 30 days after receiving test results showing that the inlet Hg concentration was above 0.450 mg/dscm at 7% O₂ in two or more test runs, provided the applicant demonstrates that the carbon injection system was working properly during the test runs.

~~(5) The ammonia slip rate shall be initially established for a 12-month period at 50 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ and based upon quarterly stack test results. Thereafter, the ammonia slip rate shall be established at 30 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ based upon quarterly stack test results. However, if the ammonia CEMS demonstrates that the quarterly ammonia slip average for the calendar quarter preceding the scheduled quarterly test is 15 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ or less, then CEMS data shall substitute for the required quarterly stack test.~~

~~11. Test Procedures: Compliance tests shall meet all applicable requirements (i.e., testing frequency, minimum compliance duration, etc.) of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The Method 9 test shall be conducted during one run of the particulate matter test. The particulate matter test shall be conducted under conditions representative of normal operations and shall be scheduled to coincide with as much of the normal cleaning (sootblowing) cycle as practicable. Initial performance tests for SO₂ and NO_x shall be conducted using CEMS in accordance with the methods and requirements of 40 CFR 60.58b(e)(4), (h)(3) and (i)(3) respectively. Test reports shall include the information required by 40 CFR 60.59b(f).~~

~~12. Stack Testing Facilities: The Permittee shall install stack testing facilities in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C. The owner or operator shall provide ports in the air pollution control equipment outlet duct or stack and shall provide access to the sampling ports.~~

~~13. Continuous Monitoring: Compliance with the emission limits for carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in specific condition C.8 of these conditions shall be demonstrated by continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) operated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.58b. Oxygen (O₂), and opacity shall be monitored by continuous monitoring systems. Monitors for sulfur dioxide and oxygen shall be located both upstream of the dry scrubber and downstream of the baghouse in order to calculate percentage removal efficiency. Continuous monitoring systems shall be installed, calibrated, maintained and operated as required by 40 CFR 60.13 and shall conform to all applicable Performance Specifications in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B. Quality assurance procedures shall conform to all applicable sections of 40 CFR 60, Appendix F. Initial performance evaluations shall be completed within 180 days after initial startup of the unit. Data on continuous monitor equipment specifications, manufacturer, type, calibration and maintenance needs, and proposed locations shall be provided to the DEPSD for review at least 90 days prior to installation.~~

~~14. Continuous Load Monitoring: The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a steam flow meter, measure steam flow in kilograms (or pounds) per hour on a continuous basis, and record the output of the monitor (in accordance with the ASME method described in 40 CFR 60.58b(i)(6)). Steam flow shall be calculated in 4-hour block arithmetic averages. Higher loads are allowed for testing purposes pursuant to 40 CFR 60.53b(b).~~

~~15. Charging Rate Monitoring: The average daily solid waste charging rate shall be determined on a monthly basis and recorded for the MWC Unit 3. The daily charging rate shall be determined each month on an average daily basis for the MWC unit using the facility's truck scale weight data, refuse pit inventory data and MWC operating data for the preceding calendar month. Monthly truck scale weight records of the weight of solid waste received and processed at the unit, and refuse pit inventory data, shall be used to determine the amount of solid waste charged during the preceding calendar month on an average daily basis. The MWC load level measurements or other operating data shall be used to determine the number of operating hours for each day during the preceding calendar month.~~

~~16. Compliance with the PM Control Device Temperature: The MWC unit is required to continuously monitor and record the flue gas temperature at the inlet to the PM control device in accordance with the requirements at 40 CFR 60.58b(i)(7). The PM control device temperature shall be calculated in 4-hour block arithmetic averages. The MWC unit shall be allowed to operate up to 17°C (30°F) above the unit's maximum demonstrated PM control device temperature. The maximum demonstrated PM control device temperature is the highest 4-hour arithmetic measurement of temperature at the inlet to the PM control device recorded for 4 consecutive hours during the most recent dioxin/furan performance test which complied with the limits given above. The PM control device inlet temperature and the steam flow for the unit during the stack test shall be continuously monitored and recorded in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb. Higher temperatures are allowed for testing purposes, as specified at 40 CFR 60.53b(c).~~

~~17. Carbon Injection Rate: The optimal carbon injection rate in kilograms (or pounds) per hour shall be determined during the initial operations preceding and during the initial compliance test. Optimization should be based upon the maximum expected mercury inlet concentrations as well as necessary operating parameters such as the screw feeder speed, hopper volume, hopper refill frequency, or other parameters appropriate to the feed system being employed. During operation of the MWC unit, the carbon injection system shall be provided with a continuous indication of the injection rate and the carbon mass feed rate must equal or exceed the level which was determined as optimal, during the twelve month optimization period. The owner or operator shall estimate the total carbon usage for the unit for each calendar quarter by utilizing the measured carbon mass feed rate (kg/hr or lb/hr) for~~

each hour of operation of the MWC unit based on the continuous indicator for carbon mass feed rate, and the total number of operating hours of operation during the calendar quarter.

~~18. Continuous Monitors: Continuous monitors with recorders shall be installed, calibrated, maintained and operated for the unit subject to review by the DEPSD for the following operational parameters:~~

- ~~_____ Total steam production (mass/hr, pressure and temperature)~~
- ~~_____ Carbon injection system feed rate (kg/hr or lb/hr)~~
- ~~_____ Particulate matter control device inlet temperature~~
- ~~_____ Power generation (MW, total power production from the single turbine generator)~~

~~19. Reports and Records: All measurements, records and other data (test reports, etc.) required to be maintained by this facility shall be retained for at least five (5) years following the date on which such measurements, records and other data are recorded. Such records shall be maintained at the facility and shall include but not be limited to the items listed below. These records shall be made available upon request to the DEPSD for inspection at the facility.~~

~~a) Data collected from monitoring instruments, including continuous monitoring systems, steam flow measurements and PM control device temperatures;~~

~~b) Continuous steam flow records on a 4-hour block average basis;~~

~~c) Records of daily solid waste charging rates and hours of operation derived from monthly truck scale data, refuse pit inventory, and operational records;~~

~~d) Amount of natural gas burned during each month; the equivalent heat input from natural gas for each month, calculated using the heat value for natural gas provided by the natural gas supplier; and the annual records of the natural gas capacity factor for the unit;~~

~~e) Results of all source tests or performance tests; and records of the maximum demonstrated unit load specified by condition C.3.~~

~~f) Amounts of activated carbon used for emissions control;~~

~~g) Calibration logs for all instruments subject to this permit;~~

~~h) Maintenance/repair logs for any work performed which is subject to this permit;~~

~~i) Records showing the names of facility personnel who have been provisionally or fully certified, and who have completed the MWC operator training course, and who have completed reviews of the operating manual, including the dates and documentation of certification/review.~~

~~j) Records demonstrating compliance with the percentage limitations on segregated solid wastes required by specific condition C.24.~~

~~20. Excess Emission Reports:~~

~~a) Quarterly Reports:~~

~~_____ The owner or operator shall submit excess emission reports for any calendar quarter during which there are excess emissions from the unit pursuant to 40 CFR 60.7©. If there are no excess emissions during the calendar quarter, the owner or operator shall submit a report quarterly stating that no excess emissions occurred during the quarterly reporting period. The report shall include the following:~~

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

~~_____ (2) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the furnace boiler system. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known) and the corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted.~~

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

~~_____ (4) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system (CEM/COM) has not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.~~

~~b) Other Excess Emission Reports:~~

~~_____ In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions*, the Permittee shall notify the DEPSD in accordance with Section 62-4.130, F.A.C. The DEPSD shall be notified 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 DEPSD may request a written summary report of the incident. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the DEPSD.

- Malfunction is defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., to mean 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.

21. Continuous Emission Monitoring System Reports: For CEM and other monitoring systems required by this permit, data on monitoring equipment specifications, manufacturer, type, calibration and maintenance needs, and proposed sampling location shall be provided to the DEPSD for review at least 90 days prior to installation.

22. Operating Reports: Before March 1st of each year, the owner or operator shall submit to the DEPSD the Annual Operating Report [DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)], which summarizes operations for the previous calendar year. No later than February 1st of each year, the owner or operator shall submit an annual report for the previous calendar year including the information required by 40 CFR 60.59b(g)(1) through (4), as applicable. In addition, if applicable, the owner or operator shall submit to the DEPSD the information required in 40 CFR 60.59b(h) on a semiannual basis.

23. Sampling Reports: Drawings of testing facilities including sampling port locations as required by Section 62-297.310(8)©, F.A.W., shall be submitted to the DEPSD for review at least 60 days prior to construction of the sampling ports.

24. Segregated Solid Waste Record Keeping: The following records shall be made and kept to demonstrate compliance with the segregated non-MSW percentage limitations of specific condition XV.C.6.f. and XV.C.6.g:

a) Each segregated load of non-MSW materials, that is subject to the percentage weight limitations of specific condition XV.C.6.f. and XV.C.6.g., which is received for processing shall be documented as to waste description and weight. The weight of all waste materials received for processing shall be measured using the facility truck scale and recorded.

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

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

~~d) Subsequent to an initial test burn scheduled to allow Department representatives to observe, while firing 5% (by weight) tires at the combustion unit while operating the unit at capacity that demonstrates via the CEMS that the unit can comply with the emission limits for pollutants monitored by the CEMS while firing 5% (by weight) tires, this quantity limitation shall rise from 3% to 5%. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined on a calendar monthly basis.~~

~~25. Heat Input Reporting Requirements. The owner or operator shall submit to the DEP/SD notification of the date of initial startup as provided by 40 CFR 60.7. Such notification shall include the design heat input capacity of the affected unit, and the annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the unit based on the fuels fired.~~

~~26. Report of Vendor and Equipment Selection. Within 60 days of selection of a primary vendor for this project, a report detailing the design features of the MWC equipment to be installed shall be submitted to the DEP/SD. Such report shall include the nominal and maximum design capacities of the furnace, grates and boiler, and shall detail operating rates such as heat input, steam production, mass throughput and turndown capability.~~

~~27. Operating Requirements~~

~~a) One of the following persons must be on duty at the facility at any time during which the MWC unit is operating: a fully certified chief facility operator or shift supervisor; or a provisionally certified chief facility operator or shift supervisor who is scheduled to take the full certification exam. If this person must leave the facility during his or her operating shift, a provisionally certified control room operator who is on site may fulfill this requirement.~~

~~b) Each chief facility operator and shift supervisor must obtain and maintain a current provisional operator certification and be scheduled for a full certification exam, or receive full certification, with either the ASME or an equivalent state-approved certification program before the date that person assumes responsibility for operation of the facility.~~

~~c) Each chief facility operator, shift supervisor, and control room operator must complete the EPA or state approved MWC operator training course before the date that person assumes responsibility for operation of the facility. The operator training course requirements of 40 CFR 60.54b(d) do not apply to chief facility operators, shift supervisors and control room operators who have obtained full ASME certification on or before the date of State plan approval (November 13, 1997). [40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(iii)(A).] The owner or operator may request that the Department waive the operator training course requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.54b(d) for chief facility operators, shift supervisors and control room operators who have obtained provisional ASME certification on or before the date of State plan approval (November 13, 1997) [40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(iii)(B)].~~

~~d) A site-specific operating manual must be developed and updated on an annual basis [40 CFR 60.54b(e)]. A training program must be established to review the operating manual with each person who has responsibilities affecting the operation of the MWC including chief facility operators, shift supervisors, control room operators, ash handlers, maintenance personnel, and crane/load handlers. Each person must undergo initial training before the day that person assumes responsibilities affecting operation of the facility and annually thereafter pursuant to 40 CFR 60.54b(f). The operating manual must be kept in a readily accessible location for all persons required to undergo training.~~

~~28. The following specific conditions apply to the Silos for Unit 3 listed as Emissions Unit 007.~~

~~a) Lime & Carbon Silos and Ash Handling System:~~

~~Particulate emissions from these emissions units shall be limited as follows:~~

~~(1) In no case shall PM emissions from the lime storage silo exhaust exceed 0.015 gr/dscf during filling operations of the lime storage silo. PM emissions shall be controlled by a baghouse. Visible emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity in accordance with specific condition XV.C.28.c.~~

~~(2) In no case shall particulate matter emissions from the activated carbon storage silo exhaust exceed 0.015 gr/dscf during filling operations of the activated carbon storage silo. Visible emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity in accordance with specific condition XV.C.28.c.~~

~~(3) Visible emissions from the ash conveyor systems, transfer points, buildings, or enclosures of ash conveying systems shall not occur more than 5 percent of the time during the observation period, except during times of maintenance or repair of these systems.~~

~~(4) The potential for dust generation by ash handling activities will be mitigated by quenching the ash prior to loading in ash transport trucks. The ash handling facilities shall be enclosed. Residue from the grates, grate siftings, and ash from the combustor/boiler and fabric filter hoppers during normal operations shall be discharged into the ash quenching system, or otherwise handled in a manner to minimize visible dust. The ash/residue in the ash handling building shall remain sufficiently moist to prevent dust during storage and handling operations.~~

~~b) Fugitive Emissions Compliance: The compliance method for the ash handling facilities shall be EPA Method 22, Visual Determination of Fugitives Emissions From Material Sources.~~

~~(1) The minimum observation time will be three hours, and will include periods when ash is being transferred from the MWC unit to the storage area, and when ash is being loaded for disposal.~~

~~(2) Compliance testing shall be conducted within 180 days of completion of construction and initial operation and annually thereafter.~~

~~c) Carbon and Lime Storage Silos PM Compliance Requirements:~~

~~The PM compliance test requirements are waived for the lime and carbon storage silos and an alternate standard of 5 percent opacity shall apply. Compliance testing for the lime and carbon silos shall be conducted within 180 days of completion of construction and initial operation and annually thereafter. The visible emission tests shall be performed for each silo during filling operations using EPA Method 9. A visible emission reading greater than 5 percent opacity does not create a presumption that the emission limit (in gr/dscf) is being violated, but may require the owner or operator to perform a particulate stack test. Permanent stack testing facilities are not required for the lime and carbon silos. The owner or operator may install temporary stack sampling facilities to conduct such a test, if required.~~

~~29. Emissions Units 006 and 007: These emissions units are allowed to operate continuously (8760 hours/year).~~

~~30. Odor Control for Emissions Units 006 and 007: No objectionable odors are allowed from this facility. The truck access doors to the unit shall remain closed except during normal working shifts when MSW is being received at the storage pit area. To minimize odors at the unit, a negative pressure shall be maintained on the tipping floor and air from within the building will be used as combustion air.~~

~~31. Startup/Shutdown/Malfuctions for Emissions Units 006 and 007~~

~~a) In order to minimize excess emissions during startup / shutdown / malfunction these emissions units shall adhere to best operational practices to minimize emissions.~~

~~b) The duration of excess emissions from the lime silo or the carbon silo shall be minimized but in no case exceed 2 hours per occurrence~~

~~32. Excess emissions for Emissions Units 006 and 007 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.~~

~~33. Within 90 days prior to completion of construction of the unit, the owner or operator shall submit to the DEPSD an operational procedures manual that identifies and describes best operational practices that will be used during startup, shutdown, and malfunctions.~~

~~34. Facility Fugitive (Unconfined) Emissions: Fugitive emissions at this facility shall be adequately controlled at all times. All roads shall be adequately paved, and vacuum swept if appropriate, to minimize accumulations of ash and dust. Speed limit signs shall be posted. Unprocessed refuse storage areas which must be open for operational purposes (e.g., tipping floor or the refuse bunker while trucks are entering and leaving) shall be under negative air pressure.~~

~~35. Test Notification: The Permittee shall notify the DEPSD in writing at least 30 days (for the initial test) and 15 days (for the annual tests) prior to each scheduled compliance test to allow witnessing. The notification shall include the compliance test date, place of such test, the expected test time, the facility contact person for the test, and the person or company conducting the test. The 30 or 15 day notification requirement may be waived at the discretion of the DEPSD. Likewise, if circumstances prevent testing during the test window specified for the emissions unit, the owner or operator may request an alternate test date before the expiration of this window.~~

~~36. Special Compliance Tests: When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as substantiated complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in Rule 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296 and 62-297, F.A.C. or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the facility to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions units and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the DEPSD.~~

~~37. Operating Rate During Testing: Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit in operation at permitted capacity. Permitted capacity 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 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. See also specific conditions XV.C.28.b. and XV.C.28.c. of these Conditions for limitations related to unit load for the MWC unit. Higher loads are allowed for testing purposes as specified at 40 CFR 60.53b(b) and condition XV.C.3 of these Conditions.~~

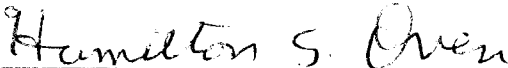
~~38. Emission Compliance Stack Test Reports for Emission Units 006 and 007:~~

~~a) A test report indicating the results of the required compliance tests shall be filed with the DEPSD as soon as practical, but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run is completed.~~

~~b) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the tested emissions 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), F.A.C.~~

Any party to 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, P.E.
Administrator
Siting Coordination Office

Attach:

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


Clerk

11-27-06
Date

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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

David Dee, Esquire
Landers & Parsons
Post Office Box 271
Tallahassee, FL 32302

Jim Yaeger
Office of the County Attorney
Post Office Box 398
Fort Myers, FL 32902

James V. Antista, Esquire
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
6230 South Meridian Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600

Craig Varn, Esquire
Department of Community Affairs
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100

Mary Ann Helton, Esquire
Florida Public Service Commission
Gerald Gunter Building
2450 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Jim Golden
S. F. Water Management District
Post Office Box 24680
West Palm Beach, FL 33416

Sheauehing Yu, Esquire
Department of Transportation
Haydon Burns Building
605 Suwannee Street
Mail Station 58
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0450

Becky Macionski
Covanta Energy
350 N. Falkenburg Rd
Tampa, FL 33619

Scott A. Goorland, Esquire
Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Blvd.
Mail Station 35
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000

Jody Howard
Covanta Energy
10500 Buckingham Rd.
Fort Myers, Florida 33905

Appendix 1



Jeb Bush
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Colleen M. Castille
Secretary

Permittee:

Lee County Department of Solid Waste
1500 Monroe Street
Fort Myers, Florida 33901

FINAL Permit No. 0710119-004-AV**Facility ID No.** 0710119**SIC No(s):** 49, 4953**Project:** Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

This permit is being issued for the purpose of renewing the Title V Air Operation Permit for the Lee County Resource Recovery Facility. This facility is located at 10500 Buckingham Road, Ft. Myers, Lee County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 424.21 km East and 2945.70 km North; Latitude: 26° 37' 54" North and Longitude: 81° 45' 41" West.

This Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210 and 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to 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 U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities

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

APPENDIX TV-5, TITLE V CONDITIONS version dated 03/28/05

APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES version dated 10/07/96

TABLE 297.310-1, CALIBRATION SCHEDULE version dated 10/07/96

FIGURE 1 - SUMMARY REPORT-GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSION AND
MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REPORT version dated 07/96

APPENDIX BW, BIOMEDICAL WASTE DEFINITIONS

Effective Date: April 4, 2006**Renewal Application Due Date:** October 5, 2010**Expiration Date:** April 3, 2011

Michael G. Cooke, Director
Division of Air Resource
Management

MGC/aal/tbc

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

FINAL Permit No. **0710119-004-AV**

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Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

The Lee County Resource Recovery Facility began operation in August 1994. The facility has a capacity of 660 tons day per unit for a total of 1,320 tons per day of solid waste fuel with a nominal HHV of 5,000 Btu/lb. This is equal to a maximum heat input of 275 MM Btu hour per unit, for a total heat input not to exceed 550 MMBtu/hr. The facility converts solid waste into saleable energy. It produces up to 40 MW of electricity daily. The facility is self-sufficient and operates on a small portion of the power it generates. The remaining electricity is sold to an electric utility market. The facility is owned by Lee County, and was designed and built, and is currently operated by Covanta Lee, Inc.

The facility's mass burn combustion system incorporates the technology of German-based Martin GmbH. Waste is combusted at furnace temperatures exceeding 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit, and reduced to an inert ash residue. The air pollution control equipment at the facility consists of dry flue gas scrubbers, fabric filter baghouses, and mercury and nitrogen oxides abatement systems.

Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

Based on the Title V permit renewal application received on April 28, 2005, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Municipal Waste Combustion Unit No. 1
-002	Municipal Waste Combustion Unit No. 2
-003	Lime Silo
-004	Ash Handling System

Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities

-005 Cooling Towers

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

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

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:

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

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Appendix A-1: Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers

Appendix H-1: Permit History

Statement of Basis

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:

Application for a Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal received on April 28, 2005.

Request for additional information letter sent to the Applicant on May 10, 2005.
Response from the Applicant received on August 9, 2005.
Request for additional information letter sent to the Applicant on August 26, 2005.
Response from the Applicant received on November 14, 2005.
DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit clerked on December 13, 2005.
PROPOSED Title V Air Operation Permit posted for EPA review on February 7, 2006.

Documents on file with USEPA:

The Responsible Official has certified that the Risk Management Plan was submitted to the RMP Reporting Center.

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. APPENDIX TV-5, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is a part of this permit.
{Permitting note: APPENDIX TV-5, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is distributed to the permittee only.
Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided a copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.}
2. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall 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.; and, PSD-FL-151]
3. 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.]
4. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA).
 - a. As required by Section 112(r)(7)(B)(iii) of the CAA and 40 CFR 68, the owner or operator shall submit an updated Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center.
 - b. As required under Section 252.941(1)(c), F.S., the owner or operator shall report to the appropriate representative of the Department of Community Affairs (DCA), as established by department rule, within one working day of discovery of an accidental release of a regulated substance from the stationary source, if the owner or operator is required to report the release to the United States Environmental Protection Agency under Section 112(r)(6) of the CAA.
 - c. The owner or operator shall submit the required annual registration fee to the DCA on or before April 1, in accordance with Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S., and Rule 9G-21, F.A.C.

Lee County Department of Solid Waste
Lee County Resource Recovery Facility

FINAL Permit No. **0710119-004-AV**
Facility ID No. 0710119

Any required written reports, notifications, certifications, and data required to be sent to the DCA, should be sent to:

Department of Community Affairs
Division of Emergency Management
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100
Telephone: 850-413-9921, Fax: 850-488-1739

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

Any required reports to be sent to the National Response Center, should be sent to:

National Response Center
EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
USEPA (5305 W)
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460
Telephone: 1-800-424-8802

Send the required annual registration fee using approved forms made payable to:

Cashier
Department of Community Affairs
State Emergency Response Commission
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2149

[Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S.; and, Rule 9G-21, 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. 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.]

7. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.

“Nothing was deemed necessary and ordered at this time.”

[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.; and initial Title V permit application received June 17, 1996.]

8. Emissions of Unconfined Particulate Matter. Pursuant to Rules 62-296.320(4)(c)1., 3., & 4., F.A.C., reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include the following requirements (see Condition 57. of APPENDIX TV-5, TITLE V CONDITIONS):

- a. All roads shall be adequately paved and vacuum swept if appropriate, to keep free from visible dust;
Speed limit signs shall be posted;
- b. Residue from the grates, grate siftings, and ash from the combustor boiler and fabric filter hoppers during normal operations shall be discharged into the ash quenching system as to minimize visible dust; and,
- c. The ash residue in the ash handling building shall remain sufficiently moist to prevent dust during storage and handling operations.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; and PSD-F1.-151]

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. 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-5, TITLE V CONDITIONS)}

11. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit to the Department's South District office.

Department of Environmental Protection
South District
2295 Victoria Avenue, Suite 364
Fort Myers, Florida 33901-3381
Telephone: 941 332-6975
Fax: 941 332-6969

12. Any reports, data, notifications, certifications, and requests 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

13. 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 62-213, 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.]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

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

The two Municipal Waste Combustor (MWC) emissions units are identical in configuration, and each has a nameplate rating of 275 MMBtu/hr. Distal Termica manufactured both units. The serial numbers are A2900 and A2901. Emissions are controlled by a dry scrubber, fabric filter baghouse, and mercury and nitrogen oxides (SNCR) abatement systems. Using lime slurry, the scrubber neutralizes any acid-forming gases, such as sulfur oxides and hydrogen chloride. The baghouse captures the particulate matter. Captured dry ash particles fall into hoppers and are transported by an enclosed conveyor system to the bottom ash discharger where they are wetted to prevent dust, and mixed with the bottom ash. Activated carbon is injected into the flue gases prior to the baghouse to control mercury emissions. Stack height is 275 feet. The emissions units' initial startup date was in August of 1994. The facility owns and operates continuous emissions monitors (CEMS) for the following pollutants: carbon monoxide, oxygen, nitrogen oxides, opacity, and sulfur dioxide. Any exceedances are reported on a quarterly basis to FDEP.

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Applicability

Via earlier permitting action, the Department revised the facility's PSD permit to incorporate the 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cb limits for Units 1 and 2. Because emissions limits for the following pollutants were taken directly from Subpart Cb, CAM is not applicable for the control devices for these pollutants: visible emissions (VE) and cadmium (Cd).

The Title V air operation permit limits sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions under both Subpart Cb and PSD-FL-151B. However, because the facility does not use a control device to achieve compliance with the emission limitation for carbon monoxide, the CAM rule does not apply to that pollutant. For sulfur dioxide, the Subpart Cb requirements are more restrictive than the PSD permit requirements, and thus the facility is exempt from CAM requirements for sulfur dioxide.

The Title V air operation permit also limits volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and ammonia (NH₃) emissions under PSD-FL-151B. However, since the facility does not use a control device to achieve compliance with the emission limitations for these pollutants, the CAM rule does not apply.

The Title V permit limits dioxin furan (PCDD/PCDF) emissions under Subpart Cb and PSD-FL-151B. The PSD permit contains emission limits for fluoride (F), beryllium (Be), and sulfuric acid mist (SAM) for the units. The Applicant provided justification that demonstrated that the uncontrolled potential to emit (PTE) dioxin furan is less than ten tons per year, the PTE for fluoride is less than ten tons per year, the PTE for beryllium is also less than ten tons per year, and the PTE for sulfuric acid mist is less than 100 tons per year. Thus, CAM does not apply to the control devices for these pollutants.

The Title V permit limits mercury (Hg) emissions under Rule 62-496.416, F.A.C., and PSD-FL-151B, and arsenic (As) emissions under PSD-FL-151B. However, because the pre-control emission estimates are below the ten ton threshold, the CAM rule does not apply in these cases.

The Applicant demonstrated that the particulate matter (PM) limit in the PSD permit (0.010 grains dscf) is equivalent to the federal limit for PM in 40 CFR 60.52b (Subpart Eb) (24 mg dscm). This Subpart Eb

limit is more stringent than the corresponding Subpart Cb limit (27 mg/dscm). The PSD permit includes two additional limits for PM (5.34 lb/hr and 21.3 ton/yr) that were also based on the Subpart Eb limit. Although the facility is not regulated under Subpart Eb, it must meet the same PM limitation as a Subpart Eb facility. The Applicant also noted that the hydrogen chloride (HCl) limit in the PSD permit (25 parts per million by volume) is identical to the federal HCl limit in 40 CFR 60.52b (Subpart Eb). Thus, the facility is required to comply with a limitation that is equal to the Eb standard for HCl. Therefore, since the Subpart Eb limitations and associated monitoring were presumed to be adequate when they were promulgated in 1995, it is the Department's position that PM and HCl are exempt from CAM pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2(b)(1) that states:

(b) Exemptions (1) Exempt emissions units or standards The requirements of this part shall not apply to any of the following emissions limitations or standards:
(i) Emission limitations or standards proposed by the Administrator after November 15, 1990 pursuant to section 111 or 112 of the Act.

The Applicant demonstrated that the PSD permit limits for lead (Pb) are less stringent than the corresponding limits based on Subpart Cb. Thus, the facility is exempt from CAM for this pollutant. (Note that the required Subpart Cb emission limit for lead (0.44 mg/dscm) was added to the language of Specific Condition **A.26.**)

Since the Applicant has indicated that the existing continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) will be used to demonstrate compliance with the nitrogen oxides (NO_x) permit limits, the facility is exempt from CAM for this pollutant.

{Permitting note(s): These emissions units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors That Are Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)(Permit No. PSD-FI-151); Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination. Also please note that some requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, are contained in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb.}

The following specific conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

General

A.1. Definitions. For the purposes of Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., the definitions contained in the various provisions of 40 CFR 60, shall apply except that the term "Administrator" when used in 40 CFR 60, shall mean the Secretary or the Secretary's designee.
[40 CFR 60.2; and, Rule 62-204.800(7)(a), F.A.C.]

A.2. Circumvention. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere.
[40 CFR 60.12]

A.3. The combustor boilers shall have a metal nameplate affixed in a conspicuous place on the shell showing the manufacturer, model number, type of waste, and rated capacity.

[PSD-FL-151]

A.4. Combustion efficiency shall be calculated by: $\%CE = (1 - (CO + CO_2)) \times 100$, and shall be at least 99.5% for an 8 hour average.

[PSD-FL-151]

A.5. A malfunction means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, any other preventable upset condition, or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions.

[PSD-FL-151]

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.6. Capacity

(a) Each of the MWC's have a design rated capacity of 660 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) per day, and 275 MMBtu heat input per hour, and 186,200 lbs/hour of steam based on a heating value of 5,000 Btu/lb of MSW.

(b) The procedures specified in paragraph (1), below, shall be used for calculating municipal waste combustor unit capacity as defined under 40 CFR 60.51b.

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

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

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

[40 CFR 60.51b and 40 CFR 60.58b(j); Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and PSD-FL-151]

A.7. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **A.62.**

[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

A.8. Maximum Demonstrated Municipal Waste Combustor Unit Load. Maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load (as determined in Specific Condition **A.6.**) means the highest 4-hour arithmetic average municipal waste combustor unit load achieved during four consecutive hours during the most recent dioxin/furan performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable limit for municipal waste combustor organics specified in Specific Condition **A.32.**

[40 CFR 60.34b(b) and 40 CFR 60.51b]

A.9. Maximum Demonstrated Particulate Matter Control Device Temperature. Maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature means the highest 4-hour arithmetic average flue gas temperature measured at the particulate matter control device inlet during four consecutive hours during the most recent dioxin/furan performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable limit for municipal waste combustor organics specified in Specific Condition **A.32.**

[40 CFR 60.34b(b) and 40 CFR 60.51b]

A.10. Methods of Operation.

A.10.1. Allowable Fuels. The only fuels allowed to be burned in the MWC units are solid wastes allowed by this permit, and natural gas and propane as auxiliary fuels. Other wastes shall not be burned without written prior approval from the Department. Lee County shall minimize emissions of mercury through a battery collection program. Chromium compounds shall not be used as an additive in the cooling tower water.

The primary fuel for the facility is municipal solid waste (MSW), including the items and materials that fit within the definition of MSW contained in either 40 CFR 60.51b or Section 403.706(5), Florida Statutes (1995).

Subject to the limitations contained in this permit, the authorized fuels for the facility also include the other solid wastes that are not MSW which are described below. However, the facility shall not burn:

- (a) those materials that are prohibited by state or federal law;
- (b) those materials that are prohibited by this permit;
- (c) lead acid batteries;
- (d) hazardous waste;
- (e) nuclear waste;
- (f) radioactive waste;
- (g) sewage sludge;
- (h) explosives;
- (i) beryllium-containing waste, as defined in 40 CFR 61, Subpart C.

Further, the facility shall not knowingly burn:

- (j) nickel-cadmium batteries pursuant to Section 403.7192(3);
- (k) mercury containing devices and lamps pursuant to Sections 403.7186(2) & (3);
- (l) untreated biomedical waste from biomedical waste generators regulated pursuant to Chapter 64F-16, F.A.C., and from other similar generators (or sources);
- (m) segregated loads of biological waste.

{Permitting Note: See the attached Appendix BW, Biomedical Waste Definitions, for definitions of what constitutes biomedical waste.}

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

- (a) well mixed with MSW in the refuse pit; or
- (b) alternately charged with MSW in the hopper.

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

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

- (a) comply with good combustion operating practices in accordance with 40 CFR 60.53b;
- (b) install, operate and maintain continuous emissions monitors (CEMS) for oxygen, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and temperature in accordance with 40 CFR 60.58b; and
- (c) record and maintain the CEMS data in accordance with 40 CFR 60.59b.

These steps shall be used to ensure and verify continuous compliance with the emissions limitations in this permit.

Natural gas or propane may be used as fuel during warm-up, startup, shutdown, and malfunction periods, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices.

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

- (a) Confidential, proprietary or special documents (including but not limited to business records, lottery tickets, event tickets, coupons and microfilm);
- (b) Contraband which is being destroyed at the request of appropriately authorized local, state or federal governmental agencies, provided that such material is not an explosive, a propellant, a hazardous waste, or otherwise prohibited at the facility. For the purposes of this section, contraband includes but is not limited to drugs, narcotics, fruits, vegetables, plants, counterfeit money, and counterfeit consumer goods;
- (c) Wood pallets, clean wood, and land clearing debris;
- (d) Packaging materials and containers;
- (e) Clothing, natural and synthetic fibers, fabric remnants, and similar debris, including but not limited to aprons and gloves; or
- (f) Rugs, carpets, and floor coverings, but not asbestos-containing materials or polyethylene or polyurethane vinyl floor coverings.
- (g) The predominantly combustible fraction of sorted construction and demolition debris. Sorting of mixed construction and demolition debris at the facility shall occur on the tipping floor or at another location approved by the Department.

Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, waste tires may be used as fuel at the facility. The total quantity of waste tires received as segregated loads and burned at the facility shall not exceed 3%, by weight, of the facility's total fuel, except as provided in the following sentence. Subsequent to an initial test burn scheduled to allow Department representatives to observe, while firing 5% (by weight) tires at each of the combustion units while operating each unit at capacity that demonstrates via the CEMS that each unit can comply with the emission limits for pollutants monitored by the CEMS while firing 5% (by weight) tires, this quantity limitation shall rise from 3% to 5%. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined on a calendar monthly basis.

Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, the following other solid waste materials may be used as fuel at the facility (i.e. the following are authorized fuels that are non-MSW material). The total quantity of the following non-MSW material received as segregated loads and burned at the facility shall not exceed 5%, by weight, of the facility's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined on a calendar monthly basis.

- (a) Unsorted mixtures of construction and demolition debris, or that fraction of sorted construction and demolition debris that is predominantly non-combustible. Non-combustible construction and demolition debris shall include concrete, metals, gypsum products, plaster, rock, brick, and masonry.
- (b) Oil spill debris from aquatic, coastal, estuarine or river environments. Such items or materials include but are not limited to rags, wipes, and absorbents.

- (c) Items suitable for human, plant or domesticated animal use, consumption or application where the item's shelf-life has expired or the generator wishes to remove the items from the market. Such items or materials include but are not limited to off-specification or expired consumer products, pharmaceuticals, medications, health and personal care products, cosmetics, foodstuffs, nutritional supplements, returned goods, and controlled substances.
- (d) Consumer-packaged products intended for human or domesticated animal use or application but not consumption. Such items or materials include but are not limited to carpet cleaners, household or bathroom cleaners, polishes, waxes and detergents.
- (e) Waste materials that:
 - (i) are generated in the manufacture of items in categories (c) or (d), above and are functionally or commercially useless (expired, rejected or spent); or
 - (ii) are not yet formed or packaged for commercial distribution. Such items or materials must be substantially similar to other items or materials routinely found in MSW.
- (f) Waste materials that contain oil from:
 - (i) the routine cleanup of industrial or commercial establishments and machinery; or
 - (ii) spills of virgin or used petroleum products. Such items or materials include but are not limited to rags, wipes, and absorbents.
- (g) Used oil and used oil filters. Used oil containing a PCB concentration equal or greater than 50 ppm shall not be burned, pursuant to the limitations of 40 CFR 761.20(e).

{Permitting Note: Waste materials specifically authorized in paragraphs (a) – (g), above, do not require Department approval.}

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

The following records shall be made and kept to demonstrate compliance with the segregated non-MSW percentage limitations of this condition:

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

Each day the total weight of segregated tires received shall be computed, and the daily total shall be added to the sum of the daily totals from the previous days in the current calendar month. At the end of each calendar month, the resultant monthly total weight of tires shall be divided by the total weight of all waste materials received in the same calendar month, and the resultant number shall be multiplied by 100 to express the ratio in percentage terms. The percentage computed shall be compared to the 3% or 5% limitation, whichever is applicable.

Each day the total weight of segregated non-MSW materials received that are subject to the 5% restriction shall be computed, and the daily total shall be added to the sum of the daily totals from the previous days in the current calendar month. At the end of each calendar month, the resultant monthly total weight of segregated non-MSW materials shall be divided by the total weight of all waste materials received in the same calendar month, and the resultant number shall be multiplied by 100 to express the ratio in percentage terms. The percentage computed shall be compared to the 5% limitation.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-213.410 & 62-213.440, F.A.C.; PSD-FL-151; and, request of the applicant]

A.10.2. Auxiliary Fuel Burners. These devices shall be used at startup during the introduction of MSW fuel until design furnace gas temperature is achieved. They shall be fueled only with natural gas or propane. If the annual capacity value for natural gas is greater than 10%, as determined by 40 CFR 60.43b(d), the facility shall be subject to 40 CFR 60.44b, Standards for Nitrogen Oxides. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-4.160(2), and 62-210.200, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.40b(d); and, PSD-FL-151]

A.10.3. Start-up and Shutdown Procedures. During start-up and shut-down, the auxiliary burners shall be fired as needed to ensure proper combustion of wastes consistent with good operating practices as specified in 40 CFR 60.53b. [PSD-FL-151A]

A.11. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours year. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-151]

Operating Practices and Requirements

A.12. No owner or operator of an affected facility shall cause such facility to operate at a load level greater than 110 percent of the maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load as defined in Specific Condition **A.6.**, except as specified below. The averaging time is specified in Specific Condition **A.14.**

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

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

[40 CFR 60.34b(b) and 40 CFR 60.53b(b)]

A.13. No owner or operator of an affected facility shall cause such facility to operate at a temperature, measured at the particulate matter control device inlet, exceeding 17°C above the maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature as defined in Specific Condition **A.9.**, except as specified below. The averaging time is specified in Specific Condition **A.14.** These requirements apply to each particulate matter control device utilized at the affected facility.

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

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

[40 CFR 60.34b(b) and 40 CFR 60.53b(c)]

A.14. Operating Requirements. The procedures specified in paragraphs (1) through (12) shall be used for determining compliance with the operating requirements under 40 CFR 60.53b.

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

- (2) For affected mass burn rotary water wall municipal waste combustors and refuse-derived fuel stokers, compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limits in 40 CFR 60.53b(a) shall be determined using a 24-hour daily arithmetic average.
- (3) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system for measuring carbon monoxide at the combustor outlet and record the output of the system and shall follow the procedures and methods specified in paragraphs(i) through(iii)
- (i) The continuous emission monitoring system shall be operated according to Performance Specification 4A in appendix B of 40 CFR 60.
 - (ii) During each relative accuracy test run of the continuous emission monitoring system required by Performance Specification 4A in appendix B of 40 CFR 60, carbon monoxide and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and the test methods specified in paragraphs (A) and(B).
 - (A) For carbon monoxide, EPA Reference Method 10, 10A, or 10B shall be used
 - (B) For oxygen (or carbon dioxide), EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, as applicable shall be used
 - (iii) The span value of the continuous emission monitoring system shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential carbon monoxide emissions of the municipal waste combustor unit.
- (4) The 4-hour block and 24-hour daily arithmetic averages specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be calculated from 1-hour arithmetic averages expressed in parts per million by volume corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis). The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points generated by the continuous emission monitoring system. At least two data points shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.
- (5) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).
- (6) The procedures specified in paragraphs (i) through (v) shall be used to determine compliance with load level requirements under 40 CFR 60.53b(b).
- (i) The owner or operator of an affected facility with steam generation capability shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a steam flow meter or a feed water flow meter; measure steam (or feed water) flow in kilograms per hour (or pounds per hour) on a continuous basis; and record the output of the monitor. Steam (or feed water) flow shall be calculated in 4-hour block arithmetic averages.
 - (ii) The method included in the "American Society of Mechanical Engineers Power Test Codes: Test Code for Steam Generating Units, Power Test Code 4.1-1964 (R1991)" section 4 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used for calculating the steam (or feed water) flow required under paragraph (6)(i). The recommendations in "American Society of Mechanical Engineers Interim Supplement 19.5 on Instruments and Apparatus: Application, Part II of Fluid Meters, 6th edition (1971)," chapter 4 (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be followed for design, construction, installation, calibration, and use of nozzles and orifices except as specified in (iii).
 - (iii) Measurement devices such as flow nozzles and orifices are not required to be recalibrated after they are installed.
 - (iv) All signal conversion elements associated with steam (or feed water flow) measurements must be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions before each dioxin furan performance test, and at least once per year.
- (7) To determine compliance with the maximum particulate matter control device temperature requirements under 40 CFR 60.53b(c), the owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate,

maintain, and operate a device for measuring on a continuous basis the temperature of the flue gas stream at the inlet to each particulate matter control device utilized by the affected facility. Temperature shall be calculated in 4-hour block arithmetic averages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(12) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests for the carbon monoxide continuous emission monitoring system shall be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in appendix F of 40 CFR 60.

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

A.15. Operating procedures. The owner or operator shall maintain a manual that identifies and describes best operational practices that will be used during periods of startup, shut down and malfunction at this facility.

[PSD-FL-151B]

Operator Training and Certification

A.16. Standards for municipal waste combustor operator training and certification.

(a) No later than the date 6 months after the date of startup of an affected facility or 12 months after State plan approval [40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(ii)], whichever is later, each chief facility operator and shift supervisor shall obtain and maintain a current provisional operator certification from either the American Society of Mechanical Engineers [QRO-1-1994 (incorporated by reference - see 40 CFR 60.17 of Subpart A)], or a State certification program.

(b) No later than the date 6 months after the date of startup of an affected facility or 12 months after State plan approval [40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(ii)], whichever is later, each chief facility operator and shift supervisor shall have completed full certification or shall have scheduled a full certification exam with either the American Society of Mechanical Engineers [QRO-1-1994 (incorporated by reference - see 40 CFR 60.17 of Subpart A)] or a State certification program.

(c) No owner or operator of an affected facility shall allow the facility to be operated at any time unless one of the following persons is on duty and at the affected facility: A fully certified chief facility operator, a provisionally certified chief facility operator who is scheduled to take the full certification exam according to the schedule specified in paragraph (b), a fully certified shift supervisor, a provisionally certified shift supervisor who is scheduled to take the full certification exam according to the schedule specified in paragraph (b).

(1) The requirement specified in paragraph (c) shall take effect 6 months after the date of startup of the affected facility or 12 months after State plan approval [40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(ii)], whichever is later.

(2) If one of the persons listed in paragraph (c) must leave the affected facility during their operating shift, a provisionally certified control room operator who is onsite at the affected facility may fulfill the requirement in paragraph (c).

(d) All chief facility operators, shift supervisors, and control room operators at affected facilities must complete the EPA or State municipal waste combustor operator training course no later than the date 6 months after the date of startup of the affected facility, or by 12 months after State plan approval [40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(iii)], whichever is later.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall develop and update on a yearly basis a site-specific operating manual that shall, at a minimum, address the elements of municipal waste combustor unit operation specified in paragraph (e)(1) through (e)(11).

(1) A summary of the applicable standards;

(2) A description of basic combustion theory applicable to a municipal waste combustor unit;

(3) Procedures for receiving, handling, and feeding municipal solid waste;

(4) Municipal waste combustor unit startup, shutdown, and malfunction procedures;

(5) Procedures for maintaining proper combustion air supply levels;

(6) Procedures for operating the municipal waste combustor unit within the standards established;

(7) Procedures for responding to periodic upset or off-specification conditions;

(8) Procedures for minimizing particulate matter carryover;

(9) Procedures for handling ash;

(10) Procedures for monitoring municipal waste combustor unit emissions; and

(11) Reporting and recordkeeping procedures.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall establish a training program to review the operating manual according to the schedule specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) with each person who has responsibilities affecting the operation of an affected facility including, but not limited to, chief facility operators, shift supervisors, control room operators, ash handlers, maintenance personnel, and crane load handlers.

(1) Each person specified in paragraph (f) shall undergo initial training no later than the date specified in paragraph (f)(1)(i), (f)(1)(ii), or (f)(1)(iii), whichever is later.

(i) The date 6 months after the date of startup of the affected facility;

(ii) The date prior to the day the person assumes responsibilities affecting municipal waste combustor unit operation; or

(iii) 12 months after State plan approval [40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(iii)].

(2) Annually, following the initial review required by paragraph (f)(1).

(g) The operating manual required by paragraph (c) shall be kept in a readily accessible location for all persons required to undergo training under paragraph (f). The operating manual and records of training shall be available for inspection by the EPA or its delegated enforcement agency upon request.

(3) A list of all certified personnel shall be submitted to the South District Office. The Permittee Operator shall inform the District office of any planned training sessions so that Department staff may attend any such training sessions related to operation and maintenance of air pollution control devices.

[40 CFR 60.35b, 40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(ii) & (iii), and 40 CFR 60.54b; and, PSD-FL-151]

A.17. The requirement specified in 40 CFR 60.54b(d) does not apply to chief operators, shift supervisors, and control room operators who have obtained full certification from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on or before the date of State plan approval.

[40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(iii)(A)]

A.18. The owner or operator of a designated facility may request that the EPA Administrator waive the requirement specified in 40 CFR 60.54b(d) for chief operators, shift supervisors, and control room operators who have obtained provisional certification from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on or before the date of State plan approval.

[40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(iii)(B)]

A.19. The initial training requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.54b(f)(1) shall be completed no later than the date specified in (1), (2), or (3), whichever is later.

(1) The date six (6) months after the date of startup of the affected facility;

(2) Twelve (12) months after State plan approval; or

(3) The date prior to the day when the person assumes responsibilities affecting municipal waste combustor unit operation.

[40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(iii)(C)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note: 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 Specific Conditions A.21.-A.37, are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

A.20. 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 for the pollutants CO, VOC, F, NH₃, SO₂, NO_x, Pb, Be, Hg, dioxins and furans, and visible emissions. The Department shall allow the permittee reasonable time to conform to the new or additional conditions, and on application of the permittee, the Department may grant additional time.

[PSD-FL-151]

Particulate Matter

A.21. The emission limit for PM PM₁₀ contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 0.010 grains dry standard cubic foot, 5.34 lbs/hr per unit, and 21.3 tons/year per unit, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

[PSD-FL-151]

Visible Emissions

A.22. The emission limit for opacity exhibited by the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 10 percent (6-minute average).

[40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(iii)]

Cadmium

A.23. The emission limit for cadmium contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 0.040 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

[40 CFR 60.33b(a)(2)(i)]

Mercury

A.24. The emission limit for mercury contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 0.070 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter or 15 percent of the potential mercury emission concentration (85-percent reduction by weight), corrected to 7 percent oxygen, whichever is less stringent.

[40 CFR 60.33b(a)(3); and, Rule 62-296.416(3)(a)1., F.A.C.]

A.25. Flue gas emissions from each unit shall not exceed 0.000138 lb MMBtu, 0.0379 lbs hour per unit, and 0.166 tons year per unit.

[PSD-FL-151]

Lead

A.26. In no case shall lead emissions exceed 0.44 mg dscm, corrected to 7% O₂, 0.00060 lbs MMBtu, 0.165 lbs hour per unit, and 0.66 tons year per unit.

[40 CFR 60.33b(a)(4); and PSD-FL-151]

Fluoride

A.27. Flue gas emissions from each unit shall not exceed 5.0 parts per million, by volume, corrected to 7 percent oxygen. In no case shall emissions exceed 0.0035 lb MMBtu, 0.96 lbs hour per unit, and 3.8 tons year per unit.

[PSD-FL-151]

Beryllium

A.28. Flue gas emissions from each unit shall not exceed 1.35×10^{-7} lb MMBtu heat input, 3.70×10^{-5} lbs hour per unit, and 1.47×10^{-4} tons year per unit.

[PSD-FL-151]

Volatile Organic Compounds

A.29. Flue gas emissions from each unit shall not exceed 37 parts per million, by volume, corrected to 7 percent oxygen. In no case shall emissions exceed 0.021lb MMBtu, 5.80 lbs hour per unit, and 23 tons year per unit.
[PSD-FL-151]

Sulfur Dioxide

A.30. The emission limit for sulfur dioxide contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 29 parts per million, by volume, or 20 percent of the potential sulfur dioxide emission concentration (80-percent reduction by weight or volume), corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis), whichever is less stringent. Compliance with this emission limit is based on a 24-hour daily geometric mean.
[40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(i); and PSD-FL-151]

Hydrogen Chloride

A.31. The emission limit for hydrogen chloride contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 25 parts per million, by volume, or 5 percent of the potential hydrogen chloride emission concentration (95-percent reduction by weight or volume), corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis), whichever is less stringent.
[40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(ii); and PSD-FL-151]

Dioxins/Furans

A.32. The emission limit for dioxins furans contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere that do not employ an electrostatic precipitator-based emission control system is 30 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen. In no case shall emissions exceed 2.54×10^{-8} lbs MMBtu heat input, 7.0×10^{-6} lbs hour per unit, and 2.80×10^{-5} tons year per unit.
[40 CFR 60.33b(c)(1)(ii); and PSD-FL-151]

Nitrogen Oxides

A.33. The emission limit for nitrogen oxides contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 180 parts per million, by volume, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, dry basis. Compliance with this emission limit is based on a 24 hour daily block average (midnight to midnight). In no case shall NO_x emissions exceed 0.290 lb MMBtu, 80 lbs hour per unit, and 320 tons year per unit.
[40 CFR 60.33b(d); and PSD-FL-151]

Carbon Monoxide

A.34. The emission limit for carbon monoxide contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 100 parts per million, by volume, measured at the combustor outlet in conjunction with a measurement of oxygen concentration, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, dry basis. Calculated as an arithmetic average. Averaging time is a 4-hour block average, beginning at midnight. In no case shall CO emissions exceed 0.10 lb/MMBtu, 27.2 lbs hour per unit, and 108 tons/year per unit.
[40 CFR 60.34b(a); and, PSD-FI-151]

Sulfuric Acid Mist

A.35. In no case shall H₂SO₄ emissions exceed 0.036 lbs MMBtu, 9.85 lbs hour per unit, and 39.3 tons/year per unit.
[PSD-FI-151]

Arsenic

A.36. In no case shall arsenic emissions exceed 9.10×10^{-6} lbs MMBtu, 2.50×10^{-3} lbs hour per unit, and 0.01 tons/year per unit
[PSD-FI-151]

Ammonia

A.37. In no case shall ammonia slip from exhaust gases exceed 50 parts per million, by volume.
[PSD-FI-151]

Fugitive Ash Visible Emissions

A.38. Fugitive Ash Visible Emissions.

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8 of Subpart A, no owner or operator of an affected facility shall cause to be discharged to the atmosphere visible emissions of combustion ash from an ash conveying system (including conveyor transfer points) in excess of 5 percent of the observation period (i.e., 9 minutes per 3-hour period), as determined by EPA Reference Method 22 observations as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(k), except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c). See Specific Condition **A.60**.

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

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

[40 CFR 60.36b and 40 CFR 60.55b]

Excess Emissions

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

A.39. The opacity standards set forth in 40 CFR 60 shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard.

[40 CFR 60.11(c)]

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

[40 CFR 60.11(d)]

A.41.0 Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction. Except as provided by 40 CFR 60.56b, the standards under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, as incorporated in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C., apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. Duration of startup or shutdown periods are limited to 3 hours per occurrence, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.58b(a)(1)(iii).

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

(ii) Continuous burning is the continuous, semicontinuous, or batch feeding of municipal solid waste for purposes of waste disposal, energy production, or providing heat to the combustion system in preparation for waste disposal or energy production. The use of municipal solid waste solely to provide thermal protection of the grate or hearth during the startup period when municipal solid waste is not being fed to the grate is not considered to be continuous burning.

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

A.41.1 For the purpose of compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limits in 40 CFR 60.53b(a), if a loss of boiler water level control (e.g., loss of combustion air fan, induced draft fan, combustion grate bar failure) is determined to be a malfunction, the duration of the malfunction period is limited to 15 hours per occurrence.

[40 CFR 60.58b(a)(1)(iii)]

A.42. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing 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. The Department authorizes three hours in any 24-hour period for this emissions unit. A malfunction means any unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment to operate in a normal or usual manner.

[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, request of the applicant]

A.43. 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.; and, PSD-FI -151]

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting note: 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.44. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard. A test protocol shall be submitted for approval to the Department's South Florida District Office and to the Bureau of Air regulation at least 90 days prior to testing. This protocol shall include details on how the weight percentage of used tires in the MSW stream will be accounted for during the compliance testing.

{40 CFR 60.8(c); and, PSD-FI-151}

A.45. The weight of MSW being fed to each combustor during the stack test shall be continuously monitored and recorded by a weighing device which is properly calibrated. Stack tests shall be conducted upstream and downstream of the applicable control device for SO₂, Hg and HCl. Soot blowers shall be operated in a mode consistent with the normal cleaning requirements of the system during the compliance testing.

[PSD-FI-151]

Particulate Matter and Opacity

A.46. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (11) shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limits for particulate matter and opacity.

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

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

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

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

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

(6) In accordance with paragraphs (7) and (11), EPA Reference Method 9 shall be used for determining compliance with the opacity limit except as provided under 40 CFR 60.11(e). At least one one-hour run to be conducted simultaneously with particulate testing for the emissions from the dry scrubber baghouse.

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

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

- (i) The output of the continuous opacity monitoring system shall be recorded on a 6-minute average basis.
- (ii) The continuous opacity monitoring system shall be installed, evaluated, and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13.
- (iii) The continuous opacity monitoring system shall conform to Performance Specification 1 in appendix B of 40 CFR 60.
- (iv) The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of the initial startup of the municipal waste combustor unit, as specified under 40 CFR 60.8.
- (9) Following the date that the initial performance test for particulate matter is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8 for an affected facility, the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test for particulate matter on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test).
- (11) Following the date that the initial performance test for opacity is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8 for an affected, the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test for opacity on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test) using the test method specified in paragraph (6).
- (12) The EPA Reference Method 201 or 201A shall be used and supplemented with Method 5 to demonstrate compliance with PM₁₀ emissions.
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(c); and PSD-FL-151]

Cadmium, Lead and Mercury

- A.47.** The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limits for cadmium, lead, and mercury.
- (1) The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1)(i) through (1)(ix) shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limits for cadmium and lead.
- (i) The EPA Reference Method 1 shall be used for determining the location and number of sampling points.
 - (ii) The EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, as applicable, shall be used for flue gas analysis.
 - (iii) The EPA Reference Method 29 shall be used for determining compliance with the cadmium and lead emission limits.
 - (iv) An oxygen or carbon dioxide measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 29 test run for cadmium and lead required under paragraph (1)(iii).
 - (v) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the cadmium or lead emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in paragraph 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).
 - (vi) All performance tests shall consist of a minimum of three test runs conducted under representative full load operating conditions. The average of the cadmium or lead emission concentrations from three test runs or more shall be used to determine compliance.
 - (vii) Following the date of the initial performance test or the date on which the initial performance test is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance test for compliance with the emission limits for cadmium and lead on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test).
- (2) The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (2)(i) through (2)(xi) shall be used to determine compliance with the mercury emission limit.
- (i) The EPA Reference Method 1 shall be used for determining the location and number of sampling points.
 - (ii) The EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, as applicable, shall be used for flue gas analysis.

- (iii) The EPA Reference Methods 29 shall be used to determine the mercury emission concentration. The minimum sample volume when using Method 29 for mercury shall be 1.7 cubic meters.
- (iv) An oxygen (or carbon dioxide) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 29 test run for mercury required under paragraph (2)(ii).
- (v) The percent reduction in the potential mercury emissions (%P_{Hg}) is computed using equation 1:

$$\left[\%P_{Hg} \right] = \left[\frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i} \right] \times 100 \quad (\text{equation 1})$$

where:

%P_{Hg} = percent reduction of the potential mercury emissions achieved.

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

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

- (vi) All performance tests shall consist of a minimum of three test runs conducted under representative full load operating conditions. The average of the mercury emission concentrations or percent reductions from three test runs or more is used to determine compliance.
- (vii) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the mercury emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in paragraph 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).
- (viii) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for mercury emissions as required under 40 CFR 60.8.
- (ix) Following the date that the initial performance test for mercury is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance test for mercury emissions on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months from the previous performance test).
- (xi) The owner or operator of an affected facility where activated carbon injection is used to comply with the mercury emission limit shall follow the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(m) for measuring and calculating carbon usage. See Specific Condition **A.103**.
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(d); and, PSD-FI-151 & 151B]

A.48. Mercury Emissions Test Method and Procedures. All mercury emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following provisions.

1. The test method for mercury shall be EPA Method 29 adopted in Rule 62-297, F.A.C., EPA
2. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
 - (4) Flue Gas Temperature Standard. Waste-to-energy facilities choosing to control mercury emissions through the use of post-combustion control equipment designed to remove mercury from flue gases shall comply with the flue gas temperature standard of Rule 62-296.416(4)(a), F.A.C.
 - (a) Temperature Standard. The flue gas temperature standard set forth in 40 CFR 60.53b(c), incorporated by reference in Rule 62-2-4.800, F.A.C., shall apply.
 - (b) Temperature Monitoring. The temperature monitoring requirements set forth in 40 CFR 60.58b(i), incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

(5) Carbon Usage Rate. The carbon injection rate operating standard and monitoring requirements set forth in 40 CFR 60.58b(m), incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; shall apply.

See Specific Condition **A.103**.

[Rule 62-296.416(3)(d), F.A.C.]

Sulfur Dioxide

A.49. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (14) shall be used for determining compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hydrogen Chloride

A.50. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (8) shall be used for determining compliance with the hydrogen chloride emission limit.

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

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

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

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

where:

%P_{HCl} - percent reduction of the potential hydrogen chloride emissions achieved.

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

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

- (4) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the hydrogen chloride emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).
- (5) As specified under 40 CFR 60.8, all performance tests shall consist of three test runs. The average of the hydrogen chloride emission concentrations or percent reductions from the three test runs is used to determine compliance.
- (6) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for hydrogen chloride as required under 40 CFR 60.8.
- (7) Following the date that the initial performance test for hydrogen chloride is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance test for hydrogen chloride emissions on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test).
- [40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(f)]

Dioxin/Furan

A.51. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (9) shall be used to determine compliance with the limits for dioxin furan emissions.

- (1) The EPA Reference Method 1 shall be used for determining the location and number of sampling points.
- (2) The EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, as applicable, shall be used for flue gas analysis.
- (3) The EPA Reference Method 23 shall be used for determining the dioxin furan emission concentration.
- (i) The minimum sample time shall be 4 hours per test run.
- (ii) An oxygen (or carbon dioxide) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 23 test run for dioxins furans.
- (4) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for dioxin furan emissions in accordance with paragraph (3), as required under 40 CFR 60.8.
- (5) Following the date that the initial performance test for dioxins furans is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct performance tests for dioxin furan emissions in accordance with paragraph (3), according to one of the schedules specified in paragraphs (i) through (iii).
- (i) For affected facilities, performance tests shall be conducted on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test.)
- (iii) Where all performance tests over a 2-year period indicate that dioxin furan emissions are less than or equal to 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass) for all affected facilities located within a municipal waste combustor plant, the owner or operator of the municipal waste combustor plant may elect to conduct annual performance tests for one affected facility (i.e., unit) per year at the municipal waste combustor plant. At a minimum, a performance test for dioxin furan emissions shall be conducted annually (no more than 12 months following the previous performance test) for one affected facility at the municipal waste combustor plant. Each year a different affected facility at the municipal waste combustor plant shall be tested, and the affected facilities at the plant shall be tested in sequence (e.g., unit 1, unit 2, unit 3, as applicable). If each annual performance test continues to indicate a dioxin furan emission level less than or equal to 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), the owner or operator may continue conducting a performance test on only one affected facility per year. If any annual performance test indicates a dioxin furan emission level greater than 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), performance tests

thereafter shall be conducted annually on all affected facilities at the plant until and unless all annual performance tests for all affected facilities at the plant over a 2-year period indicate a dioxin/furan emission level less than or equal to 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass).

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

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

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

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

Nitrogen Oxides

A.52. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (12) shall be used to determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limit for affected facilities under Sec. 60.52b(d).

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

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

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

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

(5) Following the date that the initial performance test for nitrogen oxides is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, compliance with the emission limit for nitrogen oxides shall be determined based on the 24-hour daily arithmetic average of the hourly emission concentrations using continuous emission monitoring system outlet data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fluoride

A.53. EPA Method 13A or 13B shall be used to ensure compliance.
[PSD-FI-151]

Beryllium

A.54. EPA Method 29 shall be used to ensure compliance.
[PSD-FL-151B]

Volatile Organic Compounds

A.55. EPA Method 18 or 25A shall be used to ensure compliance.
[PSD-FL-151]

Carbon Monoxide

A.56. EPA Method 10 shall be used to ensure compliance.
[PSD-FL-151]

Sulfuric Acid Mist

A.57. EPA Method 8 shall be used to ensure compliance.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Arsenic

A.58. EPA Method 29 shall be used to ensure compliance.
[PSD-FL-151B.]

Ammonia

A.59. EPA Method CFM-027 (Conditional Test Method) shall be used to ensure compliance.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Fugitive Ash

A.60. The procedures specified in paragraphs (1) through (4) shall be used for determining compliance with the fugitive ash emission limit under 40 CFR 60.55b.

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

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

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

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

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

A.61. 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.62. 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.63. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.

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

A.64. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

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

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

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

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

- c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
- (b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet. (See Specific Condition **A.46**.)
- (c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.
- (d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1, attached as part of this permit.
- (e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube. [Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

A.65. 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.66.0. 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 and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.
4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
 - a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
 - b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
 - c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.
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.66.1. Compliance with the emission limitations of this permit shall be determined by annual emission testing, except that testing for arsenic, beryllium, fluoride, sulfuric acid mist, ammonia and VOC shall be performed prior to renewal of each operation permit. Testing of the MWC units for particulate matter shall be performed using three one-hour test runs so that two one-hour runs are conducted during normal operation and one one-hour run is conducted during soot blowing conditions. Compliance for visible emissions shall be determined in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(4)(a), F.A.C.

[Rules 62-400(3), 62-297.310(4)(a), and 62-297.310(7)(a)3, F.A.C.; PSD-FI-151A; PSD-FI-151B; and, request of the applicant]

Compliance With Standards and Maintenance Requirements

A.67. Compliance with standards in 40 CFR 60, other than opacity standards, shall be determined by performance tests established by 40 CFR 60.8, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.
[40 CFR 60.11(a)]

A.68. Compliance with opacity standards in 40 CFR 60 shall be determined by conducting observations in accordance with Reference Method 9 in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60, any alternative method that is approved by the Administrator, or as provided in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5).
[40 CFR 60.11(b)]

A.69. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard may submit, for compliance purposes, continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data results produced during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 in lieu of EPA Method 9 observation data. If an owner or operator elects to submit COMS data for compliance with the opacity standard, he or she shall notify the Administrator of that decision, in writing, at least 30 days before any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Once the owner or operator of an affected facility has notified the Administrator to that effect, the COMS data results will be used to determine opacity compliance during subsequent tests required under 40 CFR 60.8 until the owner or operator notifies the Administrator, in writing, to the contrary. For the purpose of determining compliance with the opacity standard during a performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 using COMS data, the minimum total time of COMS data collection shall be averages of all 6-minute continuous periods within the duration of the mass emission performance test. Results of the COMS opacity determinations shall be submitted along with the results of the performance

test required under 60.8. The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS for compliance purposes is responsible for demonstrating that the COMS meets the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.13(e), that the COMS has been properly maintained and operated, and that the resulting data have not been altered in any way. If COMS data results are submitted for compliance with the opacity standard for a period of time during which EPA Method 9 data indicates noncompliance, the EPA Method 9 data will be used to determine opacity compliance.
[40 CFR 60.11(e)(5)]

Monitoring Requirements

A.70. All baghouses, except for the lime silo dust collector and the baghouses for containing hydrated lime, soda ash, and activated charcoal for the facility's water treatment system, shall be equipped with pressure drop monitoring equipment.
[PSD-FI.-151A]

A.71. Continuous emission monitors with recorders shall be installed, calibrated, maintained and operated subject to approval by the Department for the following pollutants: Carbon monoxide, oxygen, nitrogen oxide, opacity, and sulfur dioxide.
[PSD-FI.-151]

A.72. For the purposes of 40 CFR 60.13, all continuous monitoring systems (CMS) required under applicable subparts shall be subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.13 upon promulgation of performance specifications for continuous monitoring systems under Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 and, if the continuous monitoring system is used to demonstrate compliance with emission limits on a continuous basis, Appendix F of 40 CFR 60, unless otherwise specified in an applicable subpart or by the Administrator. Appendix F is applicable December 4, 1987.
[40 CFR 60.13(a)]

A.73. If the owner or operator of an affected facility elects to submit continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data for compliance with the opacity standard as provided under 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5), he shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS as specified in Performance Specification 1, Appendix B, of 40 CFR 60 before the performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Otherwise, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS or continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 or within 30 days thereafter in accordance with the applicable performance specification in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct COMS or CEMS performance evaluations at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act.

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

A.74. (1) Owners and operators of all continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) installed in accordance with the provisions of this part shall check the zero (or low-level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (50 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts at least once daily in accordance with a written procedure. The zero and span shall, as a minimum, be adjusted whenever the

24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specifications in Appendix B. The system must allow the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified, whenever specified. For continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions, the optical surfaces exposed to the effluent gases shall be cleaned prior to performing the zero and span drift adjustments except that for systems using automatic zero adjustments. The optical surfaces shall be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation exceeds 4 percent opacity.

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

[40 CFR 60.13(d)(1) and (2)]

A.75. Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under 40 CFR 60.13(d), all continuous monitoring systems (CMS) shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:

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

(2) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring emissions, except opacity, shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

[40 CFR 60.13(e)(1) and (2)]

A.76. All continuous monitoring systems (CMS) or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the affected facility are obtained. Additional procedures for location of continuous monitoring systems contained in the applicable Performance Specifications of Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 shall be used.

[40 CFR 60.13(f)]

A.77. When the effluents from a single affected facility or two or more affected facilities subject to the same emission standards are combined before being released to the atmosphere, the owner or operator may install applicable continuous monitoring systems (CMS) on each effluent or on the combined effluent. When the affected facilities are not subject to the same emission standards, separate continuous monitoring systems shall be installed on each effluent. When the effluent from one affected facility is released to the atmosphere through more than one point, the owner or operator shall install an applicable continuous monitoring system on each separate effluent unless the installation of fewer systems is approved by the Administrator. When more than one continuous monitoring system is used to measure the emissions from one affected facility (e.g., multiple breechings, multiple outlets), the owner or operator shall report the results as required from each continuous monitoring system.

[40 CFR 60.13(g)]

A.78. Owners or operators of all continuous monitoring systems for measurement of opacity shall reduce all data to 6-minute averages and for continuous monitoring systems other than opacity to 1-hour averages for time periods as defined in 40 CFR 60.2. Six-minute opacity averages shall be calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. For continuous monitoring systems other than opacity, 1-hour averages shall be computed from four or more data points equally

spaced over each 1-hour period. Data recorded during periods of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages computed under this paragraph. An arithmetic or integrated average of all data may be used. The data may be recorded in reduced or non-reduced form (e.g., ppm pollutant and percent O₂ or ng J of pollutant). All excess emissions shall be converted into units of the standard using the applicable conversion procedures specified in subparts. After conversion into units of the standard, the data may be rounded to the same number of significant digits as used in the applicable subparts to specify the emission limit (e.g., rounded to the nearest 1 percent opacity).
[40 CFR 60.13(h)]

A.79. Determination of Process Variables.

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

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

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

CEM for Oxygen or Carbon Dioxide

A.80. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system and record the output of the system for measuring the oxygen or carbon dioxide content of the flue gas at each location where carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, or nitrogen oxides emissions are monitored and shall comply with the test procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (7).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7) The relationship between carbon dioxide and oxygen concentrations that is established in accordance with paragraph (6) shall be submitted to the EPA Administrator as part of the initial performance test

report and, if applicable, as part of the annual test report if the relationship is reestablished during the annual performance test.

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.81. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall furnish the Administrator written notification as follows:

(4) A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in 40 CFR 60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.

[40 CFR 60.7(a)(4)]

A.82. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or, any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.

[40 CFR 60.7(b)]

A.83. Each owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring system (CMS) or monitoring device shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (excess emissions are defined in applicable subparts) and/or a summary report form [see 40 CFR 60.7(d)] to the Administrator semiannually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required by an applicable subpart; or, the CMS data are to be used directly for compliance determination, in which case quarterly reports shall be submitted; or, the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, determines that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess the compliance status of the source. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar half (or quarter, as appropriate). Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:

- (1) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(h), any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period.
- (2) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.
- (3) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
- (4) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

[40 CFR 60.7(c)]

A.84. The summary report form shall contain the information and be in the format shown in Figure 1 (attached) unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. One summary report form shall be submitted for each pollutant monitored at each affected facility.

- (1) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is less than 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period and CMS downtime for the reporting period is less than 5 percent

of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report form shall be submitted and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) need not be submitted unless requested by the Administrator.

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

[40 CFR 60.7(d)]

{See attached Figure 1: Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance}

A.85. (1) Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c), an owner or operator who is required by an applicable subpart to submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports (and summary reports) on a quarterly (or more frequent) basis may reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard to semiannual if the following conditions are met:

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

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 60.7(e)]

A.86. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall maintain a file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring

system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and, all other information required by 40 CFR 60 recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least **5 (five)** years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

[40 CFR 60.7(f); and, Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

A.87. Notification of Construction or Reconstruction. The owner or operator of an affected facility with a capacity to combust greater than 250 tons per day shall submit a notification of construction, which includes the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (4).

- (1) Intent to construct.
- (2) Planned initial startup date.
- (3) The types of fuels that the owner or operator plans to combust in the affected facility.
- (4) The municipal waste combustor unit capacity and supporting capacity calculations prepared in accordance with 40 CFR 60.58b(j).

[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(b)]

A.88. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the standards under 40 CFR 60.53b, 60.54b, and 60.55b shall maintain records of the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (15), as applicable, for each affected facility for a period of at least 5 years.

- (1) The calendar date of each record.
- (2) The emission concentrations and parameters measured using continuous monitoring systems as specified under paragraphs (i) and (ii).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(C) All 4-hour block or 24-hour daily arithmetic average carbon monoxide emission concentrations, as applicable, as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(i).

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

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

- (4) For affected facilities that apply activated carbon for mercury or dioxin/furan control, the records specified in paragraphs (i) through (v).
- (i) The average carbon mass feed rate (in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour) estimated as required under 40 CFR 60.58b(m)(1)(i) during the initial mercury performance test and all subsequent annual performance tests, with supporting calculations.
 - (ii) The average carbon mass feed rate (in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour) estimated as required under 40 CFR 60.58b(m)(1)(ii) during the initial dioxin/furan performance test and all subsequent annual performance tests, with supporting calculations.
 - (iii) The average carbon mass feed rate (in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour) estimated for each hour of operation as required under 40 CFR 60.58b(m)(3)(ii), with supporting calculations.
 - (iv) The total carbon usage for each calendar quarter estimated as specified by 40 CFR 60.58b(m)(3), with supporting calculations.
 - (v) Carbon injection system operating parameter data for the parameter(s) that are the primary indicator(s) of carbon feed rate (e.g., screw feeder speed).
- (6) Identification of the calendar dates for which the minimum number of hours of any of the data specified in paragraphs (i) through (v) have not been obtained including reasons for not obtaining sufficient data and a description of corrective actions taken.
- (i) Sulfur dioxide emissions data;
 - (ii) Nitrogen oxides emissions data;
 - (iii) Carbon monoxide emissions data;
 - (iv) Municipal waste combustor unit load data; and
 - (v) Particulate matter control device temperature data.
- (7) Identification of each occurrence that sulfur dioxide emissions data, nitrogen oxides emissions data (large municipal waste combustors only), or operational data (i.e., carbon monoxide emissions, unit load, and particulate matter control device temperature) have been excluded from the calculation of average emission concentrations or parameters, and the reasons for excluding the data.
- (8) The results of daily drift tests and quarterly accuracy determinations for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide continuous emission monitoring systems, as required under appendix F of this part, procedure 1.
- (9) The test reports documenting the results of the initial performance test and all annual performance tests listed in paragraphs (i) and (ii) shall be recorded along with supporting calculations.
- (i) The results of the initial performance test and all annual performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the particulate matter, opacity, cadmium, lead, mercury, dioxins/furans, hydrogen chloride, and fugitive ash emission limits.
 - (ii) For the initial dioxin/furan performance test and all subsequent dioxin/furan performance tests recorded under paragraph (9)(i), the maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load and maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature (for each particulate matter control device).
- (12) The records specified in paragraphs (i) through (iii).
- (i) Records showing the names of the municipal waste combustor chief facility operator, shift supervisors, and control room operators who have been provisionally certified by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers or an equivalent State-approved certification program as required by 40 CFR 60.54b(a) including the dates of initial and renewal certifications and documentation of current certification.
 - (ii) Records showing the names of the municipal waste combustor chief facility operator, shift supervisors, and control room operators who have been fully certified by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers or an equivalent State-approved certification program as required by 40 CFR 60.54b(b) including the dates of initial and renewal certifications and documentation of current certification.

- (iii) Records showing the names of the municipal waste combustor chief facility operator, shift supervisors, and control room operators who have completed the EPA municipal waste combustor operator training course or a State-approved equivalent course as required by 40 CFR 60.54b(d) including documentation of training completion.
- (13) Records showing the names of persons who have completed a review of the operating manual as required by 40 CFR 60.54b(f) including the date of the initial review and subsequent annual reviews.
- (14) For affected facilities that apply activated carbon for mercury or dioxin/furan control, identification of the calendar dates when the average carbon mass feed rates recorded under (4)(iii) were less than either of the hourly carbon feed rates estimated during performance tests for mercury or dioxin/furan emissions and recorded under paragraphs (4)(i) and (4)(ii), respectively, with reasons for such feed rates and a description of corrective actions taken.
- (15) For affected facilities that apply activated carbon for mercury or dioxin/furan control, identification of the calendar dates when the carbon injection system operating parameter(s) that are the primary indicator(s) of carbon mass feed rate (e.g., screw feeder speed) recorded under paragraph (4)(v) are below the level(s) estimated during the performance tests as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(m)(1)(i) and 40 CFR 60.58b(m)(1)(ii), with reasons for such occurrences and a description of corrective actions taken.
[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(d)]

A.89. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) in the initial performance test report.

- (1) The initial performance test data as recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(2)(ii)(A) through (d)(2)(ii)(D) for the initial performance test for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load level, and particulate matter control device inlet temperature.
- (2) The test report documenting the initial performance test recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(9) for particulate matter, opacity, cadmium, lead, mercury, dioxins/furans, hydrogen chloride, and fugitive ash emissions.
- (3) The performance evaluation of the continuous emission monitoring system using the applicable performance specifications in appendix B of this part.
- (4) The maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load and maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device inlet temperature(s) established during the initial dioxin/furan performance test as recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(9).
- (5) For affected facilities that apply activated carbon injection for mercury control, the owner or operator shall submit the average carbon mass feed rate recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(4)(i).
- (6) For those affected facilities that apply activated carbon injection for dioxin/furan control, the owner or operator shall submit the average carbon mass feed rate recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(4)(ii).
[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(f)]

A.90. Following the first year of municipal combustor operation, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit an annual report including the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (4), as applicable, no later than February 1 of each year following the calendar year in which the data were collected (once the unit is subject to permitting requirements under Title V of the Act, the owner or operator of an affected facility must submit these reports semiannually).

- (1) A summary of data collected for all pollutants and parameters regulated under this subpart, which includes the information specified in paragraphs (i) through (v).
 - (i) A list of the particulate matter, opacity, cadmium, lead, mercury, dioxins/furans, hydrogen chloride, and fugitive ash emission levels achieved during the performance tests recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b (d)(9).

- (ii) A list of the highest emission level recorded for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load level, and particulate matter control device inlet temperature based on the data recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(2)(ii)(A) through (d)(2)(ii)(D).
- (iii) List the highest opacity level measured, based on the data recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(2)(i)(A).
- (iv) The total number of days that the minimum number of hours of data for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load, and particulate matter control device temperature data were not obtained based on the data recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(6).
- (v) The total number of hours that data for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load, and particulate matter control device temperature were excluded from the calculation of average emission concentrations or parameters based on the data recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(7).
- (2) The summary of data reported under paragraph (1) shall also provide the types of data specified in paragraphs (1)(i) through (1)(vi) for the calendar year preceding the year being reported, in order to provide the Administrator with a summary of the performance of the affected facility over a 2-year period.
- (3) The summary of data including the information specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall highlight any emission or parameter levels that did not achieve the emission or parameter limits specified under this subpart.
- (4) A notification of intent to begin the reduced dioxin/furan performance testing schedule specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(g)(5)(iii) during the following calendar year.
[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(g)]

A.91. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit a semiannual report that includes the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (5) for any recorded pollutant or parameter that does not comply with the pollutant or parameter limit specified under this subpart, according to the schedule specified under paragraph (6).

- (1) The semiannual report shall include information recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(3) for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load level, particulate matter control device inlet temperature, and opacity.
- (2) For each date recorded as required by 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(3) and reported as required by paragraph (1), the semiannual report shall include the sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load level, particulate matter control device inlet temperature, or opacity data, as applicable, recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(2)(ii)(A) through (d)(2)(ii)(D) and (d)(2)(i)(A), as applicable.
- (3) If the test reports recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(9) document any particulate matter, opacity, cadmium, lead, mercury, dioxins/furans, hydrogen chloride, and fugitive ash emission levels that were above the applicable pollutant limits, the semiannual report shall include a copy of the test report documenting the emission levels and the corrective actions taken.
- (4) The semiannual report shall include the information recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(15) for the carbon injection system operating parameter(s) that are the primary indicator(s) of carbon mass feed rate.
- (5) For each operating date reported as required by paragraph (4), the semiannual report shall include the carbon feed rate data recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(4)(iii).
- (6) Semiannual reports required by this condition shall be submitted according to the schedule specified in paragraphs (i) and (ii).
 - (i) If the data reported in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (5) were collected during the first calendar half, then the report shall be submitted by August 1 following the first calendar half.

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

[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(h)]

A.92. All reports specified under 40 CFR 60.59b(a), (b), (c), (f), (g), (h), and (i) shall be submitted as a paper copy, postmarked on or before the submittal dates specified under these paragraphs, and maintained onsite as a paper copy for a period of 5 years.

[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(j)]

A.93. All records specified under 40 CFR 60.59b(d) and (e) shall be maintained onsite in either paper copy or computer-readable format, unless an alternative format is approved by the Administrator.

[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(k)]

A.94. If the owner or operator of an affected facility would prefer a different annual or semiannual date for submitting the periodic reports required by 40 CFR 60.59b(g), (h) and (i), then the dates may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator according to the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.19(c) of subpart A of this part.

[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(l)]

A.95. 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.96. Submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. If there are no excess emissions during the calendar quarter, the owner or operator shall submit a report quarterly stating that no excess emissions occurred. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-151]

A.97. 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.

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

A.98. Lee County Solid Waste Energy recovery Facility shall maintain a central file containing all measurements, records, and other data that are required to be collected pursuant to the conditions of this permit. This file shall include but not be limited to:

- (i) the data collected from in-stack monitoring requirements,
- (ii) the records on MSW input rate,
- (iii) the amount of propane gas burned per unit,
- (iv) the results of all source tests or performance tests,
- (v) the amount of ammonia, activated carbon, or other chemicals used for NO_x and mercury control,
- (vi) calibration logs for all instruments,
- (vii) maintenance/repair logs for any work performed which is subject to this permit.

All measurements, records, and other data required to be maintained by the facility shall be retained for at least five years following the date on which such measurements, records, or data are recorded and made available to the Department upon request. The permittee shall keep accurate records of MSW being fired to each combustor along with the weight percent of used tires in the waste stream being combusted on an

estimated weekly basis for the entire life of this facility. The South District office of the Department and the Bureau of Air Regulation shall be notified at least 30 days prior to any compliance testing.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-151]

A.99. The Permittee shall submit to the Department's South Florida District Office and to the Bureau of Air Regulation within thirty (30) days after it becomes available, copies of technical data pertaining to the selected emissions control systems. These data should include, but not be limited to, guaranteed efficiency and emission rates, and major design parameters
[PSD-FL-151]

Mercury Control Requirements

A.100. The permittee must operate the pollution control equipment at the facility under procedures designed to minimize emissions of mercury and maximize the removal of mercury from the flue gas of the facility. An activated carbon injection system for mercury control approved by the Department shall be operated continuously whenever MSW is burned at the facility. The emissions of mercury from the facility shall not exceed the standard established in the conditions of this permit.
[PSD-FL-151]

A.101. The permittee shall determine through Department approved operational testing the feed rate for activated carbon injection which provides the most effective mercury removal over the normal operating regime for the facility while achieving the levels stated hereafter. Following determination of the feed rate, the permittee shall not reduce it without specific written permission from the Department.
[PSD-FL-151]

A.102. If the Department proposes to reduce the mercury emission standard for the facility to a level below 70 ug/dscm at 7% O₂ or its equivalent, it shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of Section 403.516(1), Florida Statutes.
[PSD-FL-151]

Miscellaneous Requirements.

Activated Carbon Injection

A.103. The owner or operator of an affected facility where activated carbon injection is used to comply with the mercury emission limit, or the dioxin/furan emission limits, or the dioxin/furan emission level specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(g)(5)(iii) shall follow the procedures specified in paragraphs (1) through (3).
(1) During the performance tests for dioxins/furans and mercury, as applicable, the owner or operator shall estimate an average carbon mass feed rate based on carbon injection system operating parameters such as the screw feeder speed, hopper volume, hopper refill frequency, or other parameters appropriate to the feed system being employed, as specified in paragraphs (i) and(ii).

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

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

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

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall estimate the total carbon usage of the plant (kilograms or pounds) for each calendar quarter by two independent methods, according to the procedures in paragraphs (i) and (ii).

(i) The weight of carbon delivered to the plant.

(ii) Estimate the average carbon mass feed rate in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour for each hour of operation for each affected facility based on the parameters specified under paragraph (1), and sum the results for all affected facilities at the plant for the total number of hours of operation during the calendar quarter.

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

A.104. The height of the boiler exhaust stack shall not be less than 275 feet above grade or the height determined to be good engineering practice.

[PSD-FL-151]

A.105. Acid Rain Part Application. For any unit which was a solid waste incinerator, burning less than 20 percent fossil fuel as described in 40 CFR 72.6(b)(7), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. the designated representative of the source containing the unit shall submit a complete Acid Rain Part application governing such unit to the Department before the later of January 1, 1998, or March 1 of the year following the three calendar year period in which the incinerator consumed 20 percent or more fossil fuel on a British thermal unit (BTU) basis.

[Rule 62-214.320(1)(h), F.A.C.]

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-003	Lime Silo

This emissions unit is used to store lime at the facility. The silo was manufactured by Pittsburgh Tank Corporation. Emissions from the lime silo are controlled by a baghouse (fabric vent filter). Pebble size lime (CaO) is delivered to the plant via self-contained pneumatic truck trailers. The lime is unloaded from the truck trailer to the lime silo, which is above the lime preparation area. The silo is sized to hold enough lime to maintain several days worth of lime at the maximum combustion rate of the boilers. The lime silo has one conical discharge.

Lime is used at the facility to make a lime slurry for use in the sulfur dioxide and acid neutralization process. The lime is used in a sufficient quantity to maintain continuous flue gas treatment in the spray dryer absorber.

Opacity is regulated under permit PSD-FL-151B. Since there is no major source threshold defined for opacity in 40 CFR 60, the CAM rule does not apply to the fabric vent filter.

{Permitting Note: The consumption of lime varies based on combustion unit load and component variables in the solid waste materials. The silo can hold 60 tons of lime. The lime silo baghouse is only operational during silo filling operations.}

General

B.1. Circumvention. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere.
[40 CFR 60.12]

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and PSD-FL-151]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting note: 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 time for Specific Condition B.3. is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

B.3. Visible Emissions. There shall be no visible emissions during operations of the lime silo (i.e., less than 5% opacity).
[PSD-FL-151]

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting note: 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.4. Visible Emissions. Compliance with the visible emission limitation shall be determined using EPA Method 9. The test shall consist of at least one truck unloading into the lime silo (from start to finish). Tests shall be conducted annually. At least one 30-minute run to be conducted for the lime silo baghouse while a truck is unloading lime into the lime silo. If the unloading is completed before 30 minutes duration, the duration of unloading shall be sufficient to meet this requirement, provided it exceeds 12 minutes.

[PSD-FL-151 and PSD-FL-151B]

B.5. 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.6. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

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

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

- a. For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.
- b. The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.
- c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.

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

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

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

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

B.7. 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.8. 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 and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

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

- a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
- b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
- c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

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

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.9. 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.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.10. The Department's South District Office and the Bureau of Air Regulation shall be notified in writing at least 30 days prior to any compliance testing.

[PSD-FL-151]

B.11. 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.
- [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-004	Ash Handling System

The facility operates an ash handling system. The system is comprised of conveyors, scalpers and a ferrous and non-ferrous removal system. The ash handling building system at this facility has a single emissions point at the ash building baghouse vent. The particulate matter (PM) emissions are controlled by a baghouse, which was manufactured by Beaumont Birch, Model No. CR-93103.

Since the estimated potential uncontrolled PM emissions are below the major source threshold, the CAM rule does not apply to the baghouse.

{Permitting Note: This unit began initial operation on August 24, 1994. Stack height = 59 feet, exit diameter = 3.0 feet, exit temperature = 70 °F, volumetric flow rate = 26,290 acfm and 24,720dscfm.

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-151]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting note: 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 Specific Conditions C.2.-C.3. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

C.2. Visible Emissions. In no case shall visible emissions from the ash handling building baghouse exceed 5% opacity.
[PSD-FL-151]

C.3. Particulate Matter. In no case shall particulate matter emissions from the ash handling building baghouse exceed a limit of 0.010 grains/dscf.
[PSD-FL-151]

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting note: 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.4. Compliance testing for particulate matter emissions from the ash handling building baghouse is waived, and an alternative standard of 5% opacity is imposed, pursuant to Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C. If the Department has reason to believe that the particulate weight emission standard is not being met, it shall require that compliance be demonstrated using EPA Method 5. Compliance testing for visible

emissions from the ash handling building baghouse and the lime silo baghouse shall be conducted annually. At least one 30-minute run to be conducted for the ash handling building baghouse. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; PSD-FL-151 and PSD-FL-151B; and, request of the applicant]

C.5. 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.]

C.6. 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.]

C.7. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.

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

C.8. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

- a. For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.
 - b. The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.
 - c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
- (b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.
- (c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.
- (d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1, attached as part of this permit.
- (e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

C.9. 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.]

C.10. 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 and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.
- 4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
 - a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
 - b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
 - c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

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

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]

C.11. Determination of Process Variables.

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

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

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.12. The Department's South District Office and the Bureau of Air Regulation shall be notified in writing at least 30 days prior to any compliance testing.

[PSD-FL-151]

C.13. 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.

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

Miscellaneous Requirements

C.14. All baghouses, except for the lime silo dust collector and the baghouses for containing hydrated lime, soda ash, and activated charcoal for the facility's water treatment system, shall be equipped with pressure drop monitoring equipment.
[PSD-FL-151A]

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

Lee County
Lee County Resource Recovery Facility

Permit No. **0710119-004-AV**
Facility ID No. 0710119

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 ‘insignificant emissions units’.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity
-005	Cooling Tower

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

Lee County
Lee County Resource Recovery Facility

Permit No. **0710119-004-AV**
Facility ID No. 0710119

The facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities listed in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., Categorical Exemptions, or that meet the criteria specified in Rule 62-210.300(3)(b)1., F.A.C., Generic Emissions Unit Exemption, are exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapters 62-210, 62-212 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 Rules 62-210.300(3)(a) and (b)1., 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 Rules 62-210.300(3)(a) and (b)1., 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.

Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities

1. Ferric Sulfate Tank
2. Caustic Soda Tank
3. Sulfuric Acid Tank
4. Boiler Chemicals
5. Cooling Tower Chemicals
6. Solvent Degreaser
7. Soda Ash Silo
8. Carbon Silo
9. Truck Traffic
10. Hydrated Lime Silo
11. Ash Building
12. Lime System Enclosure
13. 1000-hp Diesel Wood Grinder
14. Transfer Station
15. Horticultural Processing Facility
16. 325-hp Diesel Tire Shredder
17. Diesel Generator
18. Diesel Fire Pumps (3)
19. Portable Diesel Air Compressor
20. Sandblasting Pot (100 lb.)
21. Portable Diesel Welding Machine

Appendix 2

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NOTICE OF PERMIT

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit by:

Lee County
10500 Buckingham Road
Fort Myers, Florida 33905

DRAFT Permit No. PSD-FL-151C
Energy Recovery Facility
Municipal Waste Combustor Unit
No. 3 Lee County

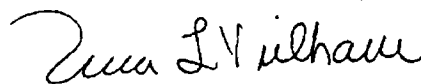
Enclosed is the Final Permit Number PSD-FL-151C. This permit authorizes Lee County to construct a third municipal waste combustor at the existing Lee County Energy Recovery Center in Fort Myers, Lee County. This permit is issued pursuant to Chapter 403, Florida Statutes and 40CFR52.21.

Any party to this order (permit) has the right to seek judicial review of the permit pursuant to Section 120.68, F.S., by the filing of a Notice of Appeal pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, with the Clerk of the Department in the Legal Office; 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 30 (thirty) days from the date this Notice is filed with the Clerk of the Department.

In addition to the appeal process described above, federal appeals procedures concerning this PSD permit are outlined in 40CFR 124.19, which is attached. Any person who filed comments on the draft permit may petition the Environmental Appeals Board to review any condition of the permit decision. Any person who failed to file comments on the draft permit may petition for administrative review only to the extent of the changes from the draft to the final permit decision.

The petition must be filed with the Environmental Appeals Board within 30 days of issuance of this Notice. Petitions may be addressed to the Environmental Appeals Board, MC 1103B, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, Washington, D.C. 20460. Further details are available at www.epa.gov/eab.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.



Trina Vielhauer, Chief
Bureau of Air Regulation

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this NOTICE OF FINAL PERMIT (including the FINAL permit) was sent by certified mail* and copies were mailed by U.S. Mail before the close of business on 10/13/03 to the person(s) listed:

Lindsey Sampson, Lee County*
Chair, Lee County BCC*
Mayor, City of Fort Myers*
Samuel M. Rosania, Malcolm Pirnie, Inc.
Amit Chattopadhyay, P.E., Malcolm Pirnie, Inc.
Gregg Worley, EPA
John Bunyak, NPS
Ron Blackburn, DEP-SD
Hamilton Owen, DEP- Siting
Donald Elias, RTP
David S. Dee, Landers & Parsons

Clerk Stamp

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

Victoria Gibson October 13, 2003
(Clerk) (Date)

FINAL DETERMINATION

Lee County Solid Waste Division
Fort Myers, Florida
Lee County

DEP FILE: 0710119-002-AC (PSD-FL-151C)

The Department distributed a revised public notice package on June 12, 2003 to allow the applicant to construct a third municipal waste combustor (MWC), along with a lime storage silo and associated appurtenances. The new MWC will be constructed at the existing municipal waste combustion facility in Fort Myers, Lee County. The Public Notice of Intent to Issue was published in the Fort Myers News-Press on June 13, 2003.

COMMENTS/CHANGES

Comments were received from the EPA on July 11, 2003.

Comments on the draft permit were received from the applicant on June 30, 2003.

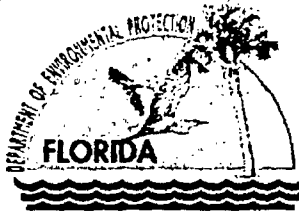
Comments were reviewed and appropriately incorporated into the final permit.

Pursuant to notice, the Division of Administrative Hearings, by its duly designated Administrative Law Judge, Richard A. Hixson, conducted a formal site certification hearing (Case No. 02-4573EPP) in this proceeding on July 29, 2003 in Fort Myers, Florida. On August 19, 2003, it was recommended that the Siting Board grant full and final certification to Lee County, under Section 403, Part II, Florida Statutes, for the location, construction, and operation of the third MWC, as described in the Draft Conditions of Certification and the evidence presented at the certification hearing.

On September 30, 2003 the Siting Board concurred with the Administrative Law Judge's recommendation and authorized issuance of related permits via its Final Order.

CONCLUSION

The final action of the Department is to issue the permit consistent with requirements above.



Jeb Bush
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

David B. Struhs
Secretary

PERMITTEE:

Lee County
Lee County Resource Recovery Facility
P.O. Box 398
Fort Myers, Florida 33902

ID No.	0710119
Permit No.	0710119-002-AC
PSD No.	PSD-FL-151C
SIC No.	4953
Expires:	December 31, 2006

Authorized Representative:

Mr. Lindsey Sampson
Director, Solid Waste Division

PROJECT AND LOCATION:

This permit allows the applicant to construct a third municipal waste combustor (MWC), along with a lime storage silo and associated appurtenances. The new MWC will be constructed at the existing municipal waste combustion facility. The municipal waste combustion unit will not exceed a nominal tonnage capacity of 660 TPD and maximum heat input of 291.5 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hr).

The facility is located at 10500 Buckingham Rd., Fort Myers, Lee County. The UTM coordinates of this facility are Zone 17; 424.21 km E; 2945.7 km N.

STATEMENT OF BASIS:

This construction permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.), and the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296, and 62-297 and Subpart Eb of the NSPS of 40CFR60. The above named permittee is authorized to modify the facility 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 of Environmental Protection (Department).

Attached appendix is part of this permit:

Appendix GC Construction Permit General Conditions
Appendix BD BACT Determination

Michael G. Cooke, Director
Division of Air Resources
Management

"More Protection, Less Process"

Printed on recycled paper.

AIR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT 0710119-002-AC, PSD-FL-151C

SECTION I. FACILITY INFORMATION

SUBSECTION A. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The existing facility consists of a municipal waste combustion facility with two mass burn municipal waste combustion (MWC) units. The facility currently has a capacity of 660 tons/day per unit for a total of 1,320 tons per day of solid waste fuel with a nominal HHV of 5,000 Btu/lb. This is equal to a maximum heat input of 275 MMBtu/hour per unit, for a total heat input not to exceed 550 MMBtu/hr. The facility converts solid waste into saleable energy. It produces up to 40 MW of electricity. The facility is self-sufficient and operates on a small portion of the power it generates. The remaining electricity is sold to an electric utility market. The facility is owned by Lee County, and was designed, built and is currently operated by Ogden-Martin Systems of Lee, Inc. (although the corporate name changed to Covanta Energy Corporation, effective March 14, 2001). The Lee County Resource Recovery Facility began operation in August 1994.

The facility's existing mass burn combustion system incorporates the technology of German-based Martin GmbH. The waterwall furnaces are equipped with Martin® reverse-reciprocating grates and ash handling systems. Waste is combusted and reduced to an inert ash residue. Each existing unit is equipped with a slaked lime scrubber followed by a baghouse, an SNCR system for reduction of NO_x emissions, and a carbon injection system for control of mercury emissions.

This permit allows the applicant to construct a third MWC unit, which is substantially similar to the existing two units, albeit with additional controls as required in order to comply with the more stringent NSPS and BACT limits. The new municipal waste combustion unit will not exceed a nominal tonnage capacity of 660 TPD and maximum heat input of 291.5 MMBtu/hr. Accordingly, as a large MWC, this unit is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb. Dry flue gas scrubbers, baghouse, SNCR, and carbon injection will be utilized to control emissions from the combustor. Flue Gas Recirculation (FGR) is authorized but not required. The existing facility also contains existing lime silo and ash handling systems, which will be impacted via increased throughput of the new unit. An additional lime silo will be constructed, which stores pebble lime, used to make lime slurry.

SUBSECTION B. REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

This facility is classified as a Major or Title V Source of air pollution because emissions of at least one regulated air pollutant, such as particulate matter (PM/PM₁₀), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), or volatile organic compounds (VOC) exceeds 100 tons per year (TPY).

This facility is within an industry included in the list of the 28 Major Facility Categories per Table 62-212.400-1, F.A.C. Because emissions are greater than 100 TPY for at least one criteria pollutant, the facility is also a Major Facility with respect to Rule 62-212.400, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD).

Project: Lee County Resource Recovery Facility
Facility ID No. 0710119
SIC: 4953

Lee County
Fort Myers, Florida

AIR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT 0710119-002-AC, PSD-FL-151C

SECTION I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 17, 1996, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

SUBSECTION C. PERMIT SCHEDULE:

- June 13, 2003 notice of intent published in Ft. Myers News-Press
- June 12, 2003 issued revised notice of intent to issue permit
- April 14, 2003 notice of intent published in Ft. Myers News-Press
- April 4, 2003 issued notice of intent to issue permit
- February 28, 2003 application deemed complete

SUBSECTION D. RELEVANT DOCUMENTS:

The documents listed below are the basis of the permit. They are specifically related to this permitting action. These documents are on file with the Department.

- Application received (Bureau of Air Regulation) on November 12, 2002
- Department's Request For Additional Information dated December 11, 2002
- Applicant's response to Department's Request and related information submitted by Lee County and its consultants (various dates)

AIR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT 0710119-002-AC, PSD-FL-151C

SECTION II. EMISSION UNIT(S) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SUBSECTION A. ADMINISTRATIVE

- A.1 Regulating Agencies: All documents related to applications for permits to construct, operate or modify an emissions unit should be submitted to the Bureau of Air Regulation (BAR), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) at 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 and phone number 850/488-0114. All documents related to reports, tests, and notifications should be submitted to the Department's South District Office (DEPSD), 2295 Victoria Avenue, Suite 364, Fort Myers, Florida 33902 and phone number 239/332-6975.
- A.2 General Conditions: The owner and operator are subject to and shall operate under the attached General Permit Conditions G.1 through G.15 listed in Appendix GC of this permit. General Permit Conditions are binding and enforceable pursuant to Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes. [Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.]
- A.3 Terminology: The terms used in this permit have specific meanings as defined in the corresponding chapters of the Florida Administrative Code.
- A.4 Forms and Application Procedures: 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. [Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.]
- A.5 Application for Title V Permit: An application for a modification of the Title V operating permit, pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., must be submitted to the DEP's Bureau of Air Regulation and a copy to DEPSD. [Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.]
- A.6 New or Additional Conditions: Pursuant to Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C., 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.

AIR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT 0710119-002-AC, PSD-FL-151C

SECTION II. EMISSION UNIT(S) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SUBSECTION B. CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

- B.1 Unless otherwise indicated in this permit, the construction and operation of the subject emissions unit (s) shall be in accordance with the capacities and specifications stated in the application. The unit is subject to all applicable provisions of Chapter 403, F.S. and Florida Administrative Code Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-212, 62-213, 62-296, 62-297 and the Code of Federal Regulations Section 40, Part 60, adopted by reference in the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) regulations [Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.]. Issuance of this permit does not relieve the facility owner or operator from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local permitting or regulations [Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C.]

SUBSECTION C. OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- C.1 Changes/Modifications: The owner or operator shall submit to the Department's Bureau of Air Regulation, for review any changes in, or modifications to: the method of operation; process or pollution control equipment; increase in hours of operation; equipment capacities; or any change which would result in an increase in potential/actual short term or long term emissions. Depending on the size and scope of the modification, it may be necessary to submit an application for, and obtain, an air construction permit prior to making the desired change. [Rule 62-4.030, 62-210.300 and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]
- C.2 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 owner or operator shall notify the DEPSD 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; the 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 and the regulations. [Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]
- C.3 Operating Procedures shall include good combustion practices and proper training and certification of all operators. The good combustion practices shall meet the guidelines established in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb and procedures as established by recognized industry standards. All operators (including supervisors) of air pollution control device shall be properly trained and certified in plant specific equipment. A list of all such certified personnel shall be submitted to the DEPSD. Department's staff shall be given notice of any formal training sessions related to operation and maintenance of air pollution control devices. [Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C. and 62-4.070 (3), F.A.C.]

SECTION II. EMISSION UNIT(S) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- C.4 Exceptions and Approval of Alternate Procedures and Requirements: An Alternate Sampling Procedure (ASP) may be requested from the Bureau of Air Monitoring and Mobile Sources of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in accordance with the procedures specified in **Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.**

SUBSECTION D. MONITORING OF OPERATIONS

Determination of Process Variables

- D.1 The permittee shall operate and maintain equipment and/or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as heat input, when such data is needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.
- D.2 Equipment and/or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine such process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weigh 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.]**

SUBSECTION E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

- E.1 Waste Disposal: The owner or operator shall treat, store, and dispose of all liquid, solid, and hazardous wastes in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations. This air pollution permit does not relieve the permittee from securing any other types of required permits, licenses, or certifications.

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SUBSECTION A. 40 CFR 60, NSPS, GENERAL PROVISIONS

The following emission limitations shall apply to the affected emissions unit after compliance testing is completed. As used in this permit, initial operations shall mean after the initial compliance testing is complete. This section addresses the following emissions unit:

EMISSIONS UNIT NO.	EMISSIONS UNITS DESCRIPTION	SYSTEM
-006	660 Tons per day nominal MSW Incinerator	MSW Unit 3

The affected emissions units shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, General Provisions, Subpart A.

- A.1 [40 CFR 60.7, Notification and record keeping]
- A.2 [40 CFR 60.8, Performance tests]
- A.3 [40 CFR 60.11, Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements]
- A.4 [40 CFR 60.12, Circumvention]
- A.5 [40 CFR 60.13, Monitoring requirements]
- A.6 [40 CFR 60.19, General notification and reporting requirements]

The affected emissions units shall comply with all applicable provisions of the 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb-Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors for Which Construction is Commenced After September 20, 1994 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced After June 19, 1996. In addition the emissions unit shall also comply with all the conditions listed in Section II (Emissions Unit General Requirements) of this permit.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), 62-204.800(8) and 62-296.416, F.A.C.]

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SUBSECTION B. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

The following specific conditions apply to the following emissions unit.

EMISSIONS UNIT NO.	EMISSIONS UNITS DESCRIPTION
-006	660 Tons per day nominal MSW Incinerator

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- B.1 The combustor (boiler) shall have a metal name plate affixed in a conspicuous place on the shell showing manufacturer, model number, type waste, and rated capacity.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]
- B.2 Process Operating Rates: The municipal waste combustor unit (MWC) shall have a nominal rated capacity of 660 tons of waste per day. Maximum heat input shall be 291.5 MMBtu/hr.
[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-204.800(8), F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.51b and 60.58b(j)]
- B.3 Load Level: *Unit load* means the steam load of the municipal waste combustor (MWC) measured as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(i)(6). Compliance with load level requirements shall be determined by a steam meter using ASME Power Test Code for Steam Generating Units, Power Test Code 4.1, section 4 (see 40 CFR 60.58b(i)(6)(ii) & (iii)). The MWC unit shall not operate at a load level greater than 110 percent of the unit's *maximum demonstrated unit load* based on 4-hour block averaged measurements of steam flow. The maximum demonstrated unit load is the highest arithmetic averaged measurement of steam flow recorded for four consecutive hours during the most recent dioxin/furan performance stack test in which compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit was achieved. Higher loads are allowed for testing purposes as specified at 40 CFR 60.53b(b) and condition D.7 of this permit. [Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.51b; 60.53b(b); and 60.58b(i) (6)&(8)]
- B.4 Emission Control Equipment

Particulate Matter

The unit shall be equipped with a particulate control baghouse designed, constructed and operated so as not to exceed a maximum emission rate of 20.6 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent O₂. The baghouse shall be equipped with pressure drop monitoring equipment.

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Spray Dryer Scrubber

The unit shall be equipped with a spray dryer scrubber designed, constructed and operated so as to remove SO₂ at an efficiency of 80 percent, or not to exceed a maximum emission rate of 26 ppmvd corrected to 7 percent O₂ based upon a 24-hour block geometric mean, whichever is less stringent.

Carbon Injection

The unit shall be equipped with a carbon injection system. The carbon injection rate must be measured continuously and maintained in compliance with the requirements set forth in this permit as well as 40 CFR 60.58b(m).

Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction System

The unit shall be equipped with a selective non-catalytic reduction system designed, constructed and operated so as not to exceed a maximum NO_x emission rate of 150 ppmvd corrected to 7 percent O₂ on a 24-hour block arithmetic mean (midnight to midnight) as well as 110 ppmvd corrected to 7 percent O₂ on a 12-month rolling average and designed to meet 15 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ ammonia slip on a 24 hour average. Notwithstanding these requirements, the unit shall be granted a period of 12 calendar months from the initial compliance test of the MWC, in order to meet the 110 ppmvd NO_x and the 30 ppm ammonia slip limits identified within this permit. During this initial calendar year of operation, the 12-month rolling average limit for NO_x shall be 140 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ based upon the actual number of calendar months since initial operation. For each month after the initial calendar year of operation, the 12-month rolling average limitation shall be reduced by 2.5 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ until reaching the BACT limit of 110 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ on a 12-month rolling average. The ammonia slip limit shall be 50 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ for the first 12 calendar months from initial operation and shall be adjusted as set forth in paragraph B.10 (5), below. Note: Nothing in this permit shall be construed as an authorization to exceed the opacity standard specified herein.

Within 30 days after it becomes available, but before commencement of construction of the air pollution control equipment, the Permittee shall submit to the DEPSD copies of technical data pertaining to the selected emission control systems. This data should include, but not be limited to the manufacturer's guarantees, design inlet and outlet emission rates, and major design parameters. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

- B.5 Stack Height: The height of the boiler exhaust stack shall not be less than 276 feet above grade (271 feet for structural stack plus 5 feet for flue).
- B.6 Fuels: The primary fuel for the unit is municipal solid waste (MSW), including the items and materials that fit within the definition of MSW contained in either 40 CFR 60.51b or

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Section 403.706(5), Florida Statutes (1995). [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., and request of applicant]

B.6.1 Subject to the limitations contained in this permit, the authorized fuels for the unit also include the other solid wastes that are not MSW which are described below. However, the unit shall not burn:

- (a) those materials that are prohibited by state or federal law;
- (b) those materials that are prohibited by this permit;
- (c) lead acid batteries;
- (d) hazardous waste;
- (e) nuclear waste;
- (f) radioactive waste;
- (g) sewage sludge;
- (h) explosives;
- (i) beryllium-containing waste, as defined in 40 CFR 61, Subpart C.

Further, the facility shall not knowingly burn:

- (j) nickel-cadmium batteries pursuant to Section 403.7192 (3);
- (k) mercury containing devices and lamps pursuant to Sections 403.7186(2) & (3);
- (l) untreated biomedical waste from biomedical waste generators regulated pursuant to Chapter 64E-16, F.A.C., and from similar generators (or sources); and
- (m) segregated loads of biological waste.

B.6.2 The fuel may be received either as a mixture or as a single-item stream (segregated load) of discarded materials. If the unit intends to use an authorized fuel that is segregated non-MSW material, the fuel shall be either:

- (a) well mixed with MSW in the refuse pit; or
- (b) alternately charged with MSW in the hopper.

B.6.3 The unit operator shall prepare and maintain records concerning the description and quantities of all segregated loads of non-MSW material which are received and used as fuel at the unit, and subject to a percentage weight limitation, below (B.6.6. and B.6.7). For the purposes of this permit, a segregated load is defined to mean a container or truck that is almost completely or exclusively filled with a single item or homogeneous composition of waste material, as determined by visual observation.

B.6.4 To ensure that the unit's fuel does not adversely affect the unit's combustion process or emissions, the unit operator shall:

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- (a) comply with good combustion operating practices in accordance with 40 CFR 60.53b;
- (b) install, operate and maintain continuous emissions monitors (CEMS) for oxygen, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and temperature in accordance with 40 CFR 60.58b; and
- (c) record and maintain the CEMS data in accordance with 40 CFR 60.59b.

These steps shall be used to ensure and verify continuous compliance with the emissions limitations in this permit.

Natural gas or propane may be used as fuel during warm-up, startup, shutdown, and malfunction periods, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices.

B.6.5 Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, the following other solid waste may be used as fuel at the unit:

- (a) Confidential, proprietary or special documents (including but not limited to business records, lottery tickets, event tickets, coupons and microfilm);
- (b) Contraband which is being destroyed at the request of appropriately authorized local, state or federal governmental agencies, provided that such material is not an explosive, a propellant, a hazardous waste, or otherwise prohibited at the unit. For the purposes of this section, contraband includes but is not limited to drugs, narcotics, fruits, vegetables, plants, counterfeit money, and counterfeit consumer goods;
- (c) Wood pallets, clean wood, and land clearing debris;
- (d) Packaging materials and containers;
- (e) Clothing, natural and synthetic fibers, fabric remnants, and similar debris, including but not limited to aprons and gloves;
- (f) Rugs, carpets, and floor coverings, but not asbestos-containing materials or polyethylene or polyurethane vinyl floor coverings; and
- (g) The predominantly combustible fraction of sorted construction and demolition debris. Sorting of mixed construction and demolition debris at the unit shall occur on the tipping floor or at another location approved by the Department.

B.6.6 Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, waste tires may be used as fuel at the unit. The total quantity of waste tires received as segregated loads and burned at the unit shall not exceed 3%, by weight, of the unit's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined by using a calendar monthly average in accordance with specific condition B.24 below.

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B.6.7 Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, the following other solid waste materials may be used as fuel at the unit (i.e. the following are authorized fuels that are non-MSW material). The total quantity of the following non-MSW material received as segregated loads and burned at the unit shall not exceed 5% by weight of the unit's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined by using a calendar monthly average in accordance with specific condition B.24 below.

- (a) Unsorted mixtures of construction and demolition debris, or that fraction of sorted construction and demolition debris that is predominantly non-combustible. Non-combustible construction and demolition debris shall include concrete, metals, gypsum products, plaster, rock, brick, and masonry.
- (b) Oil spill debris from aquatic, coastal, estuarine or river environments. Such items or materials include but are not limited to rags, wipes, and absorbents.
- (c) Items suitable for human, plant or domesticated animal use, consumption or application where the item's shelf-life has expired or the generator wishes to remove the items from the market. Such items or materials include but are not limited to off-specification or expired consumer products, pharmaceuticals, medications, health and personal care products, cosmetics, foodstuffs, nutritional supplements, returned goods, and controlled substances.
- (d) Consumer-packaged products intended for human or domesticated animal use or application but not consumption. Such items or materials include but are not limited to carpet cleaners, household or bathroom cleaners, polishes, waxes and detergents.
- (e) Waste materials that:
 - (i) are generated in the manufacture of items in categories (c) or (d), above and are functionally or commercially useless (expired, rejected or spent); or
 - (ii) are not yet formed or packaged for commercial distribution. Such items or materials must be substantially similar to other items or materials routinely found in MSW.
- (f) Waste materials that contain oil from:
 - (i) the routine cleanup of industrial or commercial establishments and machinery; or
 - (ii) spills of virgin or used petroleum products. Such items or materials include but are not limited to rags, wipes, and absorbents.
- (g) Used oil and used oil filters. Used oil containing a PCB concentration equal or greater than 50 ppm shall not be burned, pursuant to the limitations of 40 CFR 761.20(e).
- (h) Waste materials generated by manufacturing, industrial or agricultural activities, provided that these items or materials are substantially similar to items or materials that are found routinely in MSW, subject to prior approval of the Department.

B.7 Startup/Shutdown/Malfunctions

- (a) Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are

SECTION III. EMISSION UNIT(S) SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

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. See also NSPS requirements set forth in paragraphs b, c and d below. **[Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.]**

- (b) The emission limitations for this unit shall apply at all times, except during periods of warm-up, startup, shutdown, or malfunctions (SSM), provided that the duration of startup, shutdown, or malfunction periods do not exceed 3 hours per occurrence. The duration of warm-up periods is not limited. The startup period commences when the affected unit begins the continuous burning of waste and does not include any warm-up period when the affected unit is combusting only natural gas or propane and waste is not being introduced to the combustor. The use of waste solely to provide thermal protection to the grate during the warm-up periods when waste is not being fed to the combustor is not considered to be continuous burning. During all startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions, the owner/operator shall use best operational practices to minimize air pollutant emissions. **[Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.58]**
- (c) A malfunction means any unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment to operate in a normal or usual manner. Excess emissions that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, any other preventable upset condition, or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any source 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 3 hours per occurrence, except as noted in Condition B.7(d). **[Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.58]**
- (d) Due to safety and equipment concerns, the SSM exemption period is allowed to be extended to a maximum of 15 hours in certain circumstances. The extended exemption applies only to CO emission limits in 40 CFR 60.53b(a) i.e., combustor operating practices during the following two situations:
- A loss of boiler water control (e.g., boiler waterwall tube failure); or
 - A loss of combustion air control (loss of a combustion air fan, loss of an induced draft fan, or combustion grate bar failure).

Normal operating practices for controlling CO emissions involves the use of auxiliary fuel burners. However, use of these burners when operators cannot control boiler water or combustion air could result in the possibility of an explosion or severe damage to the MWC. **Rule 62-210.700, and 62-204.800(8), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.58b(a)(1)]**

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EMISSION LIMITATIONS & STANDARDS

B.8 Emissions from the MWC unit shall not exceed the limits listed in the following table.
[BACT]

Pollutant Name	Standard(s)	Lbs/hour	TPY
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	20.6 mg/dscm, corrected to 7% O ₂	5.12	22.3
MWC Metals (PM)	20.6 mg/dscm, corrected to 7% O ₂	5.12	22.3
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	26 ppm, or 80% reduction, at 7% O ₂ ⁽¹⁾	56.9	249.4
Sulfuric Acid Mist (SAM)	15 ppmvd @ 7 % O ₂	15.1	66.1
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	110 ppm @ 7% O ₂ - 12-month rolling avg. 140 ppm @ 7% O ₂ - 12-month rolling avg. * 150 ppm @ 7% O ₂ - 24 hour average	70.8	289.4
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	80 ppm @ 7% O ₂ - 12-mo rolling avg. 100 ppm @ 7% O ₂ - 4 hr average	23.0 28.73	100.6
Mercury (Hg)	0.028 mg/dscm @ 7% O ₂ or 85% reduction ⁽¹⁾	0.0168	0.0736
Visible Emissions (VE)	10 %, 6 minute average		
Lead (Pb)	0.2 mg/dscm, corrected to 7% O ₂	0.05	0.22
MWC Acid Gas (HCl)	25 ppm or 95% reduction @ 7% O ₂ ⁽¹⁾	46.76	204.8
Hydrogen Fluoride (HF)	3.5 ppmvd @ 7% O ₂	0.718	3.145
Cadmium (Cd)	0.02 mg/dscm @ 7% O ₂	.005	0.022
Dioxin/Furan (PCDD/F)	13 ng/dscm, corrected to 7% O ₂	3.2 x 10 ⁻⁶	1.4 x 10 ⁻⁵
Ammonia	15 ⁽²⁾ / 30 ppmvd @ 7% O ₂ 50 ppmvd @ 7% O ₂ *		

Notes to table:

* - For the 12-month calendar period following initial operation only.

Abbreviations

ug/dscm: Micrograms per dry standard cubic meter

mg/dscm: Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter

ng/dscm: Nanograms per dry standard cubic meter

ppm: Part per million dry volume

Dioxins/ furans: Total tetra through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans

Note (1) Whichever standard is less stringent.

Note (2) Design Standard.

[40 CFR 60.58b, Rules 62-210.200, 62-212.400 (BACT), 62-204.800(8) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., and request of applicant]

B.9 Auxiliary Burners: Auxiliary burners shall be fired only with natural gas or propane.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

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COMPLIANCE AND PERFORMANCE TESTING

B.10 Stack Testing

Compliance with the emission limits for visible emissions (opacity), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in specific condition B.8 of this permit shall be demonstrated by continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) as required by specific condition B.13.

Compliance tests for the other pollutants listed in specific condition B.8 shall be performed annually (unless indicated otherwise) by using the following reference methods as described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A and/or 40 CFR 61 Appendix B adopted by reference in Chapter 62-204, F.A.C. or any other method as approved by FDEP, in accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Stack tests may also require Method 1, 2, 3/3A/3B and 4 tests as appropriate. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.58b Compliance and Performance Testing. With the exception of mercury testing, emission determinations based on stack tests shall be the average of three valid test runs pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C. A test protocol shall be submitted for approval to the DEPSD at least 45 days prior to the initial testing. [Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C. and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.]

Method 5 ⁽¹⁾	Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources.
Method 9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources.
Method 13A/B ⁽⁴⁾	Determination of Total Fluoride Emission from Stationary Sources.
Method 23 ⁽²⁾	Determination of Dioxin/Furan Conc. from Stationary Sources.
Method 26 ⁽³⁾ or 26A	Determination of HCl emissions.
Method 29 ^{(3) (4)}	Determination of Metals Emissions from Stationary Sources.
Method CTM-027 ⁽⁵⁾	Conditional Test Method for Collection and Analysis of Ammonia.

- (1) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.58b(c)(3) EPA Reference Method 5 shall be used for determining compliance with the particulate matter emission limit. The minimum sample volume shall be 1.7 cubic meters. The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sample train shall be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than 160 ± 14 °C. An oxygen or carbon dioxide measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 5 run. Since the limit for MWC Metals (as PM) is identical to the limit for PM₁₀, one annual test may suffice in determining compliance with both limits.

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- (2) Dioxin/Furan emission limit expressed as the total mass of tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans. The unit may perform less frequent testing for dioxin/furan emissions, as allowed by 40 CFR 60.38b(b) and 60.58b(g)(5)(iii) and (6) with prior notice to the Department, if the unit's dioxin/furan emissions do not exceed 7 ng/dscm corrected to 7% O₂ and if the existing two MWC units' dioxin/furan emissions do not exceed 15 ng/dscm each, corrected to 7% O₂.
 - (3) SO₂, Mercury and HCl stack tests upstream and downstream of the control device(s) shall be conducted to calculate percent control. Demonstration of the SO₂ emission limit shall be used as a surrogate for determining compliance with the SAM emission limit.
 - (4) The mercury emission rate shall be limited to no more than 0.028 mg/dscm at 7% O₂ or an 85% reduction (whichever is less stringent) based upon three valid test runs (annually) pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C. However, the applicant may eliminate one test run per year in the event that the single run yields an inlet Hg concentration above 0.450 mg/dscm at 7% O₂, and the carbon injection system can be shown to have been operating properly. In the alternative, the applicant may retest within 30 days after receiving test results showing that the inlet Hg concentration was above 0.450 mg/dscm at 7% O₂ in two or more test runs, provided the applicant demonstrates that the carbon injection system was working properly during the test runs.
 - (5) The ammonia slip rate shall be initially established for a 12-month period at 50 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ and based upon quarterly stack test results. Thereafter, the ammonia slip rate shall be established at 30 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ based upon quarterly stack test results. However, if the ammonia CEMS demonstrates that the quarterly ammonia slip average for the calendar quarter preceding the scheduled quarterly test is 15 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ or less, then CEMS data shall substitute for the required quarterly stack test.
- B.11. Test Procedures: Compliance tests shall meet all applicable requirements (i.e., testing frequency, minimum compliance duration, etc.) of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The Method 9 test shall be conducted during one run of the particulate matter test. The particulate matter test shall be conducted under conditions representative of normal operations and at least one test run shall be conducted during a normal (soot blowing) cycle. Initial performance tests for SO₂, CO and NO_x shall be conducted using CEMS in accordance with the methods and requirements of 40 CFR 60.58b(e)(4), (h)(3) and (i)(3) respectively. Simultaneous CEMS data for NO_x shall be submitted with the quarterly ammonia stack test data and results. All test reports shall include the information required by 40 CFR 60.59b(f). [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-297.310 and 62-204.800(8), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.58b and 40 CFR 60.59b]

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- B.12 Stack Testing Facilities: The owner or operator shall install stack testing facilities in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C. The owner or operator shall provide ports in the air pollution control equipment outlet duct or stack and shall provide access to the sampling ports. [Rule 62-297.310(6)(c), F.A.C.]

MONITORING OF OPERATIONS

- B.13 Continuous Monitoring: Compliance with the emission limits for carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in specific condition B.8 of this permit shall be demonstrated by continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) operated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.58b. Oxygen (O₂), and opacity shall be monitored by continuous monitoring systems. Monitors for sulfur dioxide and oxygen shall be located both upstream of the dry scrubber and downstream of the baghouse in order to calculate percentage removal efficiency. A CEMS shall be installed for the purpose of measuring ammonia slip from this emissions unit (with a range of 100ppm), and used for informational purposes rather than continuous compliance (other than as allowed for in specific condition B.10). For purposes of the RATA, this CEMS shall be compared to CTM-027. All continuous monitoring systems shall be installed, calibrated, maintained and operated as required by 40 CFR 60.13 and shall conform to all applicable Performance Specifications in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B. Quality assurance procedures shall conform to all applicable sections of 40 CFR 60, Appendix F. Initial performance evaluations shall be completed within 180 days after initial startup of the unit. Data on continuous monitor equipment specifications, manufacturer, type, calibration and maintenance needs, and proposed locations shall be provided to the DEPSD for review at least 90 days prior to installation. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-204.800(8), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.58b]
- B.14 Continuous Load Monitoring: The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a steam flow meter, measure steam flow in kilograms (or pounds) per hour on a continuous basis, and record the output of the monitor (in accordance with the ASME method described in 40 CFR 60.58b(i)(6)). Steam flow shall be calculated in 4-hour block arithmetic averages. Higher loads are allowed for testing purposes pursuant to 40 CFR 60.53b(b). [Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.51b; 60.53b(b); and 60.58b(i)(6)]
- B.15 Charging Rate Monitoring: The average daily solid waste charging rate shall be determined on a monthly basis and recorded for the MWC unit. The daily charging rate shall be determined each month on an average daily basis for the MWC unit using the facility's truck scale weight data, refuse pit inventory data and MWC operating data for the preceding calendar month. Monthly truck scale weight records of the weight of solid waste received and processed at the unit, and refuse pit inventory data, shall be used to determine the amount of solid waste charged during the preceding calendar month on an average daily basis. The MWC load level measurements or other operating data shall be used to

SECTION III. EMISSION UNIT(S) SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

determine the number of operating hours for each day during the preceding calendar month. [Rules 62-204.800(8) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

- B.16 Compliance with the PM Control Device Temperature: The MWC unit is required to continuously monitor and record the flue gas temperature at the inlet to the PM control device in accordance with the requirements at 40 CFR 60.58b(i)(7). The PM control device temperature shall be calculated in 4-hour block arithmetic averages. The MWC unit shall be allowed to operate up to 17°C (30° F) above the unit's maximum demonstrated PM control device temperature. The maximum demonstrated PM control device temperature is the highest 4-hour arithmetic measurement of temperature at the inlet to the PM control device recorded for 4 consecutive hours during the most recent dioxin/furan performance test which complied with the limits given above. The PM control device inlet temperature and the steam flow for the unit during the stack test shall be continuously monitored and recorded in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb. Higher temperatures are allowed for testing purposes, as specified at 40 CFR 60.53b(c). [Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.53b(c) and 60.58b(i)(7) and (9)]
- B.17 Carbon Injection Rate: The optimal carbon injection rate in pounds-per hour shall be determined preceding and during the initial compliance test. Optimization should be based upon the maximum expected mercury inlet concentrations as well as necessary operating parameters such as the screw feeder speed, hopper volume, hopper refill frequency, or other parameters appropriate to the feed system being employed. During operation of the MWC unit, the carbon injection system shall be provided with a continuous indication of the injection rate and the carbon mass feed rate must equal or exceed the level which was determined as optimal. The owner or operator shall estimate the total carbon usage for the unit for each calendar quarter by utilizing the measured carbon mass feed rate (lb/hr) for each hour of operation of the MWC unit based on the continuous indicator for carbon mass feed rate, and the total number of operating hours of operation during the calendar quarter. [Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.58b(m)]
- B.18 Continuous Monitors: Continuous monitors with recorders shall be installed, calibrated, maintained and operated for the unit subject to review by the DEPSD for the following operational parameters:
- Total steam production (mass/hr, pressure and temperature)
Carbon injection system feed rate (kg/hr or lb/hr)
Particulate matter control device inlet temperature
[Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.58b]

SECTION III. EMISSION UNIT(S) SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

B.19 Reports and Records:

All measurements, records and other data (test reports, etc.) required to be maintained by this facility shall be retained for at least five (5) years following the date on which such measurements, records and other data are recorded. Such records shall be maintained at the facility and shall include but not be limited to the items listed below. These records shall be made available upon request to the DEPSD for inspection at the facility. **[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-4.160(14)(b), F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.59b]**

- (a) Data collected from all monitoring instruments, including continuous monitoring systems, steam flow measurements and PM control device temperatures;
- (b) Continuous steam flow records on a 4-hour block average basis;
- (c) Records of daily solid waste charging rates and hours of operation derived from monthly truck scale data, refuse pit inventory, and operational records;
- (d) Results of all source tests or performance tests; and records of the maximum demonstrated unit load specified by condition B.3 of this permit.
- (e) Amounts of activated carbon used for emissions control;
- (f) Calibration logs for all instruments subject to this permit;
- (g) Maintenance/repair logs for any work performed which is subject to this permit;
- (h) Records showing the names of facility personnel who have been provisionally or fully certified, and who have completed the MWC operator training course, and who have completed reviews of the operating manual, including the dates and documentation of certification/review.
- (i) Records demonstrating compliance with the percentage limitations on segregated solid wastes required by specific condition B.24 of this permit.

B.20 Excess Emission Reports:

B.20.1 Quarterly Reports:

The owner or operator shall submit excess emission reports for any calendar quarter during which there are excess emissions from the unit pursuant to 40 CFR 60.7(c). If there are no excess emissions during the calendar quarter, the owner or operator shall submit a report quarterly stating that no excess emissions occurred during the quarterly reporting period. The report shall include the following:

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- (a) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(h), any conversion factors used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each period of excess emissions. [40 CFR 60.7(c)(1)]
- (b) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the furnace boiler system. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known) and the corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted. [40 CFR 60.7(c)(2)]
- (c) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system (CEM/COM) was inoperative except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments. [40 CFR 60.7(d)(2) as applicable]
- (d) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system (CEM/COM) has not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report. [40 CFR 60.7(c)(4)]

B.20.2 Other Excess Emission Reports:

In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions*, the owner or operator shall notify the DEPSD in accordance with Section 62-4.130, F.A.C. The DEPSD shall be notified within one working day excluding weekends and holidays 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 DEPSD may request a written summary report of the incident. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the DEPSD.

* Malfunction is defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. to mean 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.
[Rules 62-4.130 and 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

- B.21 Continuous Emission Monitoring System Reports:** For CEM and other monitoring systems required by this permit, data on monitoring equipment specifications, manufacturer, type, calibration and maintenance needs, and proposed sampling location shall be provided to the DEPSD for review at least 90 days prior to installation.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

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- B.22 Operating Reports: Before March 1st of each year, the owner or operator shall submit to the DEPSD the Annual Operating Report [DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)], which summarizes operations for the previous calendar year.

No later than February 1st of each year, the owner or operator shall submit an annual report for the previous calendar year including the information required by 40 CFR 60.59b(g)(1) through (4), as applicable.

In addition, if applicable, the owner or operator shall submit to the DEPSD the information required in 40 CFR 60.59b(h) on a semiannual basis.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.59b(g) and, if applicable, 40 CFR 60.59b(h)]

- B.23 Sampling Reports: Drawings of testing facilities including sampling port locations as required by Section 62-297.310(8)(c) shall be submitted to the DEPSD for review at least 60 days prior to construction of the sampling ports.

- B.24 Segregated Solid Waste Record Keeping: The following records shall be made and kept to demonstrate compliance with the segregated non-MSW percentage limitations of specific condition B.6.6 and B.6.7:

Each segregated load of non-MSW materials, that is subject to the percentage weight limitations of specific condition B.6.6 and B.6.7, which is received for processing shall be documented as to waste description and weight. The weight of all waste materials received for processing shall be measured using the facility truck scale and recorded.

Each day the total weight of segregated tires received shall be computed, and the daily total shall be added to the sum of the daily totals from the current month. The resultant weight of tires at the end of each calendar month (excluding tires stored at the waste tire processing facility) shall be divided by the total weight of all waste materials received during each calendar month, and the resultant number shall be multiplied by 100 to express the ratio as a percent. The percentage computed shall be compared to the 3% limitation.

Each day the total weight of segregated non-MSW materials received that are subject to the 5% restriction (restricted materials) shall be computed, and the daily total shall be added to the sum of the daily totals of the current month. The resultant total weight of restricted materials at the end of each calendar month shall be divided by the total weight of all waste materials received during each calendar month, and the resultant number shall be multiplied by 100 to express the ratio as a percent. The percentage computed shall be compared to the 5% limitation.

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Subsequent to an initial test burn scheduled to allow Department representatives to observe, while firing 5% (by weight) tires at the combustion unit while operating the unit at capacity that demonstrates via the CEMS that the unit can comply with the emission limits for pollutants monitored by the CEMS while firing 5% (by weight) tires, this quantity limitation shall rise from 3% to 5%. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined on a calendar monthly basis.

- B.25 Heat Input Reporting Requirements. The owner or operator shall submit to the DEPSD notification of the date of initial startup as provided by 40 CFR 60.7. Such notification shall include the design heat input capacity of the affected unit, and the annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the unit based on the fuels fired. **[40 CFR 60.59b(b)]**
- B.26 Report of Vendor and Equipment Selection. Within 60 days of selection of a primary vendor for this project, a report detailing the design features of the MWC equipment to be installed shall be submitted to the DEPSD. Such report shall include the nominal and maximum design capacities of the furnace, grates and boiler, and shall detail operating rates such as heat input, steam production, mass throughput and turndown capability. **[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]**

OPERATOR TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

- B.27 Requirements
- (a) One of the following persons must be on duty at the facility at any time during which the MWC unit is operating: a fully certified chief facility operator or shift supervisor; or a provisionally certified chief facility operator or shift supervisor who is scheduled to take the full certification exam according to the schedule specified in Specific Condition III.B.27(b). This requirement shall take effect 6 months after the date of startup of the unit. If this person must leave the facility during his or her operating shift, a provisionally certified control room operator who is on site may fulfill this requirement. A qualified, provisionally certified control room operator may temporarily replace the fully certified shift supervisor during specific periods when the certified shift supervisor is excused from work due to vacation or illness and after notification to the Department's South District Office. **[40 CFR 60.54b(c)]**
 - (b) No later than the date 6 months after the date of startup of the unit, each chief facility operator and shift supervisor shall obtain and maintain a current provisional operator certification and be scheduled for a full certification exam, or receive a full

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certification, from either the ASME or an equivalent State-approved certification program. [40 CFR 60.54b(a) and (b)]

- (c) Each chief facility operator, shift supervisor, and control room operator must complete the EPA or State approved MWC operator training course no later than 6 months after the date of startup of the unit. [40 CFR 60.54b(d)]
- (d) A site-specific operating manual shall be developed and updated on an annual basis which meets the requirements of 40 CFR 60.54b(e). A training program shall be established to review the operating manual with each person who has responsibilities affecting the operation of the MWC including but not limited to chief facility operators, shift supervisors, control room operators, ash handlers, maintenance personnel, and crane/load handlers. Each person must undergo initial training no later than the date 6 months after the date of startup of the unit or the date prior to the day that person assumes responsibilities affecting operation of the facility, whichever is later, and annually thereafter pursuant to 40 CFR 60.54b(f). The operating manual must be kept in a readily accessible location for all persons required to undergo training. [40 CFR 60.54b(e), (f) and (g)]

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SECTION III. EMISSION UNIT(S) SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

SUBSECTION C. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

The following specific conditions apply to the indicated emissions unit.

EMISSIONS UNIT NO.	EMISSIONS UNITS DESCRIPTION
-007	Lime Silo
(existing)	Ash and Carbon Handling

EMISSION LIMITATIONS

C.1 Lime & Carbon Silos and Ash Handling System:

Particulate emissions from these emissions units shall be limited as follows:

- (a) PM emissions from the lime storage silo shall be controlled by a baghouse. Visible emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity in accordance with specific condition C.3.
- (b) PM emissions from the activated carbon storage silo exhaust shall be controlled by a baghouse. Visible emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity in accordance with specific condition C.3.
- (c) Visible emissions from the ash conveyor systems, transfer points, buildings, or enclosures of ash conveying systems shall not occur more than 5 percent of the time during the observation period, except during times of maintenance or repair of these systems.
- (d) The potential for dust generation by ash handling activities will be mitigated by quenching the ash prior to loading in ash transport trucks. The ash handling facilities shall be enclosed. Residue from the grates, grate siftings, and ash from the combustor/boiler and fabric filter hoppers during normal operations shall be discharged into the ash quenching system, or otherwise handled in a manner to minimize visible dust. The ash/residue in the ash handling building shall remain sufficiently moist to prevent dust during storage and handling operations.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.55b]

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SECTION III. EMISSION UNIT(S) SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

COMPLIANCE AND PERFORMANCE TESTING

- C.2 Fugitive Emissions Compliance: The compliance method for the ash handling facilities shall be EPA Method 22, Visual Determination of Fugitives Emissions From Material Sources.
- (a) The minimum observation time will be three hours, and will include periods when ash is being transferred from the MWC unit to the storage area, and when ash is being loaded for disposal.
- (b) Compliance testing shall be conducted within 180 days of completion of construction and initial operation and annually thereafter.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.55b]
- C.3. Carbon and Lime Storage Silos PM Compliance Requirements: Compliance testing for the lime and carbon silos shall be conducted within 180 days of completion of construction and initial operation and annually thereafter. The visible emission tests shall be performed for each silo during filling operations using EPA Method 9. Permanent stack testing facilities are not required for the lime and carbon silos. The owner or operator may install temporary stack sampling facilities to conduct such a test, if required.
[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.]

SECTION III. EMISSION UNIT(S) SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

SUBSECTION D. COMMON CONDITIONS:

The following specific conditions apply to the following emissions units.

EMISSIONS UNIT No.	EMISSIONS UNITS DESCRIPTION
-006	660 Tons per Day nominal MSW Incinerator
-007	Lime Silo
(existing)	Ash and Carbon Handling

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- D.1 These emissions units are allowed to operate continuously (8760 hours/year).
[Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. Definitions-Potential to emit (PTE)]
- D.2 Odor Control: No objectionable odors are allowed from this facility. The truck access doors to the unit shall remain closed except during normal working shifts when MSW is being received at the storage pit area. To minimize odors at the unit, a negative pressure shall be maintained on the tipping floor and air from within the building will be used as combustion air. [Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.]
- D.3 Startup/Shutdown/Malfunctions
- (a) In order to minimize excess emissions during startup/shutdown/malfunction these emissions units shall adhere to best operational practices to minimize emissions.
- The duration of excess emissions from the lime silo or the carbon silo shall be minimized but in no case exceed 2 hours per 24 hour period.
[Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.]
- (b) 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.]
- (c) Within 90 days prior to completion of construction of the unit, the owner or operator shall submit to the DEPSD an operational procedures manual that identifies and describes best operational practices that will be used during startup, shutdown, and malfunctions.

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SECTION III. EMISSION UNIT(S) SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

EMISSION LIMITATIONS

- D.4 Facility Fugitive (Unconfined) Emissions: Fugitive emissions at this facility shall be adequately controlled at all times. All roads shall be adequately paved, and vacuum swept if appropriate, to minimize accumulations of ash and dust. Speed limit signs shall be posted. Unprocessed refuse storage areas which must be open for operational purposes (e.g., tipping floor or the refuse bunker while trucks are entering and leaving) shall be under negative air pressure. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.]

COMPLIANCE AND PERFORMANCE TESTING

- D.5 Test Notification: The owner or operator shall notify the DEPSD in writing at least *30 days* (for the initial test) and *15 days* (for the annual tests) prior to each scheduled compliance test to allow witnessing. The notification shall include the compliance test date, place of such test, the expected test time, the facility contact person for the test, and the person or company conducting the test. The 30 or 15 day notification requirement may be waived at the discretion of the DEPSD. Likewise, if circumstances prevent testing during the test window specified for the emissions unit, the owner or operator may request an alternate test date before the expiration of this window. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.8]
- D.6 Special Compliance Tests: When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as substantiated complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in Rule 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296 and 62-297, F.A.C. or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the facility to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions units and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the DEPSD. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]
- D.7 Operating Rate During Testing: Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit in operation at permitted capacity. Permitted capacity 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 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. See also specific conditions B.2 and B.3 of this permit for limitations related to unit load for the MWC unit. Higher loads are allowed for testing purposes as specified at 40 CFR 60.53b(b) and condition B.3 of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310(2) and (2)(b), F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.53b(b)]

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SECTION III. EMISSION UNIT(S) SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

D.8 Emission Compliance Stack Test Reports:

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.59b(f)]

- (a) A *test report* indicating the results of the required compliance tests shall be filed with the DEPSD as soon as practical, but no later than 60 days after the last sampling run is completed.
- (b) The *test report* shall provide sufficient detail on the tested emissions 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), F.A.C.

APPENDIX BD
SUMMARY OF BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY DETERMINATION (BACT)

DEPARTMENT BACT REVIEW

In evaluating BACT, Department Rules (62-212, F.A.C.) require that the Department must give consideration to:

- a) Any Environmental Protection Agency determination of Best Available Control Technology pursuant to Section 169 of the Clean Air Act, and any emission limitation contained in 40 CFR Part 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources) or 40 CFR Part 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants).
- b) All scientific, engineering, and technical material and other information available to the Department.
- c) The emission limiting standards or BACT determinations of any other state.
- d) The social and economic impact of the application of such technology.

During the pre-application process, Lee County (through its consultant, RTP Environmental Associates, Inc.) provided a statistical analysis of emission data from the existing Lee County MSW units. This data was intended to indicate appropriate limits for establishing BACT, suggesting the setting of BACT emission limits at a Six Sigma Upper Prediction Limit (UPL) or other statistical basis, unless the NSPS is lower. According to the submittal, the Six Sigma UPL should correspond to a predicted failure (exceedance) rate of once every 125 years. The Department takes no issue with the mathematical accuracy of the analysis, but finds it to be an unacceptable means of establishing BACT emission limits, for multiple reasons. The legislative history is clear, that Congress intended BACT to perform a technology-forcing function. With this in mind, the Department will attempt to utilize the relevant portions of the analysis in the establishment of BACT emission limits.

Additionally, Eastern Research Group conducted a study entitled Compliance Test Data Analysis For Lee County Solid Waste Resource Recovery Facility in September of 2002 for the EPA. EPA Region IV provided this study to the Department for use as appropriate. As indicated above, the Department will utilize relevant portions of this study, as it sees fit in the establishment of BACT.

NO_x Summary

The applicant supplied cost analyses for SCR to the Department, concluding that the cost of that NO_x control technology may be greater than \$13,000 per ton of NO_x removed. These analyses were reviewed by the Department and rejected for multiple reasons, although many questions remain as to an accurate cost effectiveness calculation. Cost effectiveness values exceeding \$10,000 per ton are not considered within the range of cost effectiveness by EPA or FDEP.

The Department has reached no definitive conclusion as to the appropriate cost effectiveness of SCR and will continue to investigate it prior to evaluating the application of additional MWC's in Florida. However, FDEP does not accept the applicant's proposal of a conventional SNCR (meeting the NSPS) as BACT. However, the Department notes that:

- a) No large-scale refuse burning WTE facilities have been permitted in Florida for over a decade. During this time, a number of landfills have been permitted in the US and Florida.

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SUMMARY OF BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY DETERMINATION (BACT)

- b) Consideration is given to the social impacts of landfilling versus combusting waste. In the EU waste disposal hierarchy, WTE is regarded as a form of recycling of energy and is considered preferable to landfill disposal, though less preferable than primary recycling of waste products. As a growing state, it is important for the State of Florida to ensure that a balance is achieved between the alternatives of landfilling and burning of waste. During the past 10 years, that balance has not been achieved.

Given the above factors, this facility's past excellent environmental performance (with respect to air pollution) along with the apparent capabilities of advanced SNCR systems, justification is warranted to authorize the use of such an advanced SNCR for NO_x control. The advanced SNCR will use furnace pyrometry and additional process enhancements, such that high NO_x reductions can be achieved without excessive amounts of ammonia slip or other unwanted byproduct gases. According to EPA's document EPA/600/SR-94/208, such a system requires less reagent than that required for conventional SNCR and should achieve 60% NO_x reductions (an approximate Lee County emission equivalent of 104 ppmvd @ 7% O₂).

An additional factor considered by the Department is that on September 9, 1999 the State of Illinois issued a permit to West Suburban Recycling and Energy Center, L.P. for the construction of two 900 TPD MWC's, with NO_x emission limits of 100 ppmvd on a 24 hour average. Lastly, based upon the touted guarantees of the Martin GmbH SNCR (http://www.martingmbh.de/englisch/technologie/e_sncr.htm) NO_x emissions are achievable at levels approaching 60 ppm, and three European facilities (Brescia, London SELCHP and Limmattal) have guarantees averaging 106 ppm. Similar to Martin, Von Roll (a Swiss company) is a major builder of plants in Europe, with Wheelabrator as the domestic licensee. In discussions with Von Roll, NO_x emissions at or below 100 ppmvd are also guaranteeable.

In consideration of all of the above items, a BACT emission limit of 110 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ shall be established on a 30-day rolling average. As an additional means of achieving this limit, the Department encourages the applicant to consider the application of flue gas recirculation (http://www.martingmbh.de/englisch/technologie/e_abgasrezirk.htm) as well as water-cooled grates (http://www.martingmbh.de/englisch/technologie/e_gek_rost.htm), both of which have been developed by Martin GmbH. The application of water-cooled grates allows for a higher percentage of overfire air, in turn enabling lower combustion temperatures and therefore better control of NO_x. Lastly, the Department notes that the latest advances to the Martin GmbH combustion control system (e.g. SYNCOM - http://www.martingmbh.de/englisch/technologie/e_syncom.htm) may be designed to incorporate many of the features identified herein, such as FGR and the use of furnace temperature optimize oxygen distribution in the combustion zone. Although not yet fully commercialized, such a system is likely applicable for this installation.

CO Summary

State-of-the-art mass burn waterwall MWC's have inherently stable combustion characteristics and low CO levels. A 100-ppm CO emission limit with a 4-hour averaging time has been established as the NSPS for these types of units. In an EPA sponsored test at a mass burn combustor in Marion County, Oregon in 1987, the combustor was subjected to a number of different operating conditions including changes to the under-to-overfire air ratio and the overfire air distribution. CO concentrations at the inlet to the unit's spray dryer never exceeded 37 ppm and emissions under normal operating conditions were typically less than 20 ppm. While the unit was not attempting to control CO, the computerized distributed combustion control system maintained high combustion

APPENDIX BD

SUMMARY OF BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY DETERMINATION (BACT)

efficiency and low concentrations of CO. Evaluation of long term emission data from other state-of-the-art mass burn waterwall facilities indicate that these types of facilities can achieve a 100 ppm CO emission limit on a 4-hour basis. In most cases these mass burn combustors will operate at long term averages of less than 50 ppm to comply with the 100 ppm (4 hour) emission limit. Experience indicates that operation at CO concentrations between 50 and 100 ppm may be required due to problems associated with the burning of wet waste. The Department will establish two CO limits as BACT, the NSPS as well as a 30-day rolling average of 80 ppmvd @ 7% O₂.

SO₂, SAM and PM Summary

The NSPS limit for SO₂ is 30 ppmvd at 7% O₂ on a 24-hour average, or an 80% reduction in SO₂ on a 24-hour average. Since the 24-hour CEMS data as well as the 3-run stack test averages for SO₂ at the existing Lee County units was 25 ppm or less, the Department will set the SO₂ emission limit at 26 ppmvd @ 7% O₂ on a 24-hour average, or an 80% reduction. The SAM limit will be reduced from the applicant's proposal by an amount equivalent to the SO₂ reduction which the Department has established (a ratio of 26/30) for an equivalent limit of 15 ppmvd @ 7% O₂.

The NSPS for PM is 24 mg/dscm. The Department agrees with the applicant's proposed BACT for PM of 20.6 mg/dscm, which is 90% of the equivalent PM limit (22.88 mg/dscm) on the existing emission units.

Mercury Summary

The applicant proposed the NSPS of 70 mg/dscm at 7% O₂ as the appropriate BACT limit. However, the Department is aware that many states in the northeast U.S. have established 28 mg/dscm at 7% O₂ as the standard for large MWC's. In fact, the Department review revealed that at least 15 N.E. facilities with large MWC's (of varying vintage, size and design) are required to meet such a limit, and six of these facilities are Covanta-operated. Three of these facilities (Bristol/Connecticut, Union/New Jersey and Haverhill/Massachusetts) are of the Martin design and use a combination of a mercury separation plan plus carbon injection to meet the subject limit. The Department will establish 28 mg/dscm as BACT and allow a 12-month period during which quarterly testing and carbon injection optimization shall be completed while meeting only the NSPS. Permit conditions will describe a means of allowing for occasional sample spikes.

Dioxins and Furans Summary

A review of past data suggests that 13 ng/dscm at 7% O₂ for dioxins and furans (MWC organics) represents an appropriate level of BACT for this unit. These are the emission limits proposed by the applicant and are lower than those of any other existing waste incinerator within Florida.

HCl, Pb, Cd and HFl

The Department accepts the applicant's analysis for these 4 pollutant emissions. Specifically, emission limits of 25 ppmvd (or 95% removal), 0.2 mg/dscm, 0.02 mg/dscm and 3.5 ppmvd for HCl, Pb, Cd and HFl (respectively), all corrected to 7% O₂. However, the limit for Cadmium is not established via this BACT review.

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The following table represents a summary of the BACT Determination for this project:

Pollutant Name	Standard(s)	Lbs/hour	TPY
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	20.6 mg/dscm, corrected to 7% O ₂	5.12	22.3
MWC Metals (PM)	20.6 mg/dscm, corrected to 7% O ₂	5.12	22.3
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	26 ppm, or 80% reduction, at 7% O ₂	56.9	249.4
Sulfuric Acid Mist	15 ppmvd @ 7% O ₂	15.1	66.1
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	110 ppm @ 7% O ₂ - 12-month rolling avg. 140 ppm @ 7% O ₂ - 12-month rolling avg. * 150 ppm @ 7% O ₂ - 24 hour average	70.8	289.4
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	80 ppm @ 7% O ₂ - 30-day rolling average 100 ppm @ 7% O ₂ - 4 hr average	23.0 28.73	100.6
Mercury (Hg)	0.028 mg/dscm @ 7% O ₂ or 85% reduction ⁽¹⁾	0.0168	0.0736
Visible Emissions (VE)	10 %, 6 minute average		
Lead (Pb)	0.2 mg/dscm, corrected to 7% O ₂	0.05	0.22
MWC Acid Gas (HCl)	25 ppm or 95% reduction @ 7% O ₂ ⁽¹⁾	46.76	204.8
Hydrogen Fluoride (HF)	3.5 ppmvd @ 7% O ₂	0.718	3.145
Dioxin/Furan (PCDD/F)	13 ng/dscm, corrected to 7% O ₂	3.2 x 10 ⁻⁶	1.4 x 10 ⁻⁵
Ammonia	15 ⁽²⁾ / 30 ppmvd @ 7% O ₂ 50 ppmvd @ 7% O ₂ *		

Notes to table:

* - For the 12-month calendar period following initial operation only.

Abbreviations

ug/dscm: Micrograms per dry standard cubic meter

mg/dscm: Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter

ng/dscm: Nanograms per dry standard cubic meter

ppm: Part per million dry volume

Dioxins/ furans: Total tetra through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans

Note (1) Whichever standard is less stringent.

Note (2) Design Standard.

DETAILS OF THE ANALYSIS MAY BE OBTAINED BY CONTACTING:

A. A. Linero, P.E. Administrator, New Source Review Section

Deborah Nelson, Meteorologist, New Source Review Section

Michael P. Halpin, P.E. Review Engineer

Department of Environmental Protection

Bureau of Air Regulation

2600 Blair Stone Road

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

APPENDIX GC
GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS [F.A.C. 62-4.160]

- G.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.
- G.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 or exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department.
- G.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.
- G.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.
- G.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.
- G.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.
- G.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.
- G.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.

APPENDIX GC
GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS [F.A.C. 62-4.160]

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.

- G.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.
- G.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.
- G.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.
- G.12 This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.
- G.13 This permit also constitutes:
- a) Determination of Best Available Control Technology (X)
 - b) Determination of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (X); and
 - c) Compliance with New Source Performance Standards (X).
- G.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.
- G.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.