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PERMITTEE

Duke Energy Florida, Inc. (DEF)
299 First Avenue North
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701

Air Permit No. 0170004-047-AC
Permit Expires: December 31, 2019
Facility SIC: 4911

Authorized Representative:
Mr. R. Alexander Glenn, Florida State President, Duke Energy

Citrus Combined Cycle Project
Citrus County, Florida

PROJECT

This is the final air construction permit, which authorizes the construction of the nominal 1,640 megawatts (MW) Citrus Combined Cycle Project (CCCP) on property contiguous to the existing Crystal River Energy Complex (CREC). Two existing fossil fuel-fired steam generators (CREC Units 1 and 2) with a total steam generator rating of 964.3 MW will be retired in conjunction with operation of the CCCP.

The CREC is a power plant under Standard Industrial Classification No. 4911 and is located in Citrus County at 15760 West Power Line Street in Crystal River, Florida. The UTM coordinates of the CCCP are Zone 17, 336.9 kilometers (km) East and 3205.7 km North.

This final permit is organized into the following sections: Section 1 (General Information); Section 2 (Administrative Requirements); Section 3 (Emissions Unit Specific Conditions); Section 4 (Appendices). Because of the technical nature of the project, the permit contains numerous acronyms and abbreviations, which are defined in Appendix A of Section 4 of this permit.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

This air pollution construction permit is issued under the provisions of: Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296 and 62-297 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The permittee is authorized to conduct the proposed work in accordance with the conditions of this permit. This project is subject to the general preconstruction review requirements in Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C. and is not subject to the preconstruction review requirements for major stationary sources in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of Air Quality.

Upon issuance of this final permit, any party to this order has the right to seek judicial review of it under Section 120.68 of the Florida Statutes by filing a notice of appeal under Rule 9.110 of the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure with the clerk of the Department of Environmental Protection in the Office of General Counsel (Mail Station #35, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, 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 must be filed within 30 days after this order is filed with the clerk of the Department.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

David L. Read, P.E.
2014.12.16
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for Jeffery F. Koerner, Program Administrator
Office of Permitting and Compliance
Division of Air Resource Management

JFK/dlr/aal

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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

R. Alexander Glenn, Duke Energy: alex.glenn@duke-energy.com
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Clerk Stamp
FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT FILED, on this date, pursuant to Section 120.52(7), Florida Statutes, with the designated agency clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

Lynn Scearce 2014.12.16 10:16:06 -05'00'

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The DEF Crystal River Energy Complex (CREC) currently consists of four fossil fuel steam generating (FFSG) units with electrostatic precipitators; two natural draft cooling towers for FFSG Units 4 and 5; helper mechanical cooling towers for FFSG Units 1, 2 and Nuclear Unit 3; coal, fly ash, and bottom ash handling facilities; and relocatable diesel fired generators. There a number of miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

PROPOSED PROJECT

The CCCP consists of two nominal 820 megawatts (MW) natural gas-fueled combined cycle power blocks designated as CCCP Units 1 and 2. The project includes retirement of CREC coal-fueled Units 1 and 2 in conjunction with operation of the CCCP.

Each power block will consist of: two natural gas-fueled nominal 270 MW Mitsubishi Power Systems (MPS) 501GAC combustion turbine-electric generators (CTGs) with (optional) inlet chillers; two heat recovery steam generators (HRSGs) equipped with natural gas-fueled duct burners and selective catalytic reduction (SCR) reactors; two 180-foot exhaust stacks; and a nominal 280 MW steam turbine electric generator (STG).

Ancillary equipment includes: an auxiliary boiler; two natural gas-fired fuel gas dew point heaters; two ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD) fueled emergency generators; one ULSD-fueled emergency firewater pump engine; two mechanical draft cooling towers; and two (optional) CTG inlet chiller cooling towers. Details of the equipment to be installed are listed below.

This project will add the following emissions units (EU) to the facility.

EU No.	Emission Unit Description
040	CCCP Unit 1A – One nominal 270 MW CTG with duct-fired-HRSG
041	CCCP Unit 1B – One nominal 270 MW CTG with duct-fired HRSG
042	CCCP Unit 2A – One nominal 270 MW CTG with duct-fired HRSG
043	CCCP Unit 2B – One nominal 270 MW CTG with duct-fired HRSG
044	Natural Gas Fueled Auxiliary Boiler rated at approximately 216.2 MMBtu/hour heat input
045	Two Natural Gas-fueled Gas Dew Point heaters rated at approximately 11.2 MMBtu/hour
046	One ULSD-fueled Emergency Generator rated at approximately 1,500 kW
047	One ULSD-fueled Emergency Generator rated at approximately 1,500 kW
048	One ULSD-fueled Emergency Firewater Pump Engine rated at approximately 575 hp
049	Two (14 or 16-cell) Mechanical Draft Cooling Towers
050	Two (6-cell) CTG Inlet Chiller Cooling Towers (optional)
None	Raw and Demineralized Water Storage Tanks, Aqueous Ammonia Storage, Handling

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

- The existing facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).
- The existing facility operates units subject to the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA).
- The existing facility is a Title V major source of air pollution pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.
- The facility is a major stationary source in accordance with Department Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. - Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD).
- The CCCP does not trigger a PSD review and a requirement to conduct a Best Available Control Technology (BACT) pursuant to Department Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.
- The CCCP includes units subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) of 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60 (40 CFR 60).
- The CCCP includes units subject to the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) of 40 CFR 63.
- The CCCP is subject to certification under the Florida Power Plant Siting Act, 403.501-518, F.S. and Chapter 62-17, F.A.C.

SECTION 2. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. Permitting Authority: The permitting authority for this project is the Office of Permitting and Compliance in the Division of Air Resource Management of the Department of Environmental Protection (Department). The Office of Permitting and Compliance mailing address is 2600 Blair Stone Road (MS #5505), Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. All documents related to applications for permits to operate an emissions unit shall be submitted to the Division of Air Resource Management of the Department of Environmental Protection (Department). Copies shall be sent to each agency identified under Compliance Authority.

2. Compliance Authority: All documents related to compliance activities such as reports, tests, and notifications shall be submitted to the Air Resource Section of the Department Southwest District Office at: 13051 North Telecom Parkway, Temple Terrace, Florida 33637. The telephone number is 813/632-7600 and the fax number is 813/632-7665.

3. Appendices: The following Appendices are attached as a part of this permit:
   a. Appendix A (Citation Formats and Glossary of Common Terms);
   b. Appendix B (General Conditions);
   c. Appendix C (Common Conditions);
   d. Appendix D (Common Testing Requirements);
   e. Appendix Subpart A (NSPS Subpart A and NESHAP Subpart A);
   f. Appendix Subpart Db;
   g. Appendix Subpart Dc;
   h. Appendix Subpart DDDDD.
   i. Appendix Subpart IIII;
   j. Appendix Subpart KKKK;
   k. Appendix XS (Semiannual NSPS Excess Emission Report);
   l. Appendix Subpart YYYY; and
   m. Appendix Subpart ZZZZ.

4. Applicable Regulations, Forms and Application Procedures: Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the construction and operation of the subject emissions units shall be in accordance with the capacities and specifications stated in the application. The facility is subject to all applicable provisions of: Chapter 403, F.S.; and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-296 and 62-297, F.A.C. Issuance of this permit does not relieve the permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local permitting or regulations.

5. New or Additional Conditions: For good cause shown and after notice and an administrative hearing, if requested, the Department may require the permittee to conform to new or additional conditions. The Department shall allow the permittee a reasonable time to conform to the new or additional conditions, and on application of the permittee, the Department may grant additional time. [Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C.]

6. Modifications: The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority upon commencement of construction. No new emissions unit shall be constructed and no existing emissions unit shall be modified without obtaining an air construction permit from the Department. Such permit shall be obtained prior to beginning construction or modification.
   [Rules 62-210.300(1) and 62-212.300(1)(a), F.A.C.]

7. Source Obligation:

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

   b. At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification (as these terms were defined at the time the source obtained the enforceable limitation) solely by exceeding its projected actual emissions, then the requirements of subsections 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C., shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

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

8. Permanent Shutdown of Crystal River Units 1 and 2: The Permittee shall not commence commercial operation of a combined cycle block (exclusive of sale of test generation) until either CREC coal-fueled Unit 1 or Unit 2 has permanently shut down. The Permittee shall not commence commercial operation of a second combined cycle block (exclusive of sale of test generation) until both CREC coal-fueled Units 1 and 2 have permanently shut down.
   [Rule 62-210.200(189), F.A.C. and Avoidance of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]

   {The decreases in actual emissions due to the shutdown of CREC Units 1 and 2 are contemporaneous (and thus creditable in a net emission increase/decrease calculation) with the increases from the CCCP only if they occur between the date five years before construction of the CCCP commences; and the date that the increases from the CCCP combined cycle blocks occur.}

9. Application for Title IV Permit: The permittee shall apply for a Title IV Acid Rain Permit At least 24 months before the date on which the new unit begins serving an electrical generator greater than 25 MW. The permittee shall submit the application to the permitting authority in Condition 1 above and shall submit a to the Region 4 Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Atlanta, Georgia. This permit does not specify the Acid Rain program requirements. The Title IV requirements will be included in the Title V air operation permit issued by the Department.
   [40 CFR 72]

10. Application for Title V Permit: This permit authorizes construction of the permitted emissions units and initial operation to determine compliance with Department rules. A Title V air operation permit is required for regular operation of the permitted emissions unit. The permittee shall apply for a Title V air operation permit at least 90 days prior to expiration of this permit, but no later than 180 days after commencing operation. To apply for a Title V operation permit, the applicant shall submit the appropriate application form, compliance test results, and such additional information as the Department may by law require. The application shall be submitted to the appropriate Permitting Authority with copies to the Compliance Authority.
    [Rules 62-4.030, 62-4.050, 62-4.220 and Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.]

11. Construction and Expiration: The permit expiration date includes sufficient time to complete construction, perform required testing, submit test reports, and submit an application for a Title V operation permit to the Department. For good cause, the permittee may request that this air construction permit be extended. Such a request shall be submitted to the Department Office of Permitting and Compliance at least sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of this permit.
    [Rules 62-4.070(4), 62-4.080, and 62-210.300(1), F.A.C.]

A. CCCP UNITS 1 and 2 – COMBUSTION TURBINE GENERATORS (EU 020, 021, and 022)

This section of the permit addresses the following emission units.

EU No.	Emission Unit Description
040	CCCP Unit 1A – Nominal 270 MW CTG with duct-fired-HRSG [1]
041	CCCP Unit 1B – Nominal 270 MW CTG with duct-fired-HRSG [1]
042	CCCP Unit 2A – Nominal 270 MW CTG with duct-fired-HRSG [1]
043	CCCP Unit 2B – Nominal 270 MW CTG with duct-fired-HRSG [1]

1. Steam produced in the four duct-fired HRSGs will drive two 280 MW Steam Turbine-Electric Generators.

Fuels: Each combustion turbine-electric generator (CTG) and duct burner (DB) fires only natural gas.

Heat Input Ratings: The maximum heat input rate of each CTG is 2,675 MMBtu/hour based on a compressor inlet air temperature of 59 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), 60 percent (%) relative humidity, 14.7 pounds per square inch (psi) pressure, the higher heating value (HHV) of each fuel and 100% load. The design heat input of each duct burner located within each heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) is 256 MMBtu/hour.

Controls: Inherently clean fuels, lean premix combustion technology such as Dry Low-NO_X (DLN).

Stack Parameters: Each HRSG has a stack height of approximately 180 feet with an exit diameter of 22 feet.

Continuous Monitors: Each HRSG stack is equipped with a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) to measure and record nitrogen oxides (NO_X) as well as flue gas oxygen (O_2) or carbon dioxide (CO_2) content.

APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

1. NSPS Requirements: Each CTG or CTG/DB shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, listed below, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b) and (d), F.A.C.

   a. *Subpart A - General Provisions*, including:

      - 40 CFR 60.7, Notification and Record Keeping
      - 40 CFR 60.8, Performance Tests
      - 40 CFR 60.11, Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements
      - 40 CFR 60.12, Circumvention
      - 40 CFR 60.13, Monitoring Requirements
      - 40 CFR 60.19, General Notification and Reporting Requirements

   b. *Subpart KKKK - Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines:* These provisions include requirements applicable to CTGs and to duct burners located in HRSGs.

   [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b) and (d), F.A.C.; NSPS Subparts A and KKKK]

2. NESHAP Requirements: The CTGs are subject to the Initial Notification requirements set forth in NESHAP Subpart YYYY, §63.6145 but need not comply with any other requirement of this subpart until EPA takes final action to require compliance and publishes a document in the Federal Register. [Rule 62-204.800(11)(b) and (d), F.A.C.; NESHAP Subpart A, §63.9 and Subpart YYYY, §§63.6095 and 63.6145]

A. CCCP UNITS 1 and 2 – COMBUSTION TURBINE GENERATORS (EU 020, 021, and 022)

EQUIPMENT

3. Combustion Turbine Generators (CTGs): The permittee is authorized to install, tune, operate, and maintain four CTGs each with a nominal generating capacity of 270 MW. Ancillary equipment includes an automated control system, an inlet air filtration system and an (optional) inlet air-cooling system. [Application No. 0170004-047-AC]

4. Heat Recovery Steam Generators (HRSGs): The permittee is authorized to install, operate and maintain four HRSGs, associated duct burners and exhaust stacks. Each HRSG shall be designed to recover exhaust heat energy from one of the four CTGs and deliver steam to one of the two steam turbine-electrical generators (STGs). [Application No. 0170004-047-AC]

5. Emission Controls

   a. *Dry Low NO_X (DLN) Combustion*: The permittee shall employ lean premix (also called DLN) technology within the combustors and an automated control system to control NO_X emissions from each CTG. The DLN combustors and automated control system shall be tuned to achieve sufficiently low NO_X concentrations to meet the NO_X limits with the additional SCR control technology described below.

   b. *Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) System*: The permittee shall install, tune, operate, and maintain an SCR system to control NO_X emissions from each CTG. The SCR system consists of an ammonia injection grid, catalyst, ammonia storage, monitoring and control system, electrical, piping and other ancillary equipment. The system must be operated only to the extent necessary to comply with NSPS NO_X emissions standards given in **Specific Condition 10**.

   c. *Ammonia Storage:* In accordance with 40 CFR 60.130, the storage of ammonia shall comply with all applicable requirements of the Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions in 40 CFR 68.

[Application No. 0170004-047-AC]

PERFORMANCE RESTRICTIONS

6. Manufacturer's Performance Curves: The permittee shall provide manufacturer's performance curves (or equations) that correct combustion turbine design heat input rating and operation for site conditions to the Permitting and Compliance Authorities within 45 days of completing the initial compliance testing. Operating data may be adjusted for the appropriate site conditions in accordance with the performance curves and/or equations on file with the Department.
   [Rule 62-210.200(Potential to Emit - PTE), F.A.C.

7. Authorized Fuel: The CTGs shall fire only natural gas as a fuel, which shall contain no more than 2.0 grains of sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet (gr/100 SCF) of natural gas. Compliance with the fuel sulfur limit shall be determined using the methods provided in **Specific Condition 28** below.
   [Application No. 0170004-047-AC]

   *{Permitting note: This SIP-based fuel specification is more stringent than the NSPS-based specification given in **Condition 11**. Periods during which sulfur content exceeds 2 gr/100 SCF are not permitted.}*

8. Operation: The hours of operation of CCCP Units 1 and 2 are not limited (8,760 hours per year). The duct burners may be fired up to 16,000 hours aggregated over the four HRSG during any calendar year.
   [Application No. 0170004-047-AC; Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

EMISSIONS STANDARDS

9. NSPS Subpart KKKK Good Air Pollution Control Practices: The permittee shall operate and maintain the CTGs, duct burners, air pollution control equipment, and monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at all times including during startup, shutdown, and malfunction. [NSPS Subpart KKKK, §60.4333(a)]

10. NSPS Subpart KKKK NO_X Standards: Emissions of NO_X from each CTG or CTG/DB shall not exceed the following standards.

Pollutant	Method of Operation [a]	Emission Standard [b]	Averaging Time [c]
NO_X	CTG $\geq$ 75% of full CTG load or CTG+DB	15 ppmvd @15% O_2	30 unit operating days (rolling, CEMS)
	CTG <75% of full CTG load	96 ppm @15% O_2	

a. Method of Operation CTG means that only the combustion turbine is operating. Method of Operation CTG+DB means both the combustion turbine and the duct burner located within the HRSG are operating.
b. Concentration standards are expressed as parts per million, by volume, dry, at 15 percent oxygen (ppmvd @15% O_2).
c. "Unit operating day" means a 24-hour period between 12 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted continuously for the entire 24-hour period. The 30 unit operating day value is rolled each operating day. [40 CFR 60.4420]

[Application No. 0170004-047-AC; NSPS Subpart KKKK, §§60.4320(a), 60.4340(b)(1) and 60.4350(h)]

11. NSPS Subpart KKKK Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Standard: Emissions of SO_2 from each CTG or CTG/DB shall not exceed 0.06 pounds per million Btu heat input (lb/MMBtu). The permittee shall provide a valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract for natural gas specifying that the maximum total sulfur content for natural gas is 20 gr/100 SCF or less. Compliance with the authorized fuel specification in **Specific Condition 7** above further ensures compliance with the SO_2 standard. [Application No. 0170004-047-AC; NSPS Subpart KKKK, §§60.4330(a)(2), 60.4365 and 60.4370]

12. Visible Emissions (VE) Emission Standards:
    a. *VE emission standard during normal operation:* VE from each CTG or CTG/DB during normal operation shall not exceed 10% opacity based on a 30-minute test conducted annually in accordance with EPA Method 9 - Visual Determination of Opacity.
    [Application No. 0170004-047-AC; Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]
    b. *Startup and shutdown definitions: Startup* is defined as the commencement of operation of any emissions unit which has shut down or ceased operation for a period of time sufficient to cause temperature, pressure, chemical or pollution control device imbalances, which result in excess emissions. *Shutdown* is the cessation of the operation of an emissions unit for any purpose.
    [Rule 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]
    c. *Alternate VE emission standard during startups and shutdowns:* VE from each CTG or CTG/DB during startups and shutdowns shall not exceed 15% opacity except for up to one, 6-minute averaging period during a 30-minute period, during which VE shall not exceed 20% opacity. This alternate VE standard and set of durations shall apply during the specific types of startups and shutdowns described below provided that the operator employs the best operational practices to minimize the magnitude and duration of emissions during such incidents.

d. *STG System Cold Startup*: The applicability of the alternate VE standard during startup of a cold steam turbine system shall not exceed 480 minutes in any 24-hour period. A *"cold startup of the steam turbine system"* is defined for the purposes of this permit section as startup of a 2-on-1 combined cycle system following a shutdown of the steam turbine lasting at least 48 hours.

{Permitting Note: During a cold startup of the STG system, each CTG/HRSG system is sequentially brought on line at low load to gradually increase the temperature of the STG and prevent thermal metal fatigue.}

e. *STG/HRSG Hot Startup*: The applicability of the alternate VE standard during startup of a hot STG/HRSG system shall not exceed 240 minutes in any 24-hour period. A *"hot startup of the STG/HRSG system"* is defined for the purposes of this permit section as startup of a 2-on-1 combined cycle system following a shutdown of the steam turbine lasting less than 48 hours.

f. *CTG/HRSG System Cold Startup*: The applicability of the alternate VE standard during startup of a cold CTG/HRSG system shall not exceed 240 minutes in any 24-hour period. *"Cold startup of a CTG/HRSG system"* is defined for the purposes of this permit section as a startup and blending into combined cycle service after that CTG/HRSG has been off-line for four hours or longer.

g. *CTG/HRSG System Warm Startup*: The applicability of the alternate VE standard during startup of a warm CTG/HRSG system shall not exceed 120 minutes in any 24-hour period. *"Warm startup of a CTG/HRSG system"* is defined for the purposes of this permit section as a startup and blending into combined cycle service after that CTG/HRSG has been off-line for less than four hours.

h. *Shutdown of Combined Cycle Operation:* The applicability of the alternate VE standard during shut down of a combined cycle block shall not exceed 180 minutes hours in any 24-hour period for each CTG/HRSG system.

i. The events described in paragraphs d. through h. of this condition are considered separately and each may occur independently within any 24-hour period. Annual compliance testing is not required for these events.

[Application No. 0170004-047-AC; Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.200(Definitions) and 62-210.700(5), F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: the combination of the VE standards, the high CTG and DB firing temperature, the natural gas authorized fuel sulfur specification, and the NO_X limit fuel will minimize particulate matter (PM) emissions including PM smaller than 10 microns (PM_{10}), PM smaller than 2.5 microns ($PM_{2.5}$) and condensable PM.}

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

13. Continuous Emissions Monitoring System(s) (CEMS): The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate CEMS to measure and record the emissions of NO_X from the combined cycle CTGs in a manner sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance with the NSPS Subpart KKKK emission standards. [Application No. 0170004-047-AC; NSPS Subpart KKKK, §60.4340(b)(1)]

14. CEMS Equipment Requirements:

a. Each NO_X diluent CEMS must be installed and certified according to Performance Specification 2 (PS 2) in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, except the 7-day calibration drift is based on unit operating days, not calendar days. Procedure 1 in 40 CFR 60, Appendix F is not required. Alternatively, a NO_X diluent CEMS that is installed and certified according to 40 CFR 75, Appendix A is acceptable for use under this subpart. The relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of the CEMS shall be performed on a lb/MMBtu basis.

b. As specified in NSPS Subpart A, §60.13(e)(2), during each full unit operating hour, both the NO_X monitor and the diluent monitor must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling,

analyzing, and data recording) for each 15-minute quadrant of the hour, to validate the hour. For partial unit operating hours, at least one valid data point must be obtained with each monitor for each quadrant of the hour in which the unit operates. For unit operating hours in which required quality assurance (QA) and maintenance activities are performed on the CEMS, a minimum of two valid data points (one in each of two quadrants) are required for each monitor to validate the NO_X emission rate for the hour.

c. Each fuel flowmeter shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to the manufacturer's instructions. Alternatively, with state approval, fuel flowmeters that meet the installation, certification, and QA requirements of 40 CFR 75, Appendix D are acceptable.

d. Each watt meter, steam flow meter, and each pressure or temperature measurement device shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to manufacturer's instructions.

e. The owner or operator shall develop and keep on-site a QA plan for all of the continuous monitoring equipment described in paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of this section. For the CEMS and fuel flow meters, the owner or operator may, with state approval, satisfy the requirements of this paragraph by implementing the QA program and plan described in 40 CFR 75, Appendix B, Section 1.

[NSPS Subpart KKKK, §60.4345]

EXCESS EMISSIONS - NSPS

{Permitting Note: The following condition applies to the NSPS emissions standards applicable to the CTG/HRSGs}

15. Excess Emissions Reporting Requirement - NO_X: The permittee shall document and report periods of excess emissions. For combined cycle CTGs using CEMS as described in §§60.4335(b) and 60.4345 such periods are any unit operating period in which the 30-day rolling average NO_X emission rate exceeds the applicable emission limit in §60.4320 (refer to **Specific Condition 10**). For the purposes of NSPS Subpart KKKK, a "30-day rolling average NO_X emission rate" is the arithmetic average of all hourly NO_X emission data in ppm measured by the CEMS equipment for a given day and the twenty-nine unit operating days immediately preceding that unit operating day. A new 30-day average is calculated each unit operating day as the average of all hourly NO_X emissions rates for the preceding 30 unit operating days if a valid NO_X emission rate is obtained for at least 75 percent of all operating hours. [NSPS Subpart A, §60.7(c) and NSPS Subpart KKKK, §§60.4375 and 60.4380]

16. Excess Emissions Reporting Requirement - SO_2: **Specific Condition 11** requires the permittee to submit valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract for natural gas specifying that the maximum total sulfur content for natural gas is 20 gr/100 SCF or less. The permittee is not required by NSPS Subpart KKKK to subsequently monitor the total sulfur content of the fuel or to report excess SO_2 emissions in excess of the NSPS limitation of 20 gr/100 SCF.

    *{Permitting Note: The applicable Department SIP-based fuel sulfur limitation of 2 gr/100 SCF in **Specific Condition** 7 above further ensures there will be no excess emissions of the greater NSPS Subpart KKKK sulfur/SO_2 standards}*

EXCESS EMISSIONS – SIP

17. Excess Emissions Prohibited: Excess emissions caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. *Malfunction* is defined as any unavoidable mechanical and/or electrical failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process resulting in operation in an abnormal or unusual manner.
    [Rules 62-210.700(4) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]

18. Best Operational Practices (BOPs) Required: The permittee shall train and require all operators and supervisors to operate and maintain the CTGs, duct burners, air pollution control equipment, and monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with best operational practices (BOPs) for minimizing emissions at all times including during startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

TESTING REQUIREMENTS

19. Operating Rate During Testing: Initial and annual stack tests shall be conducted at 90% or greater of the design heat input ratings provided in emissions unit description above and corrected per the manufacturer's performance curves in accordance with **Specific Condition** 6.
[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

20. Initial Compliance Demonstration: Initial compliance stack tests shall be conducted or commence (based on averaging period) within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup. In accordance with the test methods specified in this permit, the CTGs (including duct burners) shall be tested to demonstrate initial compliance with the visible emissions (opacity) standard. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310(7)(a), F.A.C.]

21. Subsequent Compliance Testing: Annual compliance tests for visible emissions (opacity) shall be conducted during each federal fiscal year (October 1st to September 30th).
[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310(7)(a)4, F.A.C.]

22. Relative Accuracy Test Audits (RATA): Within 45 days of conducting any RATA on a NO_X CEMS, the permittee shall submit a report to the Compliance Authority summarizing results of the RATA.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60 Subpart KKKK]

23. Special Performance Tests for CO and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC): Special performance tests for CO and VOC shall be conducted or commence within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of each unit. The tests shall be conducted at 90% or greater of the design heat input ratings provided in emissions unit description above and corrected as described therein. In accordance with the test methods specified in this permit, the CTGs (including duct burners) shall be tested to determine the concentration and mass emission rates for CO and VOC. The test results shall be compared with the values listed below. If the listed values are exceeded, then the permittee shall submit an application with a request for enforceable CO and VOC limits and testing procedures that further ensure that the requirements of subsections 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C. are not triggered.

Pollutant	Method of Operation [a]	Stack Test, 3-run Average	
		ppmvd @ 15% O_2	lb/hr [a]
CO	CTG	4.0	24.0
	CTG + DB	7.0	48.0
VOC	CTG	0.8	2.8
	CTG + DB	1.3	4.7

a. The mass rate standards are based on a turbine inlet condition of 59° F and may be adjusted to actual test conditions in accordance with the performance curves and/or equations on file with the Department.

[Application No. 0170004-047-AC; Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310(7)(a), F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: After fulfillment, this condition shall not be included in the facility Title V permit}

24. Test Notification Requirements: The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority in writing at least 15 days prior to any required CO, VOC or visible emissions tests. Tests shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements specified in Appendix D (Common Testing Requirements) of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9, F.A.C.]

25. Test Methods: Required compliance stack tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods.

Method	Description of Method [a]
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources
10	Determination of CO Emissions from Stationary Sources
18 [b]	Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography
25A [b]	Determination of Total Gaseous Organic Concentration using Flame Ionization Analyzer

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

b. EPA Method 25A is used to determine VOC. EPA Method 18 may be used to determine and deduct emissions of methane and ethane from the emissions measured using Method 25A when determining VOC emissions.

[Rule 62-204.800 F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.100 F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60 Appendix A]

RECORDS AND REPORTS

26. Monitoring of Capacity: The permittee shall monitor and record the operating rate of each CTG and HRSG system on a daily average basis, considering the number of hours of operation during each day (including the times of startup, shutdown and malfunction). Such monitoring shall be made using a monitoring component of the CEMS required above, or by monitoring daily rates of consumption and heat content of each allowable fuel in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 75 Appendix D. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

27. Monthly Operations Summary: By the fifth calendar day of each month, the permittee shall record the following for each fuel in a written or electronic log for each CTG for the previous month of operation: fuel consumption, hours of operation, and the updated 12-month rolling totals for each. Information recorded and stored as an electronic file shall be available for inspection and printing within at least three days of a request by the Department. The fuel consumption shall be monitored in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 75 Appendix D. [Rules 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

28. Fuel Sulfur Records: Compliance with the fuel sulfur limit for natural gas given in **Condition 7** shall be demonstrated by keeping reports obtained from the vendor indicating the average sulfur content of the natural gas being supplied from the pipeline for each month of operation. Methods for determining the sulfur content of the natural gas shall be ASTM methods D4084-82, D4468-85, D5504-01, D6228-98 and D6667-01, D3246-81 or more recent versions. These methods shall be used to determine the fuel sulfur content in conjunction with the provisions of 40 CFR 75 Appendix D.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C; Rule 62-4.160(15), F.A.C.]

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

30. Excess Emissions Reporting:

    a. *Malfunction Notification:* If emissions in excess of a standard occur due to malfunction, the permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority within one working day of: the nature, extent, and duration of the excess emissions; the cause of the excess emissions; and the actions taken to correct the problem. In addition, the Department may request a written summary report of the incident.

    b. *SIP Quarterly Permit Limits Excess Fuel Sulfur Report:* Within 30 days following the end of each calendar-quarter, the permittee shall submit a report to the Compliance Authority summarizing periods during which fuel sulfur content exceeds 2 gr/100 SCF.

    c. *NSPS Semi-Annual Excess Emissions Reports*: For purposes of reporting emissions in excess of NSPS Subpart KKKK, excess emissions means a specified averaging period over which either (1) the NO_X emissions are higher than the applicable emission limit in §60.4320; or (2) the total sulfur content of the fuel being combusted in the affected facility exceeds the limit specified in §60.4330. Within thirty (30) days following each calendar semi-annual period, the permittee shall submit a report on any periods of excess emissions that occurred during the previous semi-annual period to the Compliance Authority.

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

    [Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.; Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.7; 40 CFR 60.4420]

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

32. Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting: The GHG reporting requirements and related monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 98 – Mandatory Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reporting apply to the owners and operators of electricity generation units that must report CO_2 mass emissions year round through 40 CFR 75, Subpart D. The report shall be submitted electronically for the CTGs, including the duct burners, in accordance with the instructions in Part 98 and shall include the emissions units in subsequent sections of the permit to the extent required by Part 98.

B. AUXILIARY BOILER (EU 044)

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions units.

ID No.	Emission Unit Description
044	One natural gas fueled auxiliary boiler rated at approximately 216 MMBtu/hour heat input (HHV)

APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

1. NSPS Requirements: The natural gas fueled auxiliary boiler is subject to the applicable requirements of NSPS Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units. Initial notification is required for the auxiliary boiler pursuant to NSPS Subpart A, Section 60.7. [Rules 62-204.800(8)(d), F.A.C; Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)3., F.A.C.; NSPS Subpart A; NSPS Subpart Db]

2. NESHAP Requirements: The auxiliary boiler is subject to the applicable requirements of NESHAP Subpart A – General Provisions and Subpart DDDDD – Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters.
[Rules 62-204.800(11)(b) and (d), F.A.C.; NESHAP Subpart A; NESHAP Subpart DDDDD]

EQUIPMENT

3. Auxiliary Boiler: The permittee is authorized to install, operate, and maintain one auxiliary boiler with a design heat input capacity of 216.2 MMBtu/hour (HHV). The owner or operator shall provide the furnace heat release rate (HHR = design heat input capacity divided by furnace volume) within the notification required in **Condition 13** below. [Application No. 0170004-047-AC]

OPERATION RESTRICTIONS

4. Hours of Operation: The hours of operation of the auxiliary boiler shall not exceed 2,000 hours/year. [Application No. 0170004-047-AC]

5. Fuel Restriction: The fuel used in the auxiliary boiler is restricted to natural gas.
[Application No. 0170004-047-AC]

EMISSION STANDARDS

6. Fuel Sulfur Specification (BACT): The natural gas burned in the auxiliary boiler shall have a maximum sulfur content of 2.0 gr/100 SCF. This fuel specification constitutes the Department's determination of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for SO_2 and PM.
[Application No. 0170004-047-AC; BACT pursuant to Rule 62-296.406(2) and (3), F.A.C.]

   {Permitting Note: The auxiliary boiler will fire only gaseous fuel with a potential SO_2 emission rate of 0.32 lb/MMBtu heat input or less and is thus exempt from the SO_2 emissions limit in in NSPS Subpart Db §60.42b(k)(1)}

7. NSPS Subpart Db NO_X Emission Standard: NO_X emissions (expressed as NO_2) from the auxiliary boiler shall not exceed:

   a. 0.10 lb/MMBtu heat input, if the furnace HRR is $\leq$ 70,000 MMBtu/hour/cubic foot; or

   b. 0.20 lb/MMBtu heat input, if the furnace HRR is > 70,000 MMBtu/hour/cubic foot.

   [NSPS Subpart Db, §§60.44b(a)]

8. Visible Emissions Standard: Visible emissions (VE) shall not exceed 20 percent opacity except for one six-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent.
[Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.]

   {Permitting Note: NSPS Subpart Db does not contain a VE standard for units firing only natural gas}

9. NESHAP Subpart DDDDD Work Practice Standard: The auxiliary boiler is subject to the Work Place Standards applicable to boilers with a rating of 10 MMBtu/hour or greater. For the Gas 1 (includes natural gas) subcategory auxiliary boiler, the permittee shall conduct the annual tune-up described below as a work practice for all regulated emissions under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD.
   a. As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;
   b. Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;
   c. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;
   d. Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_X requirement to which the unit is subject;
   e. Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and
   f. Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, an annual report containing the information below:
      i. The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;
      ii. A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and
      iii. The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.

   [NESHAP Subpart DDDDD, §§63.7540(a)(10), 63.7500 and Table 3]

   {Permitting Note: Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn "Gas 1" fuels subcategory are not subject to the emission limits in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 or the operating limits in Table 4 of NESHAP Subpart DDDDD}.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

10. Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS): The owner or operator is authorized to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate CEMS for measuring NO_X and O_2 (or CO_2) emissions discharged to the atmosphere, and shall record the output of the system. If installed, the procedures under §60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring systems. [NSPS Subpart Db, §60.44(b) and NSPS Subpart A, §60.13]

11. CEMS Operating Requirements:
    a. The CEMS shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for CEMS breakdowns and repairs. Data shall be recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

b. The 1-hour average NO_X emission rates measured by the required NO_X CEMS shall be expressed in lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under. The 1-hour averages shall be calculated using the data points required under NSPS Subpart A, §60.13(h)(2).

c. When NO_X emission data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks and zero and span adjustments, emission data shall be obtained by using standby monitoring systems, EPA Methods 7 or 7A, or other approved reference methods to provide emission data for a minimum of 75 percent of the operating hours in each steam generating unit operating day, in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days.

d. The NO_X CEMS span value shall be 500 ppm.

e. Excess emissions are defined as any calculated 30-day rolling average NO_X emission rate, as determined under §60.46b(e), that exceeds the applicable emission limits in **Condition** 7 above.

[NSPS Subpart A, §60.13(h) and NSPS Subpart Db, §§60.44(b) and 60.48(b) - (f)]

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

12. Compliance with NO_X Emission Standard: To determine compliance with the emission limits for NO_X required in **Condition** 7 (from NSPS Subpart Db, §60.44b), the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct the performance test as required under NSPS Subpart A, §60.8 using the continuous system (if installed) for monitoring NO_X described in **Condition 10** above (from NSPS Subpart Db, §60.48b(b)). [NSPS Subpart A, §60.8 and NSPS Subpart Db, §60.48b(b)]

a. For the initial compliance test, NO_X from the steam generating unit are monitored for 30 successive steam generating unit operating days and the 30-day average emission rate is used to determine compliance with the NO_X emission standards under **Condition** 7 above (NSPS Subpart Db, §60.44b). The 30-day average emission rate is calculated as the average of all hourly emissions data recorded by the monitoring system during the 30-day test period.

b. Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under NSPS Subpart A, §60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator shall upon request determine compliance with the NO_X standards in §60.44b through the use of a 30-day performance test. During periods when performance tests are not requested, NO_X emissions data collected pursuant to **Condition 11** (NSPS Subpart Db §60.48b(g)(1)) are used to calculate a 30-day rolling average emission rate on a daily basis and used to prepare excess emission reports, but will not be used to determine compliance with the NO_X emission standards. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate is calculated each steam generating unit operating day as the average of all of the hourly NO_X emission data for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days.

c. In lieu of 30-day compliance demonstrations using a CEMS, the permittee can determine compliance on a 24-hour average basis for the initial performance test and on a 3-hour average basis for subsequent performance tests if the boiler combusts only natural gas, has a capacity factor of 10 percent (%) or less, and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation to these values. The permittee shall conduct the performance tests using EPA Method 7, 7A or 7E of 40 CFR 60, Appendix A; Method 320 of 40 CFR 63, Appendix A; or other approved reference method. [NSPS Subpart Db, §60.44b(j)]

NOTIFICATIONS, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

13. NSPS Requirements: The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notifications, reporting and maintain records as required by NSPS Subparts A and Db and as described in NSPS Subpart Db, §60.49b(a) through (r). [NSPS Subparts A and Db]

14. NESHAP Requirements: The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit the notifications and maintain records as required by NESHAP Subparts A and DDDDD. [NESHAP Subparts A and DDDDD]

C. PROCESS HEATERS (EU 045)

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

EU No.	Emissions Unit Description
045	Two Natural Gas-fueled Gas Dew Point Heaters rated at approximately 11.2 MMBtu/hour

APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

1. NSPS Requirements: The two natural gas fueled gas dew point heaters are subject to the applicable requirements of NSPS Subpart Dc - Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units. Specifically, these emission units shall comply with 40 CFR 60.48c Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements. Initial notification is required for the two natural gas-fueled gas dew point heaters pursuant to NSPS Subpart A, Section 60.7.
[Rules 62-204.800(8)(b) and (d), F.A.C.; NSPS Subparts A and Dc]

2. NESHAP Requirements: The two natural gas fueled gas dew point heaters are subject to the applicable requirements of NESHAP Subpart A – General Provisions and Subpart DDDDD – Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters.
[Rules 62-204.800(11)(b) and (d), F.A.C.; NESHAP Subpart A; NESHAP Subpart DDDDD]

EQUIPMENT

3. Dew Point Heaters: The permittee is authorized to install, operate, and maintain two 11.2 MMBtu/hour (HHV) process heaters for the purpose of heating the natural gas supply to the CTGs and duct burners. [Application No. 0170004-047-AC]

OPERATION RESTRICTIONS

4. Hours of Operation: The hours of operation of the two dew point heaters are unlimited; they are allowed to operate 8,760 hours/year, each. [Application No. 0170004-047-AC]

5. Fuel Restriction: The fuel used in two dew point heaters is restricted to natural gas.
[Application No. 0170004-047-AC]

EMISSION STANDARDS

6. Fuel Sulfur Specification: The natural gas burned in the two dew point heaters shall have a maximum sulfur content of 2.0 gr/100 SCF. [Application No. 0170004-047-AC]

7. NESHAP Subpart DDDDD Work Practice Standard: The auxiliary boiler is subject to the Work Place Standards applicable to boilers with a rating of 10 MMBtu/hour or greater. For the Gas 1 (includes natural gas) subcategory gas dew point heaters, the permittee shall conduct the annual tune-up described below as a work practice for all regulated emissions under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD.
   a. As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;
   b. Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;
   c. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;

d. Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_X requirement to which the unit is subject;

e. Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and

f. Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, an annual report containing the information below:

   i. The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;

   ii. A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and

   iii. The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.

[NESHAP Subpart DDDDD, §§63.7540(a)(10), 63.7500 and Table 3]

{Permitting Note: Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory are not subject to the emission limits in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 or the operating limits in Table 4 of NESHAP Subpart DDDDD}.

NOTIFICATIONS, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

8. NSPS Requirements: The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notifications, reporting and maintain records as required by NSPS Subparts A and Db and as described in NSPS Subpart Db, §60.49b(a) through (r). [NSPS Subparts A and Db]

9. NESHAP Requirements: The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit the notifications and maintain records as required by NESHAP Subparts A and DDDDD. [NSPS Subparts A and Db]

E. EMERGENCY GENERATORS (EU 046 AND 047)

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit(s):

EU No.	Brief Description
046	One ULSD-fueled Emergency Generator rated at approximately 1,500 kW
047	One ULSD-fueled Emergency Generator rated at approximately 1,500 kW

APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

1. NSPS, Subpart IIII Applicability: The emergency generators are subject to NSPS Subpart IIII - Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C.; NSPS Subpart IIII]

2. NESHAP, Subpart ZZZZ Applicability: The emergency generators are subject only to the initial notification requirements of NESHAP Subparts A and ZZZZ - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. [Rule 62-204.800(11)(b) and (d); NESHAP Subpart A, §63.9(b)2 and NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ, §63.6645(f)]

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

3. Equipment: The permittee is authorized to install, operate, and maintain two ULSD-fueled emergency electric generators each rated at approximately 1,500 kW. The electrical generators must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.
[Application No. 0170004-047-AC; NSPS Subpart IIII]

EMISSIONS AND PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

4. Hours of Operation: Operation of the emergency generators is limited as follows:
   a. There is no time limit on the use of the emergency generators in emergency situations;
   b. Each emergency generator may be operated for a maximum of 100 hours/calendar year for the purposes of maintenance and testing, emergency demand response and voltage deviations; and
   c. Each emergency generators can be operated for up to 50 hours/calendar year in non-emergency situations but shall be counted towards the 100 hours/calendar year allowed in 4.b. above.

   [NSPS Subpart IIII, §60.4211(f)]

5. Fuel Specification: The generators shall burn nonroad diesel fuel with a sulfur specification of 15 parts per million (ppm) or less. [Application No. No. 0170004-047-AC; 40 CFR 80, Subpart I]

6. Emergency Generator Emission Limits: The permittee shall purchase/install emergency generators that are certified by the manufacturer(s) to the certification emission standards given below for the given model year and maximum engine power ranges.

Emergency Generator (> 560 kW, Tier 2)	**CO** (g/kW-hr)[1]	**PM** (g/kW-hr)	**NMHC[2]+NO_X** (g/kW-hr)
Model year 2006 and later	3.5	0.20	6.4

1. g/kW-hr means grams per kilowatt-hour.
2. NMHC means Non-Methane Hydrocarbons.

   [Application No. 0170004-047-AC; NSPS Subpart IIII, 40 CFR §89.112]

7. Emergency Generators Testing Requirements: The certification requirement given in **Condition** 6 fulfills testing requirements. The permittee shall maintain documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards. [NSPS Subpart IIII]

F. EMERGENCY FIRE PUMP (EU 048)

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

EU No.	Emission Unit Description
048	One ULSD-fueled Emergency Firewater Pump Engine rated at approximately 575 hp

APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

1. NSPS, Subpart IIII Applicability: The ULSD-fueled emergency firewater pump engine is subject to NSPS Subpart IIII - Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C.; NSPS Subpart IIII]

2. NESHAP, Subpart ZZZZ Applicability: The ULSD-fueled emergency firewater pump engine is subject only to the initial notification requirements of NESHAP Subparts A and ZZZZ - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. [Rule 62-204.800(11)(b) and (d); NESHAP Subpart A, §63.9(b)2 and NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ, §63.6645(f)]

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

3. Equipment: The permittee is authorized to install, operate, and maintain one ULSD-fueled emergency firewater pump engine rated at approximately 575 horsepower (hp). The emergency firewater pump engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications. [Application No. 0170004-047-AC]

4. Hours of Operation: Operation of the emergency firewater pump is limited as follows:
   a. There is no time limit on the use of the emergency firewater pump in emergency situations;
   b. The emergency firewater pump may be operated for a maximum of 100 hours/calendar year for the purposes of maintenance and testing; and
   c. Each emergency firewater pump can be operated for up to 50 hours/calendar year in non-emergency situations but shall be counted towards the 100 hours/calendar year allowed in 4.b. above.

   [NSPS Subpart IIII, §60.4211(f)]

EMISSION STANDARDS

5. Fuel Specification: The emergency firewater pump shall burn nonroad diesel fuel with a sulfur specification of 15 ppm or less. [Application No. No. 0170004-047-AC; 40 CFR 80, Subpart I]

6. Emergency Firewater Pump Emission Limits: The permittee shall purchase/install an emergency firewater pump that is certified by the manufacturer to the certification emission standards given below for the given model year and maximum engine power ranges.

Emergency Pumps (300 < hp < 600 hp)	**CO** (g/hp-hr) [1]	**PM** (g/hp-hr)	**NMHC+NO_X** (g/hp-hr)
Model year 2006 and later	2.6	0.15	3.0
1. g/hp-hr means grams per horsepower-hour.			

[Application No. 0170004-047-AC; NSPS Subpart IIII, §§60.4202(d) and 60.4205(c), Table 4]

7. Emergency Generators Testing Requirements: The certification requirement given in **Condition** 6 fulfills testing requirements. The permittee shall maintain documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards. [NSPS Subpart IIII]

G. COOLING TOWERS (EU 049 AND 50)

This subsection of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

EU No.	Emissions Unit Description
049	Two (14 or 16-cell) Mechanical Draft Cooling Towers
050	Two (6-cell) CTG (optional) Inlet Chiller Cooling Towers

The mechanical cooling tower will use seawater as the source of cooling water.

EQUIPMENT

1. Mechanical Draft Cooling Towers: The permittee is authorized to install two 14 or 16-cell mechanical draft cooling towers, each with the following nominal design characteristics: 58 feet high; circulating water flow rate of 195,926 gallons per minute (gpm); Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) of 30,680 parts per million by weight (ppmw); and drift eliminators with a drift rate of no more than 0.0005%. [Application No. 0170004-047-AC]

2. Inlet Chiller Cooling Towers (Optional): The permittee is authorized to install two 6-cell mechanical draft cooling towers, each with the following nominal design characteristics: 43 feet high; circulating water flow rate of 6,000 gpm; TDS of 3,000 ppmw; and drift eliminators with a drift rate of no more than 0.0005%. [Application No. 0170004-047-AC]

EMISSIONS AND PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

3. Drift Rate: For each cooling tower, within 60 days of commencing commercial operation, the permittee shall certify that the cooling tower was constructed to achieve the specified drift rate of no more than 0.0005 percent of the circulating water flow rate. [Application No. 0170004-047-AC]

SECTION 4. APPENDICES

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Citation Formats and Glossary of Common Terms

CITATION FORMATS

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

Old Permit Numbers

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

Where: "AC" identifies the permit as an Air Construction Permit
"AO" identifies the permit as an Air Operation Permit
"123456" identifies the specific permit project number

New Permit Numbers

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

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

"2222" represents the specific facility ID number for that county

"001" identifies the specific permit project number

"AC" identifies the permit as an air construction permit

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

"AO" identifies the permit as a minor source air operation permit

"AV" identifies the permit as a major Title V air operation permit

PSD Permit Numbers

Example: Permit No. PSD-FL-317

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

"FL" means that the permit was issued by the State of Florida

"317" identifies the specific permit project number

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)

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

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

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

Example: [40 CRF 60.7]

Means: Title 40, Part 60, Section 7

GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS

° F: degrees Fahrenheit

µg: microgram

AAQS: Ambient Air Quality Standard

acf: actual cubic feet

acfm: actual cubic feet per minute

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

BACT: best available control technology

bhp: brake horsepower

Btu: British thermal units

CAM: compliance assurance monitoring

Citation Formats and Glossary of Common Terms

CEMS: continuous emissions monitoring system

cfm: cubic feet per minute

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CAA: Clean Air Act

CMS: continuous monitoring system

CO: carbon monoxide

CO_2: carbon dioxide

COMS: continuous opacity monitoring system

DARM: Division of Air Resource Management

DEP: Department of Environmental Protection

Department: Department of Environmental Protection

dscf: dry standard cubic feet

dscfm: dry standard cubic feet per minute

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

ESP: electrostatic precipitator (control system for reducing particulate matter)

EU: emissions unit

F: fluoride

F.A.C.: Florida Administrative Code

F.A.W.: Florida Administrative Weekly

F.D.: forced draft

F.S.: Florida Statutes

FGD: flue gas desulfurization

FGR: flue gas recirculation

ft^2: square feet

ft^3: cubic feet

gpm: gallons per minute

gr: grains

HAP: hazardous air pollutant

Hg: mercury

I.D.: induced draft

ID: identification

kPa: kilopascals

lb: pound

MACT: maximum achievable technology

MMBtu: million British thermal units

MSDS: material safety data sheets

MW: megawatt

NESHAP: National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

NO_X: nitrogen oxides

NSPS: New Source Performance Standards

O&M: operation and maintenance

O_2: oxygen

Pb: lead

PM: particulate matter

PM_{10}: particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less

ppm: parts per million

ppmv: parts per million by volume

ppmvd: parts per million by volume, dry basis

QA: quality assurance

QC: quality control

PSD: prevention of significant deterioration

psi: pounds per square inch

PTE: potential to emit

RACT: reasonably available control technology

RATA: relative accuracy test audit

RBLC: EPA's RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse

SAM: sulfuric acid mist

scf: standard cubic feet

scfm: standard cubic feet per minute

SIC: standard industrial classification code

SIP: State Implementation Plan

SNCR: selective non-catalytic reduction (control system used for reducing emissions of nitrogen oxides)

SO_2: sulfur dioxide

TPD: tons/day

TPH: tons per hour

TPY: tons per year

TRS: total reduced sulfur

UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system

VE: visible emissions

VOC: volatile organic compounds

General Conditions

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

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

Department may be used by the Department as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under the Florida Statutes or Department rules, except where such use is prescribed by Sections 403.111 and 403.73, F.S. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.

10. The permittee agrees to comply with changes in Department rules and Florida Statutes after a reasonable time for compliance; provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Florida Statutes or Department rules. A reasonable time for compliance with a new or amended surface water quality standard, other than those standards addressed in Rule 62-302.500, F.A.C., shall include a reasonable time to obtain or be denied a mixing zone for the new or amended standard.

11. This permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Rules 62-4.120 and 62-730.300, F.A.C., as applicable. The permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted activity until the transfer is approved by the Department.

12. This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.

13. This permit also constitutes:
    a. Determination of Best Available Control Technology [(**non-PSD BACT for Auxiliary Boiler < 250 MMBtu/hour, pursuant to Rule 62-296.406(2) and (3)]**;
    b. Determination of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (**Not Applicable**);
    c. Compliance with New Source Performance Standards (X); and
    d. Compliance with National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (X).

14. The permittee shall comply with the following:
    a. Upon request, the permittee shall furnish all records and plans required under Department rules. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by the Department.
    b. The permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.
    c. Records of monitoring information shall include:
        (a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
        (b) The person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;
        (c) The dates analyses were performed;
        (d) The person responsible for performing the analyses;
        (e) The analytical techniques or methods used;
        (f) The results of such analyses.

15. When requested by the Department, the permittee shall within a reasonable time furnish any information required by law which is needed to determine compliance with the permit. If the permittee becomes aware the relevant facts were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to the Department, such facts or information shall be corrected promptly.

Common Conditions

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

EMISSIONS AND CONTROLS

1. Plant Operation - Problems: If temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by fire, wind or other cause, the permittee shall notify each Compliance Authority as soon as possible, but at least within one working day, excluding weekends and holidays. The notification shall include: pertinent information as to the cause of the problem; steps being taken to correct the problem and prevent future recurrence; and, where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the permittee from any liability for failure to comply with the conditions of this permit or the regulations. [Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]
2. Circumvention: The permittee shall not circumvent the air pollution control equipment or allow the emission of air pollutants without this equipment operating properly. [Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]
3. Excess Emissions Allowed: Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed 2 hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. Pursuant to Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C., the permit subsection may specify more or less stringent requirements for periods of excess emissions. Rule 62-210-700(Excess Emissions), F.A.C., cannot vary or supersede any federal NSPS or NESHAP provision. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]
4. Excess Emissions Prohibited: Excess emissions caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]
5. Excess Emissions - Notification: In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, the permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]
6. VOC or OS Emissions: No person shall store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department. [Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C.]
7. Objectionable Odor Prohibited: No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An "objectionable odor" means any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance. [Rules 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]
8. General Visible Emissions: No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity equal to or greater than 20% opacity. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1, F.A.C.]
9. Unconfined Particulate Emissions: During the construction period, unconfined particulate matter emissions shall be minimized by dust suppressing techniques such as covering and/or application of water or chemicals to the affected areas, as necessary. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.]
10. Special Compliance Tests: When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]

RECORDS AND REPORTS

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

12. Emissions Computation and Reporting:

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

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

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

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

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

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

        (2) Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS).

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

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

                2) The owner or operator demonstrates that the CEMS otherwise represents the most accurate means of computing emissions for purposes of this rule.

            (b) Stack gas volumetric flow rates used with the CEMS to compute emissions shall be obtained by

the most accurate of the following methods as demonstrated by the owner or operator:

1) A calibrated flow meter that records data on a continuous basis, if available; or
2) The average flow rate of all valid stack tests conducted during a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

(c) The owner or operator may use CEMS data in combination with an appropriate f-factor, heat input data, and any other necessary parameters to compute emissions if such method is demonstrated by the owner or operator to be more accurate than using a stack gas volumetric flow rate as set forth at subparagraph 62-210.370(2)(b)2., F.A.C., above.

(3) Mass Balance Calculations.

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

1) Demonstrates a means of validating the content of the pollutant that is contained in or created by all materials or fuels used in or at the emissions unit; and
2) Assumes that the emissions unit emits all of the pollutant that is contained in or created by any material or fuel used in or at the emissions unit if it cannot otherwise be accounted for in the process or in the capture and destruction of the pollutant by the unit's air pollution control equipment.

(b) Where the vendor of a raw material or fuel which is used in or at the emissions unit publishes a range of pollutant content from such material or fuel, the owner or operator shall use the highest value of the range to compute the emissions, unless the owner or operator demonstrates using site-specific data that another content within the range is more accurate.

(c) In the case of an emissions unit using coatings or solvents, the owner or operator shall document, through purchase receipts, records and sales receipts, the beginning and ending VOC inventories, the amount of VOC purchased during the computational period, and the amount of VOC disposed of in the liquid phase during such period.

(4) Emission Factors.

a. An owner or operator may use an emission factor to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the emission factor is based on site-specific data such as stack test data, where available, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative emission factor is more accurate. An owner or operator using site-specific data to derive an emission factor, or set of factors, shall meet the following requirements.

1) If stack test data are used, the emission factor shall be based on the average emissions per unit of input, output, or gas volume, whichever is appropriate, of all valid stack tests conducted during at least a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.
2) Multiple emission factors shall be used as necessary to account for variations in emission rate associated with variations in the emissions unit's operating rate or operating conditions during the period over which emissions are computed.
3) The owner or operator shall compute emissions by multiplying the appropriate emission factor by the appropriate input, output or gas volume value for the period over which the emissions are computed. The owner or operator shall not compute emissions by converting an emission factor to pounds per hour and then multiplying by hours of operation, unless the owner or operator demonstrates that such computation is the most accurate method available.

b. If site-specific data are not available to derive an emission factor, the owner or operator may use a

published emission factor directly applicable to the process for which emissions are computed. If no directly-applicable emission factor is available, the owner or operator may use a factor based on a similar, but different, process.

(5) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Missing Data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of missing data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS using other site-specific data to generate a reasonable estimate of such emissions.

(6) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Startup and Shutdown. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of startup and shutdown of the emissions unit.

(7) Fugitive Emissions. In computing the emissions of a pollutant from a facility or emissions unit, the owner or operator shall account for the fugitive emissions of the pollutant, to the extent quantifiable, associated with such facility or emissions unit.

(8) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator shall retain a copy of all records used to compute emissions pursuant to this rule for a period of five years from the date on which such emissions information is submitted to the department for any regulatory purpose.

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

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

(1) The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year for the following facilities:

a. All Title V sources.

b. All synthetic non-Title V sources.

c. All facilities with the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds or twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides and located in an ozone nonattainment area or ozone air quality maintenance area.

d. All facilities for which an annual operating report is required by rule or permit.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph 62-210.370(3)(a), F.A.C., no annual operating report shall be required for any facility operating under an air general permit.

(3) The annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) division, district or DEP-approved local air pollution control program office by April 1 of the following year. If the report is submitted using the Department's electronic annual operating report software, there is no requirement to submit a copy to any DEP or local air program office.

(4) Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C., for purposes of the annual operating report.

(5) Facility Relocation. Unless otherwise provided by rule or more stringent permit condition, the owner or operator of a relocatable facility must submit a Facility Relocation Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(6)) to the Department at least 30 days prior to the relocation. A separate form shall be submitted for each facility in the case of the relocation of multiple facilities which are jointly owned or operated.

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

Common Testing Requirements

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

COMPLIANCE TESTING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

4. Applicable Test Procedures:
   a. Required Sampling Time.
      (1) Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
      (2) Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
         (a) For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.
         (b) The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.

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

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

c. Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

5. Determination of Process Variables:

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

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

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

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

   a. Permanent Test Facilities. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test, other than a visible emissions test, is required on at least an annual basis, shall install and maintain permanent stack sampling facilities.

   b. Temporary Test Facilities. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is not required to conduct a compliance test on at least an annual basis may use permanent or temporary stack sampling facilities. If the owner chooses to use temporary sampling facilities on an emissions unit, and the Department elects to test the unit, such temporary facilities shall be installed on the emissions unit within 5 days of a request by the Department and remain on the emissions unit until the test is completed.

   c. Sampling Ports.

      (1) All sampling ports shall have a minimum inside diameter of 3 inches.

      (2) The ports shall be capable of being sealed when not in use.

      (3) The sampling ports shall be located in the stack at least 2 stack diameters or equivalent diameters downstream and at least 0.5 stack diameter or equivalent diameter upstream from any fan, bend, constriction or other flow disturbance.

      (4) For emissions units for which a complete application to construct has been filed prior to December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 15 feet or less. For stacks with a larger diameter, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct is filed on or after December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 10 feet or less. For stacks with larger diameters, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. On horizontal circular ducts, the ports shall be located so that the probe can enter the stack vertically, horizontally or at a 45 degree angle.

      (5) On rectangular ducts, the cross sectional area shall be divided into the number of equal areas in accordance with EPA Method 1. Sampling ports shall be provided which allow access to each sampling point. The ports shall be located so that the probe can be inserted perpendicular to the gas flow.

d. Work Platforms.

(1) Minimum size of the working platform shall be 24 square feet in area. Platforms shall be at least 3 feet wide.

(2) On circular stacks with 2 sampling ports, the platform shall extend at least 110 degrees around the stack.

(3) On circular stacks with more than two sampling ports, the work platform shall extend 360 degrees around the stack.

(4) All platforms shall be equipped with an adequate safety rail (ropes are not acceptable), toe board, and hinged floor-opening cover if ladder access is used to reach the platform. The safety rail directly in line with the sampling ports shall be removable so that no obstruction exists in an area 14 inches below each sample port and 6 inches on either side of the sampling port.

e. Access to Work Platform.

(1) Ladders to the work platform exceeding 15 feet in length shall have safety cages or fall arresters with a minimum of 3 compatible safety belts available for use by sampling personnel.

(2) Walkways over free-fall areas shall be equipped with safety rails and toe boards.

f. Electrical Power.

(1) A minimum of two 120-volt AC, 20-amp outlets shall be provided at the sampling platform within 20 feet of each sampling port.

(2) If extension cords are used to provide the electrical power, they shall be kept on the plant's property and be available immediately upon request by sampling personnel.

g. Sampling Equipment Support.

(1) A three-quarter inch eyebolt and an angle bracket shall be attached directly above each port on vertical stacks and above each row of sampling ports on the sides of horizontal ducts.

(a) The bracket shall be a standard 3 inch × 3 inch × one-quarter inch equal-legs bracket which is 1 and one-half inches wide. A hole that is one-half inch in diameter shall be drilled through the exact center of the horizontal portion of the bracket. The horizontal portion of the bracket shall be located 14 inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

(b) A three-eighth inch bolt which protrudes 2 inches from the stack may be substituted for the required bracket. The bolt shall be located 15 and one-half inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

(c) The three-quarter inch eyebolt shall be capable of supporting a 500 pound working load. For stacks that are less than 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 48 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. For stacks that are greater than or equal to 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 60 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. If the eyebolt is more than 120 inches above the platform, a length of chain shall be attached to it to bring the free end of the chain to within safe reach from the platform.

(2) A complete monorail or dual rail arrangement may be substituted for the eyebolt and bracket.

(3) When the sample ports are located in the top of a horizontal duct, a frame shall be provided above the port to allow the sample probe to be secured during the test.

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

7. <u>Frequency of Compliance Tests</u>. 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.

1. The owner or operator of a new or modified emissions unit that is subject to an emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission

limiting standard prior to obtaining an operation permit for such emissions unit.

2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., a compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel for more than 400 hours other than during startup.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to sub-subparagraph 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
   (a) Did not operate; or
   (b) In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours,
4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
   (a) Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
   (b) Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
   (c) Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.
6. For fossil fuel steam generators on a semi-annual particulate matter emission compliance testing schedule, a compliance test shall not be required for any six-month period in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 200 hours other than during startup.
7. For emissions units electing to conduct particulate matter emission compliance testing quarterly pursuant to paragraph 62-296.405(2)(a), F.A.C., a compliance test shall not be required for any quarter in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 100 hours other than during startup.
8. Any combustion turbine that does not operate for more than 400 hours per year shall conduct a visible emissions compliance test once per each five-year period, coinciding with the term of its air operation permit.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

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

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

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

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

REPORTS

8. Test Reports:

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

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

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

(1) The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.

(2) The facility at which the emissions unit is located.

(3) The owner or operator of the emissions unit.

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

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

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

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

(8) The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.

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

(10) The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.

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

(12) The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.

(13) Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.

(14) Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.

(15) Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

NSPS - SUBPART A - GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

SECTION	TITLE
§60.1	Applicability.
§60.2	Definitions.
§60.3	Units and abbreviations.
§60.4	Address.
§60.5	Determination of construction or modification.
§60.6	Review of plans.
§60.7	Notification and record keeping.
§60.8	Performance tests.
§60.9	Availability of information.
§60.10	State authority.
§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.
§60.12	Circumvention.
§60.13	Monitoring requirements.
§60.14	Modification.
§60.15	Reconstruction.
§60.16	Priority list.
§60.17	Incorporations by reference.
§60.18	General control device and work practice requirements.
§60.19	General notification and reporting requirements.

Individual subparts may exempt specific equipment or processes from some or all of these requirements. The general provisions may be provided in full upon request and are available at the following link:
Link to NSPS Subpart A

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

NESHAP - SUBPART A - GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

SECTION	TITLE
§63.1	Applicability.
§63.2	Definitions.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations.
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention.
§63.5	Preconstruction review and notification requirements.
§63.6	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.
§63.7	Performance testing requirements.
§63.8	Monitoring requirements.
§63.9	Notification requirements.
§63.10	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.
§63.11	Control device and work practice requirements.
§63.12	State authority and delegations.
§63.13	Addresses of State air pollution control agencies and EPA Regional Offices.
§63.14	Incorporations by reference.
§63.15	Availability of information and confidentiality.
§63.16	Performance Track Provisions.

Individual subparts may exempt specific equipment or processes from some or all of these requirements. The general provisions may be provided in full upon request and are available at the following link:
Link to NESHAP Subpart A .

NSPS FOR INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL-INSTITUTIONAL STEAM GENERATING UNITS

The 216 MMBtu/hour natural gas-fueled auxiliary boiler is regulated as ARMS Emissions Unit (EU) No. 044. This EU is subject to the applicable requirements of NSPS Subpart Db – Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units and to NSPS Subpart A – General Provisions. The provisions of this Subpart Db may be provided in full upon request and are also available at the following links:

Link to NSPS Subpart Db

§60.40b Applicability and delegation of authority.

§60.41b Definitions.

§60.42b Standard for sulfur dioxide (SO_2).

§60.43b Standard for particulate matter (PM).

§60.44b Standard for nitrogen oxides (NO_X).

§60.45b Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for SO_2.

§60.46b Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for PM and NO_X.

§60.47b Emission monitoring for SO_2.

§60.48b Emission monitoring for PM and NO_X.

§60.49b Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

NSPS FOR SMALL INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL-INSTITUTIONAL STEAM GENERATING UNITS

The two 11.2 MMBtu/hour natural gas fueled gas dew point heaters (EU 045) are subject to the applicable provisions of NSPS Subpart Dc – Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units and NSPS Subpart Da – General Provisions. These are only reporting requirements for a small gas-fueled heater. The provisions of Subpart Dc may be provided in full upon request and are also available at the following link:

Link to Subpart Dc

The key reporting and recordkeeping requirements are listed below.

§ 60.48c Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, anticipated startup, and actual startup, as provided by § 60.7 of this part. This notification shall include:

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of fuels to be combusted in the affected facility.

(2) Not applicable.

(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the affected facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired.

(b)-(f) Not applicable.

(g) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day.

(h) Not applicable.

(i) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of two years following the date of such record.

(j) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

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NESHAP FOR INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL BOILERS & PROCESS HEATERS

The 216 MMBtu/hour natural gas-fueled auxiliary boiler (EU 044) and two 11.2 MMBtu/hour natural gas fueled gas dew point heaters (EU 045) are subject to the applicable requirements of NESHAP Subpart DDDDD – Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters and to NESHAP Subpart A – General Provisions. The provisions of Subpart DDDDD may be provided in full upon request and are also available at the following links:

Link to NESHAP Subpart DDDDD

WHAT THIS SUBPART COVERS

§63.7480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

§63.7485 Am I subject to this subpart?

§63.7490 What is the affected source of this subpart?

§63.7491 Are any boilers or process heaters not subject to this subpart?

§63.7495 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

Emission Limitations and Work Practice Standards

§63.7499 What are the subcategories of boilers and process heaters?

§63.7500 What emission limitations, work practice standards, and operating limits must I meet?

§63.7501 Affirmative Defense for Violation of Emission Standards During Malfunction.

GENERAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

§63.7505 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

Testing, Fuel Analyses, and Initial Compliance Requirements

§63.7510 What are my initial compliance requirements and by what date must I conduct them?

§63.7515 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests, fuel analyses, or tune-ups?

§63.7520 What stack tests and procedures must I use?

§63.7521 What fuel analyses, fuel specification, and procedures must I use?

§63.7522 Can I use emissions averaging to comply with this subpart?

§63.7525 What are my monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

§63.7530 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards?

§63.7533 Can I use efficiency credits earned from implementation of energy conservation measures to comply with this subpart?

CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

§63.7535 Is there a minimum amount of monitoring data I must obtain?

§63.7540 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards?

§63.7541 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance under the emissions averaging provision?

Notification, Reports, and Records

§63.7545 What notifications must I submit and when?

§63.7550 What reports must I submit and when?

§63.7555 What records must I keep?

§63.7560 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

OTHER REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION

§63.7565 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

§63.7570 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

§63.7575 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Table 1 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters

Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for Existing Boilers and Process Heaters

Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Work Practice Standards

Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters

Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Performance Testing Requirements

Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Fuel Analysis Requirements

Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Establishing Operating Limits

Table 8 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Demonstrating Continuous Compliance

Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Reporting Requirements

Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart DDDDD

Table 11 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Toxic Equivalency Factors for Dioxins/Furans

Table 12 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Alternative Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters That Commenced Construction or Reconstruction After June 4, 2010, and Before May 20, 2011

Table 13 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Alternative Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters That Commenced Construction or Reconstruction After December 23, 2011, and Before January 31, 2013

NSPS REQUIREMENTS FOR STATIONARY COMPRESSION IGNITION INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

The two nominal 1,500 kilowatts emergency generators are regulated for purposes of the ARMS as EUs Nos. 046 and 047. The nominal 575 horsepower (hp) fire engine pump is regulated as ARMS EU No. 048. These EUs are subject to the applicable requirements of NSPS Subpart IIII - Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines and NSPS Subpart A – General Provisions. The provisions of Subpart IIII may be provided in full upon request and are also available at the following link:

Link to Subpart IIII

WHAT THIS SUBPART COVERS

§60.4200 Am I subject to this subpart?

EMISSION STANDARDS FOR MANUFACTURERS

§60.4201 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

§60.4202 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

§60.4203 How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a manufacturer of stationary CI internal combustion engines?

EMISSION STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

§60.4204 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

§60.4205 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

§60.4206 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

FUEL REQUIREMENTS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

§60.4207 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

§60.4208 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in previous model years?
§60.4209 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

§60.4210 What are my compliance requirements if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?
§60.4211 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

§60.4212 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder?

§60.4213 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder?

Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

§60.4214 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

§60.4215 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands?

§60.4216 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Alaska?

§60.4217 What emission standards must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary internal combustion engine using special fuels?

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§60.4218 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

§60.4219 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Table 1 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Pre-2007 Model Year Engines With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder and 2007-2010 Model Year Engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder

Table 2 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for 2008 Model Year and Later Emergency Stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder

Table 3 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Certification Requirements for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

Table 4 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

Table 5 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Labeling and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Stationary Emergency Engines

Table 6 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Optional 3-Mode Test Cycle for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

Table 7 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests for Stationary CI ICE With a Displacement of ≥30 Liters per Cylinder

Table 8 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart IIII

NSPS SUBPART KKKK REQUIREMENTS FOR GAS TURBINES

The four sets of combustion turbine-electrical generators (CTGs) and duct burners are regulated as ARMS EUs 040, 041, 042 and 043. These EU are subject to the applicable requirements of NSPS Subpart KKKK - Combustion Turbines that Commence Construction after February 18, 2005 and the applicable requirements of NSPS Subpart A – General provisions. The provisions of Subpart KKKK may be provided in full upon request and are also available at the following link:

Link to NSPS Subpart KKKK

INTRODUCTION

§60.4300 What is the purpose of this subpart?

APPLICABILITY

§60.4305 Does this subpart apply to my stationary combustion turbine?
§60.4310 What types of operations are exempt from these standards of performance?

EMISSION LIMITS

§60.4315 What pollutants are regulated by this subpart?

§60.4320 What emission limits must I meet for nitrogen oxides (NO_X)?

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

§60.4330 What emission limits must I meet for sulfur dioxide (SO_2)?

General Compliance Requirements

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

MONITORING

§60.4335 How do I demonstrate compliance for NO_X if I use water or steam injection?

§60.4340 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance for NO_X if I do not use water or steam injection?

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORTING

§60.4375 What reports must I submit?

§60.4380 How are excess emissions and monitor downtime defined for NO_X?

§60.4385 How are excess emissions and monitoring downtime defined for SO_2?

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

§60.4395 When must I submit my reports?

PERFORMANCE TESTS

§60.4400 How do I conduct the initial and subsequent performance tests, regarding NO_X?

§60.4405 How do I perform the initial performance test if I have chosen to install a NO_X-diluent CEMS?

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

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

DEFINITIONS

§60.4420 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Table 1 to Subpart KKKK of Part 60—NO_X Emission Limits for New Stationary Combustion Turbines

SEMIANNUAL NSPS EXCESS EMISSIONS REPORT

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

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

Pollutant *(Circle One)*: SO_2 NO_X TRS H_2S CO Opacity

Reporting period dates: From _____ to _____

Company: _____

Emission Limitation: _____

Address: _____

Monitor Manufacturer: _____

Model No.: _____

Date of Latest CMS Certification or Audit: _____

Process Unit(s) Description: _____

Total source operating time in reporting period [1]: _____

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

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

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

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

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

Name: _____

Signature: _____ *Date*: _____

Title: _____

NESHAPS REQUIREMENTS - STATIONARY COMBUSTION TURBINES

The four combustion gas turbines are subject to the applicable requirements of NESHAP Subpart YYYY – Stationary Combustion Turbines and NESHAP Subpart A – General provisions. The provisions of NESHAP Subpart YYYY may be provided in full upon request and are available at the following link:
Link to NESHAP YYYY

Applicability of NESHAP Subpart YYYY

The Crystal River Energy Complex is a major source of hazardous air pollutant emissions. As such, the proposed new combustion turbines are subject to NESHAP Subpart YYYY, which became final on March 5, 2004.

Stay of NESHAP YYYY for Gas-fueled CTGs

On August 18, 2004, EPA stayed the effectiveness of NESHAP Subpart YYYY for lean premix gas turbines such as those proposed for this project. Following is the provision from NESHAP YYYY that stays effectiveness:

§63.6095(d) Stay of standards for gas-fired subcategories. Link to Stay of NESHAP YYYY

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

Requirements

The applicable requirements in Subpart YYYY are:

§63.6145 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§ 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), 63.8(f)(4), and 63.9(b) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) As specified in § 63.9(b)(2), if you start up your new or reconstructed stationary combustion turbine before March 5, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 calendar days after March 5, 2004.

(c) As specified in § 63.9(b), if you start up your new or reconstructed stationary combustion turbine on or after March 5, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 calendar days after you become subject to this subpart.

(d) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the emission limitation requirements of this subpart, in accordance with § 63.6090(b), your notification must include the information in § 63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v) and a statement that your new or reconstructed stationary combustion turbine has no additional emission limitation requirements and must explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary combustion turbine).

(e) If you are required to conduct an initial performance test, you must submit a notification of intent to conduct an initial performance test at least 60 calendar days before the initial performance test is scheduled to begin as required in § 63.7(b)(1).

(f) If you are required to comply with the emission limitation for formaldehyde, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to § 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For each performance test required to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitation for formaldehyde, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th calendar day following the completion of the performance test.

NESHAPS REQUIREMENTS-STATIONARY RECIPROCATING INTERNAL CONBUSTION ENGINES

The two nominal 1,500 kW emergency generators (EUs 046 and 047) and the nominal 575 hp emergency firewater pump engine (EU 048) are subject to the applicable requirements of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines and NESHAP Subpart A – General Provisions. The provisions of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ may be provided in full upon request and are also available at the following links:

Link to NESHAP ZZZZ

WHAT THIS SUBPART COVERS

§63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

§63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

§63.6590 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

§63.6595 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

EMISSION AND OPERATING LIMITATIONS

§63.6600 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

§63.6601 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

§63.6602 What emission limitations and other requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

§63.6603 What emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

§63.6604 What fuel requirements must I meet if I own or operate a stationary CI RICE?

GENERAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

§63.6605 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

TESTING AND INITIAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

§63.6610 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

§63.6611 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB SI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

§63.6612 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

§63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

§63.6620 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

§63.6625 What are my monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements?
§63.6630 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?

CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

§63.6635 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

§63.6640 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?

NOTIFICATIONS, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

§63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

§63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

§63.6655 What records must I keep?

§63.6660 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

OTHER REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION

§63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

§63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

§63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Table 1a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

Table 1b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed SI 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

Table 2a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and CI Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, Existing CI Stationary RICE >500 HP

Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests

Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, and Other Requirements

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, and Other Requirements

Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.

Appendix A—Protocol for Using an Electrochemical Analyzer to Determine Oxygen and Carbon Monoxide Concentrations From Certain Engines