Miami-Dade County Dept. of Solid Waste
Miami-Dade County Resources Recovery Facility

Facility ID No. 0250348
Miami-Dade County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

Permit No. 0250348-013-AV
(Renewal of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0250348-012-AV)

Permitting Authority:

State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resource Management
Office of Permitting and Compliance
2600 Blair Stone Road
Mail Station #5505
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Telephone: (850) 717-9000
Email: DARM_Permitting@dep.state.fl.us

Compliance Authority:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Southeast District Office
3301 Gun Club Road, MSC 7210-1
West Palm Beach, FL 33406

Telephone: (561) 681-6600
Email: SED.AIR@dep.state.fl.us

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 0250348-013-AV

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PERMITTEE:
Miami-Dade County Department of Solid Waste
6990 Northwest 97th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33178

Permit No. 0250348-013-AV
Miami-Dade County Resources Recovery Facility
Facility ID No. 0250348
Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

The purpose of this permit is to renew the Title V air operation permit for the above referenced facility. The existing Miami-Dade County Resources Recovery Facility is in Miami-Dade County at 6990 Northwest 97th Avenue, Miami, Florida. UTM Coordinates are: Zone 17, 564.30 kilometers (km) East and 2,857.40 km North. Latitude is: 25°50'06" North; and, Longitude is: 80°21'30" West.

The Title V air operation permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210 and 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

XXXXXXX-XXX-AV Effective Date: DATE, 20xx
XXXXXXX-YYY-AV Effective Date: DATE, 20yy
Renewal Application Due Date: Exp. DATE -225, 20zz
Expiration Date: Eff. DATE + 5 years, 20zz

(Draft)

David Lyle Read, P.E., Environmental Administrator
Office of Permitting and Compliance
Division of Air Resource Management

DLR/srl

Subsection A. Facility Description.

The Miami-Dade County Resources Recovery Facility consists of four municipal waste combustors (MWC) and ancillary equipment. Each unit has a maximum continuous rating of 198,000 pounds per hour (lb/hour) of steam with a range of 584 to 782 tons/day at a heat content of 4,500 to 5,500 British thermal units per pound (Btu/lb) of refuse derived fuel (RDF) required to achieve the rating. The four units combined produce sufficient steam to generate approximately 77 megawatts (MW) of electricity.

The facility began operation in 1982 and by 1990 had been converted to the present RDF design. Emissions from each unit are controlled by: a spray dryer absorber (SDA) for acid gases such as sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and hydrogen chloride (HCl); a fabric filter (baghouse) for particulate matter (PM); a selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) system for nitrogen oxides (NO_X); and an activated carbon injection (ACI) system for mercury (Hg), other metal hazardous air pollutants (HAP) and dioxin/furans (D/F). The facility is equipped with continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) for carbon monoxide (CO), SO_2 and NO_X, and a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) for visible emissions (VE).

The biomass fuel preparation system processes up to 400,000 tons/year of the organic bulky solid waste into biomass, which is either transported off-site for use in biomass-fired cogeneration units or combusted on-site. Biomass, in the energy production industry, refers to living and recently living biological material which can be used as fuel or for industrial production.

The facility also has an ash building and ash handling system, lime storage silos and activated carbon storage silos. Units 1 and 2 share a common stack, each with its own flue. The same stack/flue configuration is used for Units 3 and 4. Odors are minimized by: keeping the truck access doors closed during non-use; maintaining a negative pressure within the garbage tipping floor building; and, using the collected air from the garbage tipping floor building as combustion air for the MWC.

~~Miscellaneous insignificant emissions units and/or activities are also included.~~

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

EU No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
001	RDF Spreader Stoker Combustor & Auxiliary Burners – Unit No.1
002	RDF Spreader Stoker Combustor & Auxiliary Burners – Unit No. 2
003	RDF Spreader Stoker Combustor & Auxiliary Burners – Unit No. 3
004	RDF Spreader Stoker Combustor & Auxiliary Burners – Unit No. 4
006	MSW to RDF Processing Facility with Baghouses – Unit No. 6
007	Bulky Waste to Biomass Processing Facility with Baghouses – Unit No. 7
008	Ash Building and Handling System/Ash Storage Silo with Baghouse – Unit No. 8
009	Two Lime Storage Silos each with a Baghouse – Unit No. 9
010	Activated Carbon or Comparable Reactant Storage Silos each with a Baghouse – Unit No. 10
011	Emergency Diesel Engine – Unit No. 11
012	Emergency Diesel Engine – Unit No. 12
013	Three Emergency Diesel Engine-Driven Fire Pumps
Unregulated Emissions Units	
014	Emergency Diesel Engine-Driven Generator for Shredder

Also included in this permit are miscellaneous insignificant emissions units and/or activities (see Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities).

Subsection C. Applicable Regulations.

Based on the Title V air operation permit renewal application received August 10, 2021, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). The existing facility is a prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) major source of air pollutants in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table.

Regulation	EU No(s).
Federal Rule Citations	
~~NSPS,~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – NSPS General Provisions ~~(as referenced by Rule 62-204.800(9)(b), F.A.C. for Units 001 – 004 & 008; and, as referenced by NSPS, Subpart IIII for Units 011 & 012)~~	001-004, 008, 011, 012
~~NSPS,~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb – Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors That are Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994 ~~as implemented in Rule 62-204.800(9)(b), F.A.C., for regulation in Florida.~~	001-004, 008
40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc – Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	001-004
~~NSPS,~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII~~,~~ – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI-ICE)	011, 012
~~NESHAP,~~ 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – NESHAP General Provisions	011-013
~~NESHAP,~~ 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ – ~~National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants~~ NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)	
State Rule Citations	
Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. – Permits	001-004, 008, 011-013
Rule 62-204.800(9)(b), F.A.C. – Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors That Are Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994	001-004, 008
Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~,~~ – ~~Ambient Air Quality Requirements, PSD Increments, and~~ Federal Regulations Adopted by Reference	001-004, ~~006-010~~ 008, 011-013
~~Rule~~ Chapter 62-210, F.A.C.~~,~~ – ~~Permits Required, Public Notice, Reports, Stack Height Policy, Circumvention, Excess Emissions, and Forms.~~ Stationary Sources – General Requirements	All
Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. – Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	001-004, 006-010
Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. – Operation Permits for Major Sources of Air Pollution ~~(Title V Air Operation Permits for Major Sources of Air Pollution).~~	All
Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C. – ~~, Emission Limiting Standards~~ Waste-to-Energy Facilities	
~~Rule~~ Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. – Stationary Sources – Emissions Monitoring	

{Permitting Note: EU Nos. 001-004 and 008 do not meet the NSPS Subpart Eb applicability criteria in 40 CFR 60.50b. However, these EUs are required to meet applicable work practices, compliance testing and reporting and recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 60.53b, 60.54b, 60.55b, 60.58b and 60.59b as a result of incorporation of various provisions within these sections by the State plan in Rule 62-204.800(9)(b), F.A.C.}

The following conditions apply facility-wide to all emission units and activities:

FW1. Appendices. The permittee shall comply with all documents identified in Section IV, Appendices, listed in the Table of Contents. Each document is an enforceable part of this permit unless otherwise indicated. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Emissions and Controls

FW2. **Not federally Enforceable.** 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. [Rule 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]

FW3. General Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department. [Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Nothing is deemed necessary and ordered at this time.}

FW4. 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), F.A.C.]

FW5. Unconfined Particulate Matter. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; construction; alteration; demolition or wrecking; or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

a. ~~Facility's~~ *Biomass Processing* ~~of Biomass~~. In accordance with permit conditions, reasonable precautions during the processing of biomass may include, but are not limited to the following:
   (1) Windows and doors of the enclosed space will be kept closed except when needed to minimize fugitive dust.
   (2) Conveyor systems, screens, handling shredded wood fines and dust shall be covered or enclosed.
   (3) Shredded wood conveyor systems have baghouse pick up points at the transfer points that are used to control excessive dust situations inside of the building.
   (4) Wind breaks are installed around the shredded wood load-out area.
   (5) Floors in the enclosed area shall be cleaned periodically.
   (6) Loading areas for shredded wood shall be cleaned or wetted as needed to minimize fugitive dust.
   (7) Trucks transporting shredded wood shall be covered.
   (8) Vegetation shall be planted on-site.

b. ~~Other Precautions to be taken at the Miami-Dade County Complex~~ *Other Precautions*. In accordance with permit conditions, other precautions to be taken include, but are not limited to the following:
   (1) Employment of proper dust-control techniques to prevent fugitive dust emissions during construction activities such as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing (including construction to be experienced during facility improvements to air pollution control equipment to meet the Emission Guideline requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb).
   (2) Application of asphalt, water, oil, chemicals, or other dust suppressants to roads, yards, open stockpiles, and similar emissions units/activities as necessary to minimize fugitive dust (~~except for within the ash landfill~~ the ash landfill has a separate dust control system).
   (3) Confining abrasive blasting where possible.
   (4) Operation of the landfill in accordance with all applicable portions of Chapter 62-701, F.A.C.

(5) All roads, except for roads within the ash landfill, shall be adequately paved to control visible emissions.
(6) Maximum 15 MPH speed limit signs shall be posted to minimize dust generation.
(7) Residue from grates, grate siftings, and ash from the combustor/boiler and fabric filter hoppers during normal operations shall be discharged into the ash handling and silo system to minimize fugitive dust.
(8) The ash/residue in the bottom ash building shall be kept sufficiently moist to minimize fugitive dust during storage and handling operations.
(9) Transport vehicles for ash shall be covered.
(10) Bottom ash and fly ash shall be wetted as necessary to minimize fugitive dust prior to the use of conveyor systems.

Furthermore, doors and the building and roof openings can be closed to minimize fugitive dust. Ventilation fans can be turned off to reduce unconfined emissions, provided that safety and operations are not compromised. Water sprays can also be used to reduce unconfined PM. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.; and, proposed by applicant in Title V air operation permit renewal application received August 10, 2021.]

Reports and Fees

See Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements, for additional details and requirements.

FW6. Electronic Annual Operating Report and Title V Annual Emissions Fees. The information required by the Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation] (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be submitted by April 1 of each year, for the previous calendar year, to the Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Air Resource Management. Each Title V source shall submit the annual operating report using the DEP's Electronic Annual Operating Report (EAOR) software, unless the Title V source claims a technical or financial hardship by submitting DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management instead of using the reporting software. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C. Each Title V source must pay between January 15 and April 1 of each year an annual emissions fee in an amount determined as set forth in subsection 62-213.205(1), F.A.C. The annual fee shall only apply to those regulated pollutants, except carbon monoxide and greenhouse gases, for which an allowable numeric emission-limiting standard is specified in the source's most recent construction permit or operation permit. Upon completing the required EAOR entries, the EAOR Title V Fee Invoice can be printed by the source showing which of the reported emissions are subject to the fee and the total Title V Annual Emissions Fee that is due. The submission of the annual Title V emissions fee payment is also due (postmarked) by April 1st of each year. A copy of the system-generated EAOR Title V Annual Emissions Fee Invoice and the indicated total fee shall be submitted to: **Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee, Post Office Box 3070, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070.** Additional information is available by accessing the Title V Annual Emissions Fee On-line Information Center at the following Internet web site: https://floridadep.gov/air/permitting-compliance/content/title-v-fees. [Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-210.900 & 62-213.205, F.A.C.; §403.0872(11), Florida Statutes (2013); and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.26]

{Permitting Note: Resources to help you complete your AOR are available on the electronic AOR (EAOR) website at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor. If you have questions or need assistance after reviewing the information posted on the EAOR website, please contact the Department by phone at (850) 717-9000 or email at eaor@dep.state.fl.us.}

{Permitting Note: The Title V Annual Emissions Fee form (DEP Form No. 62-213.900(1)) has been repealed. ***A separate Annual Emissions Fee form is no longer required to be submitted by March 1st each year.****}*

FW7. Annual Statement of Compliance. The permittee shall submit an annual statement of compliance to the compliance authority at the address shown on the cover of this permit and to the US. EPA at the address shown below within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during which the Title V air operation permit

was effective. (See also Appendix RR, Conditions RR1 and RR7.) [Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3. and (b), F.A.C.]

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

FW8. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA). If, and when, the facility becomes subject to 112(r), the permittee shall:

a. Submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent electronically through EPA's Central Data Exchange system at the following address: https://cdx.epa.gov. Information on electronically submitting risk management plans using the Central Data Exchange system is available at: http://www2.epa.gov/rmp. The RMP Reporting Center can be contacted at: RMP Reporting Center, Post Office Box 10162, Fairfax, VA 22038, Telephone: (703) 227-7650.

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

[40 CFR 68]

FW9. Semi-Annual Reports. The permittee shall monitor compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit and shall submit reports at least every six months to the compliance office. Each semi-annual report shall cover the 6-month periods of January 1 – June 30 and July 1 – December 31. The reports shall be submitted by the 60th day following the end of each calendar half (i.e., March 1st and August 29th of every year). All instances of deviations from permit requirements (including conditions in the referenced Appendices) must be clearly identified in such reports, including reference to the specific requirement and the duration of such deviation. If there are no deviations during the reporting period, the report shall so indicate. Any semi-annual reporting requirements contained in applicable federal NSPS or NESHAP requirements may be submitted as part of this report. The submittal dates specified above shall replace the submittal dates specified in the federal rules. All additional reports submitted as part of this report should be clearly identified according to the specific federal requirement. All reports shall include a certification by a responsible official, pursuant to subsection 62-213.420(4), F.A.C. (See also Conditions RR2. – RR4. of Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements related to deviations.) [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.19(d), 40 CFR 61.10(h) & 40 CFR 63.10(a)(5)]

{Permitting Note: EPA has clarified that, pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3), the word "monitoring" is used in a broad sense and means monitoring (i.e., paying attention to) the compliance of the source with all emissions limitations, standards, and work practices specified in the permit.}

FW10. State and County Compliance Authority. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit to the Department's Southeast District office and the Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM; also, known as the "designee") office at the following addresses:

Department of Environmental Protection
Southeast District
3301 Gun Club Road, MSC7210-1
West Palm Beach, Florida 33406
Telephone: 561-681-6600
Fax: 561-681-6755

Miami-Dade County Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources Management, Division of Environmental Resources Management
701 NW 1st Court, Suite 400
Miami, Florida 33136
Telephone: 305-372-6925
Fax: 305-372-6954

Subsection A. Emissions Units 001-004 – RDF Spreader Stoker and Auxiliary Burners Units 1-4

The specific conditions in this subsection apply to the following emissions units:

EU No.	Brief Description
001	RDF Spreader Stoker Combustor and Auxiliary Burners – Unit No. 1
002	RDF Spreader Stoker Combustor and Auxiliary Burners – Unit No. 2
003	RDF Spreader Stoker Combustor and Auxiliary Burners – Unit No. 3
004	RDF Spreader Stoker Combustor and Auxiliary Burners – Unit No. 4

~~Design Waste Throughput Rating:~~ ~~The four emissions Units are identical RDF spreader stoker combustors with Zurn attributes designated as Units 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively.~~ Units 1-4 are four identical RDF spreader stoker combustors with Zurn attributes. RDF is burned in suspension and on a grate with a primary and secondary air system to provide air in varying proportions to promote ~~the~~ proper combustion. The design waste throughput rating of each municipal waste combustor is 648 tons/day when burning waste with a higher heating value (HHV) of 5,600 British thermal units per pound (Btu/lb). Actual waste throughput will vary depending upon the HHV of the waste actually burned and the steam production requirements as described and limited in this subsection. The auxiliary burners associated with each unit are permitted to fire natural gas or propane at a maximum heat input rate of 80 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) as needed for startup, shutdown and for flame stabilization.

to form calcium sulfate, calcium sulfite and calcium salts (e.g., calcium chloride and calcium fluoride). Dry

to control NO_X emissions in each unit by injecting into the combustion gas path a 50% urea solution with a small amount of additives for scale and corrosion control. Activated carbon is also injected into the gas stream as an adsorbent for control of Hg and D/F emissions. Residual PM in the flue gas is removed by the baghouse. An induced draft fan with related ductwork is installed downstream of each baghouse and exhausts into individual

per stack. CO, SO_2 and NO_X emissions are monitored by CEMS, and VE is monitored by COMS.

on stack test data from December 7, 2020, exhaust gas exits the Unit No. 1 stack at a temperature of 296 degrees

and 190,062 acfm. Based on the highest historical record of operating data, the maximum dry standard flow rate

Based on stack test data from December 7, 2020, exhaust gas exits the Unit No. 3 stack at a temperature of 290°F

No. 4.

~~The design waste throughput rating of each municipal waste combustor is 648 tons/day when burning waste with a higher heating value (HHV) of 5,600 Btu/lb. Actual waste throughput will vary depending upon the HHV of the waste actually burned and the steam production requirements as described and limited below.~~

~~Design Heat Input Rating of the Auxiliary Burners: Auxiliary burners associated with each RDF combustor are permitted to fire propane and natural gas at a maximum heat input of 80 million Btu (MMBtu)/hour for startup, shutdown and malfunction, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices.~~

{Permitting Note: These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-204.800(9)(b), F.A.C., which incorporates provisions from ~~establishes emissions standards and requirements based on~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb – Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors that are Constructed on or before September 20, 1994, ~~(revised as of July 1, 2009)" (Subpart Cb)~~ and Subpart Eb – Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors for Which Construction is Commenced After September 20, 1994 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced After June 19, 1996; Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. – Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), which required a Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination for PM and SO_2 emissions in PSD-FL-006; and, Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C. – Waste-to-Energy Facilities except that the emissions units in this subsection are subject to the more stringent Hg emissions limit in Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)3.d., F.A.C., which incorporates the limit from 40 CFR 60.33b(a)(3). The auxiliary burners are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions and 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc – Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rules 62-204.800(8)(c) and 62-204.800(8)(b)4., F.A.C., respectively. ~~Units 1 and 2 share a common stack made up of two flues. Units 3 and 4 also share a common stack made up of two flues. The stack parameters for Unit 1 are: stack height = 250 feet; exit diameter = 8.44 feet; exit temperature = 300°F; actual volumetric flow rate = 184,981 acfm; and, dry standard flow rate = 88,250 dscfm. The stack parameters for Unit 2 are: stack height = 250 feet; exit diameter = 8.44 feet; exit temperature = 300°F; actual volumetric flow rate = 147,560 acfm; and, dry standard flow rate = 82,106 dscfm. The stack parameters for Unit 3 are: stack height = 250 feet; exit diameter = 8.44 feet; exit temperature = 294°F; actual volumetric flow rate = 175,580 acfm; and, dry standard flow rate = 88,250 dscfm. The stack parameters for the Unit 4 are: stack height = 250 feet; exit diameter = 8.44 feet; exit temperature = 282°F; actual volumetric flow rate = 159,255 acfm; and, dry standard flow rate = 88,250 dscfm. The actual volumetric flow rates are based on stack tests conducted in 2015, while the dry standard flow rates are the highest historical record.~~}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operating rate measured as steam flow shall not exceed 198,000 pounds of steam per hour based on 4-hour block averaged measurements per emission unit. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.8]

A.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements. [Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

A.3. Maximum Demonstrated MWC Unit Load. ~~Unit load means the steam load of the MWC measured as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(i)(6). Each unit shall not operate at a load level greater than 110% of the unit's "maximum demonstrated unit load."~~ The permittee shall not cause each emissions unit to operate at a load level greater than 110 percent (%) of the maximum demonstrated MWC unit load, as defined in 40 CFR 60.51b, except as specified in the following paragraphs:

a. During the annual D/F or Hg performance test and the 2 weeks preceding the annual D/F or Hg performance test, no MWC unit load limit is applicable if the provisions of paragraph **A.3.b** are met.

b. The MWC unit load limit may be waived in writing by the Department for the purpose of evaluating system performance, testing new technology or control technologies, diagnostic testing, or related activities for the purpose of improving facility performance or advancing the state-of-the-art for controlling facility emissions. The MWC unit load limit continues to apply, and remains enforceable, until and unless the Department grants the waiver.

Maximum demonstrated MWC unit load means the highest 4-hour arithmetic average MWC unit load achieved during four consecutive hours during the most recent D/F performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable limit for MWC organics. MWC unit load means the steam load of the MWC unit measured as specified in 40 CFR 60.58(b)(i)(6) (see Specific Condition **A.24**). ~~Higher loads are allowed for testing purposes as specified in 40 CFR 60.53b(b).~~ [Rules 62-204.800(9)(b)~~7.a.~~2. & 4., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.31b, 60.51b & 60.53b(b)]

A.4. Flue Gas Temperature. ~~The temperature of the flue gas, measured at the PM control device inlet, shall not exceed 17 degrees Celsius above the maximum demonstrated PM control device temperature.~~ The permittee shall not cause each emissions unit to operate at a temperature measured at the PM control device inlet, exceeding 17 degrees Celsius (°C) above the maximum demonstrated PM control device temperature as defined in 40 CFR 60.51b, except as specified in paragraphs **A.4.a** and **A.4.b**. The maximum demonstrated PM control device temperature is the highest 4-hour arithmetic measurement of temperature at the inlet to the PM control device record for 4 consecutive hours during the most recent dioxin/furan performance test.

a. During the annual D/F or Hg performance test and the 2 weeks preceding the annual D/F or Hg performance test, no PM control device temperature limitations are applicable if the provisions of paragraph **A.4.b** are met.

b. The PM control device temperature limits may be waived in writing ~~accordance with permission granted~~ by the ~~Administrator or delegated State regulatory authority~~ Department for the purpose of evaluating system performance, testing new technology or control technologies, diagnostic testing, or related activities for the purpose of improving facility performance or advancing the state-of-the-art for controlling facility emissions. The temperature limits continue to apply, and remain enforceable, until and unless the Department grants the waiver.

[Rules 62-204.800(9)(b)~~.~~ 2. & 4., implementing 40 CFR 60.31b, 60.51b & 60.53b(c), & 62-296.416(4)(a), F.A.C.]

A.5. Auxiliary Burners. The auxiliary fuel burners shall be fueled only with natural gas or propane and used during startup, shutdown and for flame stabilization. The maximum heat input rate to the burners is 80 MMBtu/hour. [Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.9]

A.6. Hours of Operation. Each RDF spreader stoker combustor is allowed to operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.10]

A.7. Methods of Operation – Fuels.

a. *Authorized Fuels.*

(1) Fuels allowed to be burned in each MWC include RDF, with natural gas or propane as auxiliary startup and stabilization fuels. Other fuels or wastes, not specifically listed herein, shall not be burned without prior written approval from the Department. Fuels or wastes specifically authorized herein do not require prior Department approval before combustion.

(2) The primary fuel for Units 1 through 4 is RDF, including the items and materials that fit within the definition of MSW contained in 40 CFR 60.51b or Section 403.706(5), F.S.

b. *Unauthorized Fuels.* Subject to the limitations contained in this permit, the authorized fuels for the facility also include the other solid wastes that are not MSW, which are described in **A.7.b(1)(d)** through **A.7.b(1)(f)**, below. However, the facility:

(1) Shall not burn:

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

(2) And shall not knowingly burn:

(a) Untreated biomedical waste from biomedical waste generators regulated pursuant to Chapter 64E-16, F.A.C., and from other similar generators (or sources); or,
(b) Segregated loads of biological waste.

c. *Segregated Loads*. The fuel may be received either as a mixture or as a single-item stream (segregated load) of discarded materials. If the facility intends to use an authorized fuel that is a segregated non-MSW material, the fuel shall be either:
   (1) Well mixed with MSW in the refuse pit; or
   (2) Alternately charged with MSW in the hopper.

d. *Other Solid Waste*. Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, the following other solid waste may be used as fuel at the facility:
   (1) Confidential, proprietary or special documents (including but not limited to business records, lottery tickets, event tickets, coupons and microfilm);
   (2) Contraband which is being destroyed at the request of appropriately authorized local, state or federal governmental agencies, provided that such material is not an explosive, a propellant, a hazardous waste, or otherwise prohibited at the facility. For the purposes of this section, contraband includes but is not limited to drugs, narcotics, fruits, vegetables, plants, counterfeit money, and counterfeit consumer goods;
   (3) Wood pallets, clean wood, and land clearing debris;
   (4) Packaging materials and containers;
   (5) Clothing, natural and synthetic fibers, fabric remnants, and similar debris, including but not limited to aprons and gloves; or
   (6) Rugs, carpets, and floor coverings, but not asbestos-containing materials or polyethylene or polyurethane vinyl floor coverings.

e. *Waste Tires*. Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, waste tires may be used as fuel at the facility. The total quantity of waste tires received as segregated loads and burned at the facility shall not exceed 3%, by weight, of the facility's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined as a daily average on a calendar monthly basis.

f. *Biomass Fuel*. Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, biomass fuel may be burned at this facility (including biomass from offsite sources). The total quantity of biomass material received as segregated load from off-site sources and burned in the combustion units shall not exceed 5%, by weight, of the facility's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined as a daily average on a calendar monthly basis. Biomass from on-site production shall be subject to the limitations that apply to bulky solid waste to biomass processing and/or RDF as contained in this permit. See Section III, Subsection B, of this permit.

g. *Other Solid Waste/Segregated Loads*. Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, the following other solid waste materials may be used as fuel at the facility (i.e. the following are authorized fuels that are non-MSW material). The total quantity of the following non-MSW material received as segregated loads and burned at the facility shall not exceed 5%, by weight, of the facility's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined as a daily average on a calendar monthly basis.
   (1) Construction and demolition debris.
   (2) Oil spill debris from aquatic, coastal, estuarine or river environments. Such items or materials include but are not limited to rags, wipes, and absorbents.
   (3) Items suitable for human, plant or domesticated animal use, consumption or application where the item's shelf-life has expired or the generator wishes to remove the items from the market. Such items or materials include but are not limited to off-specification or expired consumer products, pharmaceuticals, medications, health and personal care products, cosmetics, foodstuffs, nutritional supplements, returned goods, and controlled substances.
   (4) Consumer-packaged products intended for human or domesticated animal use or application but not consumption. Such items or materials include but are not limited to carpet cleaners, household or bathroom cleaners, polishes, waxes and detergents.
   (5) Waste materials that:

(a) Are generated in the manufacture of items in categories (3) or (4), above and are functionally or commercially useless (expired, rejected or spent); or
(b) Are not yet formed or packaged for commercial distribution. Such items or materials must be substantially similar to other items or materials routinely found in MSW.

(6) Waste materials that contain oil from:
(a) The routine cleanup of industrial or commercial establishments and machinery; or
(b) Spills of virgin or used petroleum products. Such items or materials include but are not limited to rags, wipes, and absorbents.

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

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

h. *Other Fuels or Wastes*. Other fuels or wastes shall not be burned in the emissions units without prior specific written approval from the Division of Air Resource Management of the Department of Environmental Protection ~~EPA~~.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200 & 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.11]

Control Technology

A.8. Air Pollution Control Equipment. For each unit, the permittee constructed and shall operate and maintain the following equipment:

a. *Fabric filters.* Each unit is equipped with a particulate control fabric filters designed, constructed and operated for the purpose of removing PM, including ash and the reagent/reaction products from of the SDA and carbon injection systems. These fabric filters must be equipped with pressure drop monitoring equipment.

b. *Spray dryer absorbers.* Each unit is equipped with an SDA (scrubber) system including lime storage silo, slaking equipment and lime slurry injection equipment for the purpose of removing SO_2.

c. *Carbon Injection.* Each unit is equipped with a carbon injection system. The activated carbon is utilized for the control of mercury and dioxin/furans. The carbon injection rate must be estimated and maintained in compliance with requirements set forth in 40 CFR 60.58b(m).

d. *Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction System.* Each unit is equipped with a urea based SNCR system, including storage tank, pumps and injection ports, designed, constructed and operated to remove NO_X emissions. Operation is required only to the extent required to comply with emission standards.

[Rules 62-204.800(9)(b)7.a. & 62-210.650, 62-212.400(BACT) & 62-296.416(5), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.6]

A.9. Circumvention. The permittee shall not circumvent the air pollution control equipment or allow the emissions of air pollutants without this equipment operating properly. [Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C. and Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.7]

Work Practices

A.10. Operator Certification. Each chief facility operator and shift supervisor shall have completed full certification or shall have scheduled a full certification exam with either the American Society of Mechanical Engineers [QRO-1-1994 (incorporated by reference – see 40 CFR 60.17)] or a State certification program. [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)5., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.54b(b)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **A.11** through **A.18** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

A.11. Visible Emissions. As determined by the COMS, the maximum emission limit for opacity shall not exceed 10% (6-minute block average). The COMS data may be used as evidence to determine compliance with the opacity standard. Consent Order OGC File No. 05-1530 mandates that the permittee comply with all requirements of the Visible Emissions Reduction Plan that identifies the preventative measures the facility will take to minimize opacity excursions. This Plan is included in the Title V air operation permit renewal as an Appendix. [Rules 62-212.400(BACT) & 62-204.800(9)(b)3.b., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(iii), F.A.C.; Consent Order OGC File No. 05-1530; and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.12]

A.12. Particulate Matter. As determined by stack tests, the maximum emission limit for PM shall not exceed 25 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (mg/dscm) at 7% oxygen (O_2). [Rules 62-204.800(9)(b)3.a. & 62-212.400(BACT), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(i); and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.12]

A.13. Sulfur Dioxide. As determined by the CEMS, the maximum emission limit for SO_2 shall not exceed 29 parts per million by volume (ppmvd) at 7% O_2. (dry basis), based on a 24-hour daily geometric mean, or 75% (by weight or by volume) removal efficiency, whichever is less stringent. [Rules 62-204.800(9)(b)3.e. & 62-212.400(BACT), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(i); and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC (PSD-FL-006G), Specific Condition A.12]

A.14. Nitrogen Oxides. As determined by the CEMS, the maximum emission limit for NO_X shall not exceed 250 ppmvd at 7% O_2, on a dry basis, based on a 24-hour daily arithmetic block average. [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)3.h., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, Table 1; and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.12]

A.15. Carbon Monoxide. As determined by the CEMS, the maximum emission limit for CO shall not exceed 250 ppmvd at 7% O_2, on dry basis, based on 24-hour block geometric mean. [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)3.i., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, Table 3; and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.12]

A.16. Dioxin/Furan. As determined by stack tests, the maximum emission limit for dioxins/furan shall not exceed 30 nanograms (ng)/dscm total mass, at 7% O_2. [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)3.g., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.33b(c)(1)(iii); and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.12]

A.17. Hydrogen Chloride. As determined by stack tests, the emission limit for HCl shall not exceed 25 ppmvd, at 7% O_2, on dry basis, or 5% of the potential hydrogen chloride emission concentration (95% reduction by weight or volume), whichever is less stringent. [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)3.f., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(ii); and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.12]

A.18. Cadmium. As determined by stack tests, the maximum emission limit for cadmium (Cd) shall not exceed 35 µg/dscm, at 7% O_2.dry basis. [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)3.c., F.A.C.; and, ~~(see~~ 40 CFR 60.33b(a)(2)(i)~~)~~]

A.19. Lead. As determined by stack tests, the maximum emission limit for lead shall not exceed 400 micrograms (µg)/dscm, at 7% O_2. [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)3.c., F.A.C.; and, ~~(see~~ 40 CFR 60.33b(a)(4)~~)~~]

A.20. Mercury. As determined by stack tests, the maximum emission limit for Hg shall not exceed 50 µg/dscm at 7% O_2, or 85% reduction (by weight or volume), whichever is less stringent. [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)3.d, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.33b(a)(3); and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.12]

Excess Emissions

Rule 62-210.700 (Excess Emissions), F.A.C. cannot vary any requirement of an NSPS, NESHAP or Acid Rain program provision. ~~The following conditions are based upon the Department's Excess Emissions provisions at~~

~~Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., which cannot vary any requirement of an NSPS or NESHAP provision. The applicable requirements of Rule 62-204.800(9)(b), F.A.C. MWC: 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb are included in this Title V Air Operation Permit.~~

A.21. Excess Emissions Allowed.

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

b. For the purpose of compliance with the CO emission limits in Condition **A.15**, if a loss of boiler water level control (e.g., boiler waterwall tube failure) or a loss of combustion air control (e.g., loss of combustion air fan, induced draft fan, combustion grate bar failure) is determined to be a malfunction, the duration of the malfunction period is limited to 15 hours per occurrence.

c. During a loss of boiler water level control or loss of combustion air control malfunction period, a diluent cap of 14% O_2 or 5% for CO_2 may be used in the emissions calculations for SO_2 and NO_X.

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)7.a., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.58b(a)(1)(iii) & 60.58b(b)(8); and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.17]

A.22. Allowed Excess Emissions resulting from Warm-up, Startup, Shutdown, or Malfunction.

a. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be permitted provided best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in a 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. For the purposes of this specific condition, a malfunction means 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. As referenced below, the Department specifically authorizes a longer duration.

(1) The emission limitations for this unit shall apply at all times, except during periods of warm-up, startup, shutdown, or malfunctions, provided that the duration of excess emissions during startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not exceed three hours in a 24-hour period.

(2) The startup and warm-up periods are defined to be consistent with the applicable federal new source performance standards.

(3) The shutdown period shall be defined as to commence with the cessation of charging municipal waste to the boiler and ending when steam flow decreases to 70,000 lbs/hour and 13.5% flue gas O_2, as programmed into the Data Acquisition System (DAS). (That is, when the unit's steam flow is less than 70,000 lbs/hour and the flue gas oxygen is greater than 13.5%, the DAS receives the 'unit off line' signal.)

(4) The exclusion of CEMS data for purposes of allowed excess emissions and demonstrating compliance with an emissions standard shall be based on a one-hour block average period.

b. A warm-up period is defined to be consistent with the applicable federal new source performance standards. The emission limitations for this unit shall apply at all times, except during periods of warm-up (but only when firing natural gas or propane exclusively), startup, shutdown, or malfunctions, during which the duration of excess emissions shall not exceed three hours in a 24-hour period. During all warm-ups, startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions, the owner/operator shall use best operational practices to minimize air pollutant emissions.

c. The commencement of startup is programmed into the DAS as a steam flow of 70,000 lbs/hour and 13.5% flue gas O_2. (That is, when the unit's steam flow is greater than or equal to 70,000 lbs/hour and the flue gas O_2 is less than or equal to 13.5%, the DAS receives the 'unit on line' signal, and the unit is considered no longer in warm-up.)

d. The shutdown commences with the cessation of charging municipal waste to the boiler and ends when steam flow decreases to 70,000 lbs/hour and 13.5% flue gas oxygen, as programmed into the DAS. (That

is, when the unit's steam flow is less than 70,000 lbs/hour and the flue gas oxygen is greater than 13.5%, the DAS receives the 'unit off line' signal.)

[Rules 62-210.200(Definitions) & 62-210.700(1), F.A.C; and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.18]

A.23. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(41), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.19]

Monitoring of Operations

A.24. Continuous Steam Flow Monitoring System. The owner or operator shall calibrate, maintain, and operate a steam flow meter or a feedwater flow meter; measure steam flow in lb/hour on a continuous basis; and record the output of the monitor to determine compliance with the load level requirements under **A.3**. Steam flow shall be calculated in 4-hour block arithmetic averages. Additionally:

a. The method included in the "American Society of Mechanical Engineers Power Test Codes: Test Code for Steam Generating Units, Power Test Code 4.1-1964 (R1991)" Section 4 shall be used for calculating the steam flow. The recommendations in "American Society of Mechanical Engineers Interim Supplement 19.5 on Instruments and Apparatus: Application, Part II of Fluid Meters, 6th edition (1971)," Chapter 4 shall be followed for design, construction, installation, calibration, and use of nozzles and orifices.

b. Measurement devices such as flow nozzles and orifices are not required to be recalibrated after they are installed.

c. All signal conversion elements associated with steam measurements must be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions before each D/F performance test, and at least once per year.

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)7.a., implementing 40 CFR 60.58b(i)(6); and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.21]

A.25. Inlet Temperature to PM Control Device (Baghouse). ~~The owner or operator shall calibrate, maintain, and operate a device for measuring on a continuous basis the temperature of the flue gas stream at the inlet to each PM control device utilized. Temperature shall be calculated in 4-hour block arithmetic averages.~~ To determine compliance with the maximum PM control device temperature requirements under Specific Condition **A.4**, the permittee shall calibrate, maintain and operate a device for measuring on a continuous basis the temperature of the flue gas stream at the inlet to each PM control device used by each emissions unit. Temperature shall be calculated in 4-hour block arithmetic averages. [Rules ~~62-213.440~~ 62-204.800(9)(b)7.a., implementing 40 CFR 60.58b(i)(7), & 62-296.416(4)(b), F.A.C.]

A.26. Activated Carbon Injection Monitoring. The owner or operator of an affected facility where ACI is used to comply with the Hg emission limit under Specific Condition **A.20**, and/or the D/F emission limits under Specific Condition **A.16**, or the D/F emission level specified in Specific Condition **A.39.d(3)** shall follow the procedures specified in paragraphs **A.26.a** through **A.26.d**.

a. During the performance tests for D/F and Hg, as applicable, the permittee shall estimate an average carbon mass feed rate based on carbon injection system operating parameters such as the screw feeder speed, hopper volume, hopper refill frequency, or other parameters appropriate to the feed system being employed, as specified in the following paragraphs.

(1) An average carbon mass feed rate in kilograms per hour (kg/hr) or lb/hr shall be estimated during each performance test for Hg emissions.

(2) An average carbon mass feed rate in kg/hr or lb/hr shall be estimated during each subsequent performance test for D/F emissions. If a subsequent D/F performance test is being performed on only one affected facility at the MWC plant, as provided in Specific Condition **A.39.d(3)**, the permittee may elect to apply the same estimated average carbon mass feed rate from the tested facility for all the similarly designed and operated affected facilities at the MWC plant.

b. During operation of the affected facility, the ACI system operating parameter(s) that are the primary indicator(s) of the carbon mass feed rate (e.g., screw feeder setting) shall be averaged over a block 8-hour period, and the 8-hour block average must equal or exceed the level(s) documented during the performance tests specified under paragraphs **A.26.a(1)** and **A.26.a(2)**, except as specified in paragraphs **A.26.b(1)** and **A.26.b(2)**.
   (1) During the annual D/F or Hg performance test and the 2 weeks preceding the annual D/F or Hg performance test, no limit is applicable for average mass carbon feed rate if the provisions of paragraph **A.26.b(2)** are met.
   (2) The limit for average mass carbon feed rate may be waived in accordance with permission granted by the Department for the purpose of evaluating system performance, testing new technology or control technologies, diagnostic testing, or related activities for the purpose of improving facility performance or advancing the state-of-the-art for controlling facility emissions.

c. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall estimate the total carbon usage of the plant (kg or lbs) for each calendar quarter by two independent methods, according to the procedures in paragraphs **A.26.c(1)** and **A.26.c(2)**.
   (1) The weight of carbon delivered to the plant.
   (2) Estimate the average carbon mass feed rate in kg/hr or lb/hr for each hour of operation for each affected facility based on the parameters specified under paragraph **A.26.a**, and sum the results for all affected facilities at the plant for the total number of hours of operation during the calendar quarter.

d. Pneumatic injection pressure or other ACI system operational indicator shall be used to provide additional verification of proper ACI system operation. The operational indicator shall provide an instantaneous visual and/or audible alarm to alert the operator of a potential interruption in the carbon feed that would not normally be indicated by direct monitoring of carbon mass feed rate (e.g., continuous weight loss feeder) or monitoring of the carbon system operating parameter(s) that are the indicator(s) of carbon mass feed rate (e.g., screw feeder speed).

[Rules 62-204.800(9)(b)7.a., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.58b(m), & 62-296.416(5), F.A.C.]

Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements

A.27. Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate the following CEMS:

a. SO_2 and NO_X CEMS in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, PS-2 and Appendix F and for the purpose of demonstrating continuous compliance with the respective emission standards in Specific Conditions **A.13** and **A.14**.
b. CO CEMS in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, PS-4A and Appendix F and for the purpose of demonstrating continuous compliance with the CO emission standard in Specific Condition **A.15**.
c. O_2 or CO_2 diluent CEMS in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, PS-3 and Appendix F and for the purpose of correcting the emission standards in Specific Conditions **A.12** through **A.18** to the stated O_2 content.
d. A COMS in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, PS-1 and for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the 10% opacity standard in Specific Condition **A.11**.

[Rules 62-204.800(9)(b)7.a., implementing 40 CFR 60.58b, & 62-212.400(BACT), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.20]

A.28. COMS Requirements. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall calibrate, maintain, and operate a COMS for measuring opacity and shall follow the methods and procedures specified in paragraphs **A.28.a** through **A.28.c**.

a. The output of the COMS shall be recorded on a 6-minute average basis.
b. The COMS shall be evaluated and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13.
c. The COMS shall conform to Performance Specification 1 in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B.

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)7.a., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.58b(c)(8)(i)-(iii)]

A.29. SO_2 CEMS Requirements. The procedures specified in the following paragraphs shall be used for determining compliance with the SO_2 emission limit under Specific Condition **A.13**.

a. The EPA Reference Method 19, section 4.3, shall be used to calculate the daily geometric average SO_2 emission concentration.

b. The EPA Reference Method 19, section 5.4, shall be used to determine the daily geometric average percent reduction in the potential SO_2 emission concentration.

c. *CO_2 as Surrogate Diluent*. The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the SO_2 emission limit be determined using CO_2 measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7% O_2. The relationship between O_2 and CO_2 levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in Specific Condition **A.32.e**.

d. *Average Calculations Using CEMS Data*. Compliance with the SO_2 emission limit (concentration or percent reduction) shall be determined by using the CEMS specified in paragraph **A.29.e** to measure SO_2 and calculating a 24-hour daily geometric average emission concentration or a 24-hour daily geometric average percent reduction using EPA Reference Method 19, sections 4.3 and 5.4, as applicable.

e. *SO_2 CEMS*. The permittee shall calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring SO_2 emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system.

f. *Compliance Averages*. Compliance with the SO_2 emission limit shall be determined based on the 24-hour daily geometric average of the hourly arithmetic average emission concentrations using CEMS outlet data if compliance is based on an emission concentration, or CEMS inlet and outlet data if compliance is based on a percent reduction.

g. *Valid Hourly Averages and Minimum Data Requirements*. At a minimum, valid continuous monitoring system hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in paragraphs **A.29.g(1)** and **A.29.g(2)** for 90% of the operating hours per calendar quarter and 95% of the operating days per calendar year that the affected facility is combusting MSW.
   (1) At least two data points per hour shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.
   (2) Each SO_2 1-hour arithmetic average shall be corrected to 7% O_2 on an hourly basis using the 1-hour arithmetic average of the O_2 (or CO_2) CEMS data.

h. *24-Hour Average Data Calculation*. The 1-hour arithmetic averages required under paragraph **A.29.g** shall be expressed in parts per million corrected to 7% O_2 (dry basis) and used to calculate the 24-hour daily geometric average emission concentrations and daily geometric average emission percent reductions. The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13(e)(2).

i. *CEMS Data Inclusion Requirements*. All valid CEMS data shall be used in calculating average emission concentrations and percent reductions even if the minimum CEMS data requirements of paragraph **A.29.g** are not met.

j. *CEMS Evaluation and Operation*. The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the CEMS.

k. *CEMS Relative Accuracy Requirements*. The CEMS shall be operated according to Performance Specification 2 in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B. For sources that have actual inlet emissions less than 100 ppmvd, the relative accuracy criterion for inlet SO_2 CEMS should be no greater than 20% of the mean value of the reference method test data in terms of the units of the emission standard, or 5 ppmvd absolute value of the mean difference between the reference method and the CEMS, whichever is greater.
   (1) During each relative accuracy test run of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 2 in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, SO_2 and O_2 (or CO_2) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and the test methods specified in paragraphs **A.29.k(1)(a)** and **A.29.k(1)(b)**.
      (a) For SO_2, EPA Reference Method 6, 6A, or 6C, or as an alternative ASME PTC-19-10-1981 – part 10, shall be used.
      (b) For O_2 (or CO_2), EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, or as an alternative ASME PTC-19-10-1981 – part10, as applicable, shall be used.

(2) The span value of the CEMS at the inlet to the SO_2 control device shall be 125% of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2 emissions of the municipal waste combustor unit. The span value of the CEMS at the outlet of the SO_2 control device shall be 50% of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2 emissions of the MWC unit.

l. *Accuracy Determinations and Calibration Drift*. Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in 40 CFR 60, Appendix F.

m. *Missing Data Requirements*. When SO_2 emissions data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and/or zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained by using other monitoring systems as approved by EPA or EPA Reference Method 19 to provide, as necessary, valid emissions data for a minimum of 90% of the hours per calendar quarter and 95% of the hours per calendar year that the affected facility is operated and combusting municipal solid waste.

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)7.a., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.58b(e)(1)-(10) & (12)-(14)]

{Permitting Note: 40 CFR 60.58b(e)(1), (2) and (4) require calculation of daily geometric average SO_2 emission concentrations or daily geometric average percent reduction in potential SO_2 emission concentration using EPA Reference Method 19, sections 4.3 and 5.4, respectively. The references to these sections are typographical errors, and the correct references to the calculation methods for SO_2 emission concentrations and potential SO_2 percent reduction are sections 12.4.3 and 12.5.4, respectively.}

A.30. NO_X CEMS Requirements. The procedures specified in the following paragraphs shall be used to determine compliance with the NO_X emission limit for affected facilities under Specific Condition **A.14**.

a. The EPA Reference Method 19, section 4.1, shall be used for determining the daily arithmetic average NO_X emission concentration.

b. *CO_2 as Surrogate Diluent*. The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the NO_X emission limit be determined using CO_2 measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7% O_2. The relationship between O_2 and CO_2 levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in Specific Condition **A.32.e**.

c. *Average Calculations Using CEMS Data*. Compliance with the NO_X emission limit shall be determined by using the CEMS specified in paragraph **A.30.d** for measuring NO_X and calculating a 24-hour daily arithmetic average emission concentration using EPA Reference Method 19, section 4.1.

d. *NO_X CEMS*. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the NO_X limit under Specific Condition **A.14** shall calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring NO_X discharged to the atmosphere, and record the output of the system.

e. *Compliance Averages*. Compliance with the emission limit for NO_X required under Specific Condition **A.14** shall be determined based on the 24-hour daily arithmetic average of the hourly emission concentrations using CEMS outlet data.

f. *Valid Hourly Averages and Minimum Data Requirements*. At a minimum, valid CEMS hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in **A.30.f(1)** and **A.30.f(2)** for 90% of the operating hours per calendar quarter and for 95% of the operating hours per calendar year that the affected facility is combusting MSW.

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

(2) Each NO_X 1-hour arithmetic average shall be corrected to 7% O_2 on an hourly basis using the 1-hour arithmetic average of the O_2 (or CO_2) CEMS data.

g. *24-Hour Average Data Calculation*. The 1-hour arithmetic averages required by paragraph **A.30.d** shall be expressed in parts per million by volume (dry basis) and used to calculate the 24-hour daily arithmetic average concentrations. The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13(e)(2).

h. *CEMS Data Inclusion Requirements*. All valid CEMS data must be used in calculating emission averages even if the minimum CEMS data requirements of paragraph **A.30.f** are not met.

i. *CEMS Evaluation and Operation*. The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the CEMS.

j. *CEMS Relative Accuracy Requirements*. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall operate the CEMS according to Performance Specification 2 in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B and shall follow the procedures and methods specified in paragraphs **A.30.j(1)** and **A.30.j(2)**.
   (1) During each relative accuracy test run of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 2 of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, NO_X and O_2 (or CO_2) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and the test methods specified in paragraphs **A.30.j(1)(a)** and **A.30.j(1)(b)**.
      (a) For NO_X, EPA Reference Method 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E shall be used.
      (b) For O_2 (or CO_2), EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, or as an alternative ASME PTC-19-10-1981 – part 10, as applicable, shall be used.
   (2) The span value of the CEMS shall be 125% of the maximum estimated hourly potential NO_X emissions of the MWC unit.

k. *Accuracy Determinations and Calibration Drift*. Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in 40 CFR 60, Appendix F.

l. *Missing Data Requirements*. When NO_X continuous emission data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained using other monitoring systems as approved by EPA or EPA Reference Method 19 to provide, as necessary, valid emissions data for a minimum of 90% of the hours per calendar quarter and 95% of the hours per calendar year the unit is operated and combusting MSW.

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)7.a., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.58b(h)(1)-(12)]

A.31. CO CEMS Requirements. The procedures in the following paragraphs shall be used for determining compliance with the operating requirements under 40 CFR 60.53b.

a. *Compliance Averages*. Compliance with the CO emission limits in Specific Condition **A.15** shall be determined using a 24-hour daily arithmetic average.

b. *CO CEMS*. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring CO at the combustor outlet and record the output of the system and shall follow the procedures and methods specified in paragraphs **A.31.b(1)** through **A.31.b(3)**.
   (1) The continuous emission monitoring system shall be operated according to Performance Specification 4A in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B.
   (2) During each relative accuracy test run of the continuous emission monitoring system required by Performance Specification 4A in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, CO and O_2 (or CO_2) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and the test methods specified in paragraphs **A.31.b(2)(a)** and **A.31.b(2)(b)**.
      (a) For carbon monoxide, EPA Reference Method 10, 10A, or 10B shall be used.
      (b) For O_2 (or CO_2), EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, or ASME PTC-19-10-1981 – part 10 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 60.17), as applicable, shall be used.
   (3) The span value of the CEMS shall be 125% of the maximum estimated hourly potential CO emissions of the MWC unit.

c. *24-Hour and 1-Hour Average Data Calculation*. The 24-hour daily arithmetic average specified in paragraph **A.31.a** shall be calculated from 1-hour arithmetic averages expressed in parts per million by volume corrected to 7% O_2 (dry basis). The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points generated by the CEMS. At least two data points shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.

d. *CO_2 as Surrogate Diluent*. The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the CO emission limit be determined using CO_2 measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7% O_2. The relationship between O_2 and CO_2 levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in Specific Condition **A.32.e**.

e. *Valid Hourly Averages and Minimum Data Requirements*. At a minimum, valid CEMS hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in paragraphs **A.31.e(1)** and **A.31.e(2)** for at least 90% of the operating

hours per calendar quarter and 95% of the operating hours per calendar year that the affected facility is combusting MSW.

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

(2) At a minimum, each CO 1-hour arithmetic average shall be corrected to 7% O_2 on an hourly basis using the 1-hour arithmetic average of the O_2 (or CO_2) CEMS data.

f. *Missing Data Requirements*. All valid CEMS data must be used in calculating the parameters specified under this specific condition even if the minimum data requirements of paragraph **A.31.e** are not met. When CO continuous emission data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained using other monitoring systems as approved by EPA or EPA Reference Method 10 to provide, as necessary, the minimum valid emission data.

g. *Accuracy Determinations and Calibration Drift*. Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests for the CO CEMS shall be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in 40 CFR 60, Appendix F.

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)7.a., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.58b(i)(2)-(5) & (10)-(12)]

A.32. O_2 and CO_2 CEMS. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring the O_2 or CO_2 content of the flue gas at each location where CO_2, SO_2, NO_X emissions, or PM (if the owner or operator elects to continuously monitor emissions under 40 CFR 60.58b(n)) are monitored and record the output of the system and shall comply with the test procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs **A.32.a** through **A.32.g** of this section.

a. The span value of the O_2 (or 20% CO_2) monitor shall be 25% O_2 (or 20% CO_2).

b. The monitor shall be evaluated and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13.

c. The monitor shall conform to Performance Specification 3 in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B except for section 2.3 (relative accuracy requirement).

d. The quality assurance procedures of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B except for section 5.1.1 (relative accuracy test audit) shall apply to the monitor.

e. If CO_2 is selected for use in diluent corrections, the relationship between O_2 and CO_2 levels shall be established during the initial performance test according to the procedures and methods specified in paragraphs **A.32.e(1)** through **A.32.e(4)**. This relationship may be reestablished during performance compliance tests.

(1) The fuel factor equation in Method 3B shall be used to determine the relationship between oxygen and CO_2 at a sampling location. Method 3, 3A, or 3B, or as an alternative ASME PTC-19-10-1981 – part 10, as applicable, shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration at the same location as the CO_2 monitor.

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

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

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

f. The relationship between CO_2 and O_2 concentrations that is established in accordance with paragraph **A.32.e** shall be submitted to EPA as part of the initial performance test report and, if applicable, as part of the annual test report if the relationship is reestablished during the annual performance test.

g. During a loss of boiler water level control or loss of combustion air control malfunction period as specified in Specific Condition **A.21**, a diluent cap of 14% for O_2 or 5% for CO_2 may be used in the emissions calculations for SO_2 and NO_X.

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)7.a., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(1), (2) & (3)-(8)]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

A.33. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Determination of Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content. Methods shall be performed as necessary to support other methods.
3, 3A or 3B	Any of these methods shall be used to determine O_2 or carbon dioxide (CO_2) diluent concentration when conducting relative accuracy test audits (RATA) in conjunction with diluent O_2 or CO_2-CEMS installed, calibrated, maintained and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, PS-3 and Appendix F.
5	Method for Determining PM Emissions
6, 6A or 6C	Any of these methods shall be used to determine SO_2 concentrations when conducting RATA in conjunction with SO_2-CEMS installed, maintained and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, PS-2 and Appendix F.
7, 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D or 7E	Any of these methods shall be used to determine NO_X Emissions when conducting RATA in conjunction with NO_X-CEMS installed, calibrated, maintained and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, PS-2 and Appendix F.
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions (VE) from Stationary Sources
10, 10A or 10B	Any of these methods shall be used to determine CO emissions when conducting RATA in conjunction with CO-CEMS installed, calibrated, maintained and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, PS-4A and Appendix F.
23	Determination of Dioxin/Furan Emissions From Stationary Sources.
26 or 26A	Determination of Hydrogen Chloride Emissions From Stationary Sources.
29	Determination of Metals Emissions from Stationary Sources (Hg, cadmium and lead).

The above methods are described in Appendix A and B of 40 CFR 60 and are adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. Per the Alternate Sampling Procedure (ASP No. 15-O-AP) approved by the Department on April 30, 2015, the permittee may conduct Method 26 testing for HCl substituting large impingers in lieu of midget impingers and substituting a large empty chilled impinger for two midget impingers containing a sodium hydroxide (NaOH) solution. The Department's approval is attached as Appendix ASP. [Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; ASP No. 15-O-AP; Appendices A & B of 40 CFR 60; and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.16]

A.34. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Air compliance test notifications can now be completed online in the Department's Business Portal. To access this online process, go to http://www.fldepportal.com/go/home and sign in (or register if you're a new user) from the link in the upper right corner of the page. On the Welcome page select the Submit option, then select Registration/Notification, and then click on Air Compliance Test Notifications.

Once in the process, just carefully read the instructions on each screen (and under the Help tabs) to complete the notification.}

A.35. Annual Compliance Tests Required. The owner or operator shall conduct a performance test for PM, opacity, cadmium, Hg, lead, HCl, and D/F emissions on a calendar year basis (no less than 9 calendar months and no more than 15 calendar months following the previous performance test; and must complete five performance tests in each 5-year calendar period). In lieu of conducting an annual Method 9 performance test for opacity, the permittee may demonstrate compliance with the opacity limits based on data collected by the required COMS. When the permittee elects to measure emissions by a COMS, the system must meet the performance specifications and quality assurance and quality control measures of 40 CFR part 60, adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and the manufacturer's recommended quality assurance and quality control measures. [Rules 62-204.800(9)(b)7.a., implementing 40 CFR 60.58b(c)(6), (c)(9), (d)(1)(vii), (f)(7) & (g)(5)(i), & 62-297.310(8)(a)5.c., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5), ~~40 CFR 60.58b(e)(6)~~; and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.13]

A.36. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100% of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit, which is equal to 198,000 lb/hour of steam based on 4-hour block averaged measurements. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110% of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity. [Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.15]

A.37. Compliance Tests Prior To Renewal. For the purpose of renewal of an air operation permit, the owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of subparagraph 62-297.310(8)(b)1., F.A.C., for any emissions unit by submitting the most recent emissions test, as specified in subsection 62-297.310(10), F.A.C., provided such test occurred within the term of the current operating permit. [Rule 62-297.310(8)(b)2., F.A.C.]

A.38. PM Testing Requirements. Except as provided in paragraph **A.38.f**, the procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs **A.38.a** through **A.38.f** shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limits for PM under Specific Condition **A.12**.

a. The EPA Reference Method 1 shall be used to select sampling site and number of traverse points.
b. The EPA Reference Method 3, 3A or 3B, or as an alternative ASME PTC-19-10-1981 – part 10, as applicable, shall be used for gas analysis.
c. EPA Reference Method 5 shall be used for determining compliance with the particulate matter emission limit. The minimum sample volume shall be 1.7 cubic meters. The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sample train shall be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than 160°C. An O_2 or CO_2 measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 5 run.
d. The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the particulate matter emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7% O_2. The relationship between O_2 and CO_2 levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in Specific Condition **A.32.e**.
e. As specified under 40 CFR 60.8, all performance tests shall consist of three test runs. The average of the PM emission concentrations from the three test runs is used to determine compliance.
f. In place of PM testing with EPA Reference Method 5, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for monitoring PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to continuously monitor PM emissions instead of conducting performance testing using EPA Method 5 shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS and shall comply with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(c)(10)(i) through (c)(10)(xiv). The owner or operator who elects to continuously monitor PM

emissions instead of conducting performance testing using EPA Method 5 is not required to complete performance testing for particulate matter as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(c)(9) (see Specific Condition **A.35**) and is not required to continuously monitor opacity as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(c)(8) (see Specific Condition **A.28**).

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)7.a., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.58b(c)(1)-(5) & (10)]

A.39. D/F Testing Requirements. The procedures and test methods specified in the following paragraphs shall be used to determine compliance with the limits for D/F emissions under Specific Condition **A.16**.

a. The EPA Reference Method 1 shall be used for determining the location and number of sampling points.

b. The EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, or as an alternative ASME PTC-19-10-1981 – part 10, as applicable, shall be used for flue gas analysis.

c. The EPA Reference Method 23 shall be used for determining the D/F emission concentration.

(1) The minimum sample time shall be 4 hours per test run.

(2) An O_2 (or CO_2) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 23 test run for D/F.

d. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct performance tests for D/F emissions in accordance with paragraph **A.39.c**, according to one of the schedules specified in paragraphs **A.39.d(1)** through **A.39.d(3)**.

(1) For affected facilities, performance tests shall be conducted on a calendar year basis (no less than 9 calendar months and no more than 15 calendar months following the previous performance test; and must complete five performance tests in each 5-year calendar period).

(2) For the purpose of evaluating system performance to establish new operating parameter levels, testing new technology or control technologies, diagnostic testing, or related activities for the purpose of improving facility performance or advancing the state-of-the-art for controlling facility emissions, the owner or operator of an affected facility that qualifies for the performance testing schedule specified in paragraph **A.39.d(3)**, may test one unit for D/F and apply the D/F operating parameters to similarly designed and equipped units on site by meeting the requirements specified in **A.39.d(2)(a)** through **A.39.d(2)(d)**.

(a) Follow the testing schedule established in paragraph **A.39.d(3)**. For example, each year a different affected facility at the MWC plant shall be tested, and the affected facilities at the plant shall be tested in sequence (e.g., unit 1, unit 2, unit 3, as applicable).

(b) Upon meeting the requirements in paragraph **A.39.d(3)** for one affected facility, the owner or operator may elect to apply the average carbon mass feed rate and associated ACI system operating parameter levels for D/F as established in Specific Condition **A.26** to similarly designed and equipped units on site.

(c) Upon testing each subsequent unit in accordance with the testing schedule established in paragraph **A.39.d(3)**, the D/F and Hg emissions of the subsequent unit shall not exceed the D/F and Hg emissions measured in the most recent test of that unit prior to the revised operating parameter levels.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility that selects to follow the performance testing schedule specified in paragraph **A.39.d(3)** and apply ACI system operating parameters to similarly designed and equipped units on site shall follow the procedures specified in Specific Condition **A.44.d** for reporting.

(3) Where all performance tests over a 2-year period indicate that dioxin/furan emissions are less than or equal to 7 ng/dscm (total mass) for all affected facilities located within a MWC plant, the owner or operator of the MWC plant may elect to conduct annual performance tests for one affected facility (i.e., unit) per year at the MWC plant. At a minimum, a performance test for D/F emissions shall be conducted on a calendar year basis (no less than 9 calendar months and no more than 15 months following the previous performance test; and must complete five performance tests in each 5-year calendar period) for one affected facility at the MWC plant. Each year a different affected facility at the MWC plant shall be tested, and the affected facilities at the plant shall be tested in sequence (e.g., unit 1, unit 2, unit 3, as applicable). If each annual performance test continues to indicate a D/F

emission level less than or equal to 7 ng/dscm (total mass), the owner or operator may continue conducting a performance test on only one affected facility per calendar year. If any annual performance test indicates either a D/F emission level greater than 7 ng/dscm (total mass), performance tests shall thereafter be conducted annually on all affected facilities at the plant until and unless all annual performance tests for all affected facilities at the plant over a 2-year period indicate a D/F emission level less than or equal to 7 ng/dscm (total mass).

e. The owner or operator of an affected facility that selects to follow the performance testing schedule specified in paragraph **A.39.d(3)** shall follow the procedures specified in Specific Condition **A.44.d** for reporting the selection of this schedule.

f. The owner or operator of an affected facility where activated carbon is used shall follow the procedures specified in Specific Condition **A.26** for measuring and calculating the carbon usage rate.

g. The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the D/F emission limit be determined using CO_2 measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7% O_2. The relationship between O_2 and CO_2 levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in Specific Condition **A.32.e**.

h. As specified under 40 CFR 60.8, all performance tests shall consist of three test runs. The average of the D/F emission concentrations from the three test runs is used to determine compliance.

i. In place of D/F sampling and testing with EPA Reference Method 23, an owner or operator may elect to sample D/F by installing, calibrating, maintaining, and operating a continuous automated sampling system for monitoring D/F emissions discharged to the atmosphere, recording the output of the system, and analyzing the sample using EPA Method 23. This option to use a continuous automated sampling system takes effect on the date a final performance specification applicable to D/F from monitors is published in the Federal Register or the date of approval of a site-specific monitoring plan. The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to continuously sample D/F emissions instead of sampling and

A.40.

a.

paragraph **A.40.a**.

c. The percent reduction in potential HCl emissions (% P_{HCl}) is computed using equation 2:

$$(\%P_{HCl}) = \left(\frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i}\right) \times 100 \qquad (2)$$

Where:

$\%P_{HCl}$ = percent reduction of the potential HCl emissions achieved.

E_i = potential HCl emission concentration measured at the control device inlet, corrected to 7% O_2 (dry basis).

E_o = controlled HCl emission concentration measured at the control device outlet, corrected to 7% O_2 (dry basis).

d. The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the HCl emission limit be determined using CO_2 measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7% O_2. The relationship between O_2 and CO_2 levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in Specific Condition **A.32.e**.

e. As specified under 40 CFR 60.8, all performance tests shall consist of three test runs. The average of the HCl emission concentrations or percent reductions from the three test runs is used to determine compliance.

f. In place of HCl testing with EPA Reference Method 26 or 26A, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for monitoring HCl emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system according to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.58b(n) and (o).

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)7.a., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.58(f)]

A.41. Cd, Pb and Hg Testing Requirements. The procedures and test methods specified in in the following paragraphs shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limits for Cd, Pb and Hg in Specific Conditions **A.18**, **A.19** and **A.20**.

a. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs **A.41.a(1)** through **A.41.a(6)** and Specific Condition **A.35** shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limits for Cd and Pb under Specific Conditions **A.18** and **A.19**.

(1) The EPA Reference Method 1 shall be used for determining the location and number of sampling points.

(2) The EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, or as an alternative ASME PTC-19-10-1981 – part 10, as applicable, shall be used for flue gas analysis.

(3) The EPA Reference Method 29 shall be used for determining compliance with the Cd and Pb emission limits.

(4) An O_2 or CO_2 measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 29 test run for Cd and Pb required under paragraph **A.41.a(3)**.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the Cd or Pb emission limit be determined using CO_2 measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7% O_2. The relationship between O_2 and CO_2 levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in paragraph **A.32.e**.

(6) All performance tests shall consist of a minimum of three test runs conducted under representative full load operating conditions. The average of the Cd or Pb emission concentrations from three test runs or more shall be used to determine compliance.

b. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraph **A.41.b(1)** through **A.41.b(8)** and Specific Condition **A.35** shall be used to determine compliance with the Hg emission limit under Specific Condition **A.20**.

(1) The EPA Reference Method 1 shall be used for determining the location and number of sampling points.

(2) The EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, or as an alternative ASME PTC-19-10-1981 – part 10, as applicable, shall be used for flue gas analysis.

(3) The EPA Reference Method 29 or as an alternative ASTM D6784-02 shall be used to determine the mercury emission concentration. The minimum sample volume when using Method 29 as an alternative ASTM D6784-02 for Hg shall be 1.7 cubic meters.

(4) An O_2 (or CO_2) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 29 or as an alternative ASTM D6784-02 test run for Hg required under paragraph **A.41.b(3)**.

(5) The percent reduction in the potential Hg emissions (%PHg) is computed using equation 1:

$$(\%P_{Hg}) = \left(\frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i}\right) \times 100 \qquad (1)$$

Where:

$\%P_{HCl}$ = percent reduction of the potential HCl emissions achieved.

E_i = potential HCl emission concentration measured at the control device inlet, corrected to 7% O_2 (dry basis).

E_o = controlled HCl emission concentration measured at the control device outlet, corrected to 7% O_2 (dry basis).

(6) All performance tests shall consist of a minimum of three test runs conducted under representative full load operating conditions. The average of the Hg emission concentrations or percent reductions from three test runs or more is used to determine compliance.

(7) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the Hg emission limit be determined using CO_2 measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7% O_2. The relationship between O_2 and CO_2 levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in Specific Condition **A.32.e**.

(8) The owner or operator of an affected facility where ACI is used to comply with the Hg emission limit shall follow the procedures specified in Specific Condition **A.26** for measuring and calculating carbon usage.

c. In place of Cd and Pb testing with EPA Reference Method 29 as an alternative ASTM D6784-02, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system for monitoring Cd and Pb emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system according to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.58b(n) and (o).

d. In place of Hg testing with EPA Reference Method 29 or as an alternative ASTM D6784-02, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS or a continuous automated sampling system for monitoring Hg emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system according to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.58b(n) and (o), or 40 CFR 60.58b(p) and (q), as appropriate. The owner or operator who elects to continuously monitor Hg in place of Hg testing with EPA Reference Method 29 or as an alternative ASTM D6784-02 is not required to complete performance testing for Hg as specified in Specific Condition **A.35**.

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)7.a., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.58b(d)(1)-(4)]

{Permitting Note: In accordance with 40 CFR 60.50b(n)(6), approval of site specific monitoring plans for CEMS specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(n) and (o) or continuous automated sampling systems specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(p) and (q), which would serve as alternatives to performance testing for D/F, HCl, Pb, Hg and Cd, requires approval by the EPA as this authority was not transferred to the Department.}

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.42. Reporting Schedule. The following reports and notifications shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline	Related Condition(s)
Stack Test Reports	45 days after completion of final test run	**A.43**
Semiannual Operational Data Reports	March 1st and August 29th (i.e., by 60th day following each calendar half)	**A.44**
Semiannual Compliance Reports		**A.45**

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

A.43. Stack Test Reports. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Compliance Authority on the results of each such test. The required test report shall be filed with the Compliance Authority as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed. The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Compliance Authority to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA ~~or DEP~~ Method 9 test, shall provide information as specified in Rule 62-297.310(~~8~~10)(c), F.A.C. [Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.24]

A.44. Semiannual Operational Data Reports. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit semiannual reports that include the information specified in paragraphs **A.44.a** through **A.44.e**, as applicable.

a. A summary of data collected for all pollutants and parameters regulated under this subpart, which includes the information specified in paragraphs **A.44.a(1)** through **A.44.a(5)**.

(1) A list of the PM, opacity, Cd, Pb, Hg, D/F and HCl emission levels achieved during the performance tests recorded under Specific Condition **A.48.h**.
(2) A list of the highest emission level recorded for SO_2, NO_X, CO, MWC unit load level, and PM control device inlet temperature based on the data recorded under Specific Conditions **A.48.b(2)(a)** through **A.48.b(2)(d)**.
(3) List the highest opacity level measured, based on the data recorded under Specific Condition **A.48.b(1)(a)**.
(4) Periods when valid data were not obtained as described in paragraph **A.44.a(4)(a)**.
(a) The total number of hours per calendar quarter and hours per calendar year that valid data for SO_2, NO_X, CO, MWC unit load, or PM control device temperature data were not obtained based on the data recorded under Specific Condition **A.48.e**.
(5) Periods when valid data were excluded from the calculation of average emission concentrations or parameters as described in paragraph **A.44.a(5)(a)**.
(a) The total number of hours that data for SO_2, NO_X, CO, MWC unit load and PM control device temperature were excluded from the calculation of average emission concentrations or parameters based on the data recorded under Specific Condition **A.48.f**.

b. The summary of data reported under paragraph **A.44.a** shall also provide the types of data specified in paragraphs **A.44.a(1)** through **A.44.a(5)** for the calendar year preceding the year being reported, in order to provide the Department with a summary of the performance of the affected facility over a 2-year period.
c. The summary of data including the information specified in paragraphs **A.44.a** and **A.44.b** shall highlight any emission or parameter levels that did not achieve the emission limits specified under Specific Conditions **A.11** or **A.20** or parameter limits specified under Specific Conditions **A.3**, **A.4** and **A.26**.
d. A notification of intent to begin the reduced D/F performance testing schedule specified in Specific Condition **A.39.d(3)** during the following calendar year and notification of intent to apply the average carbon mass feed rate and associated ACI system operating parameter levels as established in Specific Condition **A.26** to similarly designed and equipped units on site.
e. Documentation of periods when all certified chief facility operators and certified shift supervisors are off site for more than 12 hours.

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)8., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.59b(g)(1)(i)-(iii), (iv)(A),(v)(A), (g)(2)-(5) & (l); and, 40 CFR 60.19(c)]

A.45. Semiannual Compliance Reports. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit a semiannual report that includes the information specified in paragraphs **A.45.a** through **A.45.e** for any recorded pollutant or parameter that does not comply with the pollutant limits specified under Specific Conditions **A.11** or **A.20** or parameter limits specified under Specific Conditions **A.3**, **A.4** and **A.26**, according to the schedule specified under paragraph **A.45.f**.

a. The semiannual report shall include information recorded under Specific Condition **A.48.c** for SO_2, NO_X, CO, MWC unit load level, PM control device inlet temperature, and opacity.
b. For each date recorded as required by Specific Condition **A.48.c** and reported as required by paragraph **A.45.a**, the semiannual report shall include the SO_2, NO_X, CO, MWC unit load level, PM control device inlet temperature, or opacity data, as applicable, recorded under paragraphs **A.48.b(2)(a)** through **A.48.b(2)(d)** and **A.48.b(1)(a)**, as applicable.
c. If the test reports recorded under Specific Condition **A.48.h** document any PM, opacity, Cd, Pb, Hg, D/F, HCl, and fugitive ash emission levels that were above the applicable pollutant limits, the semiannual report shall include a copy of the test report documenting the emission levels and the corrective actions taken.
d. The semiannual report shall include the information recorded under Specific Condition **A.48.k** for the ACI system operating parameter(s) that are the primary indicator(s) of carbon mass feed rate.
e. For each operating date reported as required by **A.45.d**, the semiannual report shall include the carbon feed rate data recorded under Specific Condition **A.48.d(3)**.

f. Semiannual reports required by this specific condition shall be submitted according to the schedule specified in paragraphs **A.45.f(1)** and **A.45.f(2)**.
(1) If the data reported in accordance with paragraphs **A.45.a** through **A.45.e** were collected during the first calendar half, then the report shall be submitted by August 29th following the first calendar half.
(2) If the data reported in accordance with paragraphs **A.45.a** through **A.45.e** were collected during the second calendar half, then the report shall be submitted by March 1st following the second calendar half.

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)8., F.A.C., implementing 60.59b(h) & 60.59(l); and, 40 CFR 60.19(a)]

A.46. Report Submission Requirements. All reports specified under Specific Conditions **A.44** and **A.45** shall be submitted as a paper copy, postmarked on or before the submittal dates specified under these specific conditions and maintained onsite as a paper copy for a period of 5 years. [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)8., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.59b(j)]

~~**A.47.** Annual Operating Report. The permittee shall submit an annual report that summarizes the actual operating rates and emissions from this facility. Annual operating reports shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority by April 1st of each year. (See also Facility-wide Condition **FW6.**) [Permit No. 0250348-011-AC (PSD-FL-006G), Specific Condition A.26.]~~

A.48. MWC Recordkeeping Requirements. The permittee shall maintain records of the information specified in paragraphs **A.48.a** through **A.48.k**, as applicable, for each affected facility for a period of at least 5 years.
a. The calendar date of each record.
b. The emission concentrations and parameters measured using continuous monitoring systems as specified under paragraphs **A.48.b(1)** and **A.48.b(2)**.
(1) The measurements specified in paragraphs **A.48.b(1)(a)** through **A.48.b(1)(d)** shall be recorded and be available for submittal to the Department or review on site by an EPA or State inspector.
(a) All 6-minute average opacity levels as specified under Specific Condition **A.38**.
(b) All 1-hour average SO_2 emission concentrations as specified under Specific Condition **A.29**.
(c) All 1-hour average NO_X emission concentrations as specified under Specific Condition **A.30**.
(d) All 1-hour average CO emission concentrations, MWC unit load measurements, and PM control device inlet temperatures as specified under Specific Condition **A.31**.
(2) The average concentrations and percent reductions, as applicable, specified in paragraphs **A.48.b(2)(a)** through **A.48.b(2)(d)** shall be computed and recorded, and shall be available for submittal to the Department or review on-site by an EPA or State inspector.
(a) All 24-hour daily geometric average SO_2 emission concentrations and all 24-hour daily geometric average percent reductions in SO_2 emissions as specified under Specific Condition **A.29**.
(b) All 24-hour daily arithmetic average NO_X emission concentrations as specified under Specific Condition **A.30**.
(c) All 4-hour block or 24-hour daily arithmetic average CO emission concentrations, as applicable, as specified under Specific Condition **A.31**.
(d) All 4-hour block arithmetic average MWC unit load levels and PM control device inlet temperatures as specified under Specific Condition **A.31**.
c. Identification of the calendar dates when any of the average emission concentrations, percent reductions, or operating parameters recorded under paragraphs **A.48.b(2)(a)** through **A.48.b(2)(d)**, or the opacity levels recorded under paragraph **A.48.b(1)(a)** are above the applicable limits, with reasons for such exceedances and a description of corrective actions taken.
d. For affected facilities that apply activated carbon for Hg or D/F control, the records specified in paragraphs **A.48.d(1)** through **A.48.d(5)**.
(1) The average carbon mass feed rate (in kg/hr or lb/hr) estimated as required under Specific Condition **A.26.a(1)** during all subsequent annual performance tests, with supporting calculations.

(2) The average carbon mass feed rate (in kg/hr or lb/hr) estimated as required under Specific Condition **A.26.a(2)** during the initial D/F performance test and all subsequent annual performance tests, with supporting calculations.
(3) The average carbon mass feed rate (in kg/hr or lb/hr) estimated for each hour of operation as required under Specific Condition **A.26.c(2)**, with supporting calculations.
(4) The total carbon usage for each calendar quarter estimated as specified by Specific Condition **A.26.c**, with supporting calculations.
(5) ACI system operating parameter data for the parameter(s) that are the primary indicator(s) of carbon feed rate (e.g., screw feeder speed).

e. Identification of the calendar dates and times (hours) for which valid hourly data specified in paragraphs **A.48.e(1)** through **A.48.e(5)** have not been obtained, including reasons for not obtaining the data and a description of corrective actions taken.
(1) SO_2 emissions data;
(2) NO_X emissions data;
(3) CO emissions data;
(4) MWC unit load data;
(5) PM control device temperature data; and

f. Identification of each occurrence that SO_2 emissions data, NO_X emissions data or operational data (*i.e.*, CO emissions, unit load, and PM control device temperature) have been excluded from the calculation of average emission concentrations or parameters, and the reasons for excluding the data.

g. The results of daily drift tests and quarterly accuracy determinations for SO_2, NO_X, and CO CEMS, as required under 40 CFR 60, Appendix F, procedure 1.

h. The test reports documenting the results of all annual performance tests listed in paragraphs **A.48.h(1)** and **A.48.h(2)** shall be recorded along with supporting calculations.
(1) The results of all annual performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the PM, opacity, Cd, Pb, Hg, D/F, HCl, and fugitive ash emission limits.
(2) For all subsequent D/F performance tests recorded under paragraph **A.48.h(1)**, the maximum demonstrated MWC unit load and maximum demonstrated PM control device temperature (for each PM control device).

i. The records specified in paragraphs **A.48.i(1)** and **A.48.i(2)**.
(1) Records showing the names of the municipal waste combustor chief facility operator, shift supervisors, and control room operators who have been fully certified by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers or an equivalent State-approved certification program as required by Specific Condition **A.10** including the dates of initial and renewal certifications and documentation of current certification.
(2) Records of when a certified operator is temporarily off site. Include two main items:
(a) If the certified chief facility operator and certified shift supervisor are off site for more than 12 hours, but for 2 weeks or less, and no other certified operator is on site, record the dates that the certified chief facility operator and certified shift supervisor were off site.
(b) When all certified chief facility operators and certified shift supervisors are off site for more than 2 weeks and no other certified operator is on site, keep records of four items:
(1) Time of day that all certified persons are off site.
(2) The conditions that cause those people to be off site.
(3) The corrective actions taken by the owner or operator of the affected facility to ensure a certified chief facility operator or certified shift supervisor is on site as soon as practicable.
(4) Copies of the written reports submitted every 4 weeks that summarize the actions taken by the owner or operator of the affected facility to ensure that a certified chief facility operator or certified shift supervisor will be on site as soon as practicable.

j. For affected facilities that apply activated carbon, identification of the calendar dates when the average carbon mass feed rates recorded under paragraph **A.48.d(3)** were less than either of the hourly carbon

feed rates estimated during performance tests for mercury emissions and recorded under paragraphs **A.48.d(1)** and **A.48.d(2)**, respectively, with reasons for such feed rates and a description of corrective actions taken. For affected facilities that apply activated carbon, identification of the calendar dates when the average carbon mass feed rates recorded under paragraph **A.48.d(3)** were less than either of the hourly carbon feed rates estimated during performance tests for D/F emissions and recorded under paragraphs **A.48.d(1)** and **A.48.d(2)**, respectively, with reasons for such feed rates and a description of corrective actions taken.

k. For affected facilities that apply activated carbon for mercury or D/F control, identification of the calendar dates when the ACI system operating parameter(s) that are the primary indicator(s) of carbon mass feed rate (e.g., screw feeder speed) recorded under paragraph **A.48.d(5)** are below the level(s) estimated during the performance tests as specified in Specific Conditions **A.26.a(1)** and **A.26.a(2)**, with reasons for such occurrences and a description of corrective actions taken.

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)8., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(1), (2)(i)(A)-(D), (2)(ii)(A)-(D), (3), (4), (6)(i)-(v), (7)-(9), (12)(ii), (12)(iv), (14) & (15)]

A.49. Record Format Requirements. All records specified under Specific Condition **A.48** shall be maintained onsite in either paper copy or computer-readable format, unless an alternative format is approved by the Department. [Rule 62-204.800(9)8., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.59b(k)]

A.50. Segregated Solid Waste Record Keeping. The following records shall be made and kept to demonstrate compliance with the segregated non-MSW percentage limitations of this subsection:

a. Each segregated load of non-MSW materials, subject to the percentage weight limitations of Specific Condition **A.7** ~~of this subsection~~, which is received for processing, shall be documented as to waste description and weight. The weight of all waste materials received for processing shall be measured and recorded using the facility truck scale.

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

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

[Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition A.23]

A.51. Auxiliary Burner Fuel Recordkeeping. The permittee shall record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted in the auxiliary boilers during each operating day. Alternatively, because the auxiliary boilers combust fuels not subject to an emission standard in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, the permittee may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month. These records shall be maintained by the permittee for a period of 5 years following the date of such record. [Rule 62-213.440(1)b.2., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.48c(g)(1), (2) & (i)]

A.52. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

~~**A.53.** Actual NO_x Emissions Reporting. Permit No. 0250348-011-AC (PSD-FL-006G) was based on a preliminary analysis that switching from daily/weekly waste throughput limitations coupled with a 24-hour~~

~~(180,000 lb/hour) steam flow limit to a 4-hour (198,000 lb/hour) steam flow limit would not result in an emission increase of 40 tons/year or more of NO_X.~~

~~a. The permittee shall monitor the emissions of NO_X emitted by the four MWC; and, using the CEMS information available, calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons/year on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after final issuance of permit No. 0250348-011-AC (PSD-FL-006G) (i.e., Calendar years 2013 – 2017). Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions in Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Appendix TV of this permit.~~

~~b. The permittee shall report to the Department within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during the 5-year period (i.e., calendar years 2014-2018) setting out the unit's annual emissions during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report. The report shall contain the following:~~

~~(1) The name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator of the major stationary source;'~~

~~(2) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to the provisions of 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Appendix C of this permit;~~

~~(3) If the emissions are greater than 1,296 tons/year, an explanation as to why there a difference from baseline actual emissions (1,257 tons/year);~~

~~(4) Information related to the use of the SNCR to abate possible increase due to operation at higher steam flow rates; and~~

~~(5) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report.~~

~~c. The information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subparagraphs 62-212.300(1)(e)1 and 2, F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department, which shall make it available for review to the general public.~~

~~[Rules 62-212.300(1)(e) & 62-210.370, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC (PSD-FL-006G), Specific Condition A.27.]~~

The specific conditions in this subsection apply to the following emissions units:

EU No.	Brief Description
006	MSW to RDF Processing Facility with Baghouses – Unit No. 6
007	Bulky Waste to Biomass Processing Facility with Baghouses – Unit No. 7

~~Emissions~~ Unit 6 is a processing activity of receiving, handling and converting of MSW into RDF and saleable extractables, such as metals and glass. This unit was designed to process RDF at a rate of 3,000 tons per day (TPD). Garbage is transported into a tipping/receiving building where processible materials are sent to a garbage processing line. Non-processible materials received are transported to an offsite landfill. The garbage processing line consists of 2 primary trommels, 2 secondary trommels, 2 shredders, a magnet and a ferrous separator. As garbage passes through the trommels and shredders, ferrous materials are separated and transported to ferrous processing operations followed by onsite storage or transportation offsite. Non-processible materials are also separated during processing and transported to an offsite landfill. PM from the primary and trommels are controlled by two process dust collection baghouses (consisting of 4 dust collectors for the primary trommels and 6 dust collectors for the secondary trommels). PM from the shredders are controlled by 2 dust collection baghouses consisting of a cyclone and 2 dust collectors. The total flow rate through the garbage processing line dust collector baghouses is 106,000 acfm.

~~Emissions~~ Unit 7 is an existing bulky waste processing system that was modified into a biomass fuel preparation system and is designed to process up to 400,000 tons/year of the bulky waste into biomass, which will be transported off-site for use in biomass-fired cogeneration units or combusted on-site. Yard waste, tires and commercial/light industry trash are transported into a tipping/receiving building where processible materials are sent to a trash processing building. Non-processible materials received are transported to an offsite landfill. The trash processing line consists of 3 shredders, conveyors, 3 primary magnets, 3 secondary magnets and biomass processing. Ferrous materials that are separated by the magnets are transported to ferrous processing operations followed by onsite storage or transportation offsite. PM from the shredders, conveyors and magnets are controlled by 2 dust collection baghouses consisting of 4 dust collectors for the shredders and conveyors and 9 dust collectors for the magnets. Biomass processing operations are controlled by 2 dust collection baghouses. The total flow rate through the trash processing line baghouses is 113,000 acfm.

Processed garbage and trash from Units 6 and 7, which become RDF, and shredded tires are transported to a fuel storage building followed by transportation to Units 1 through 4.

{Permitting note: Emission~~s~~ Units 006 and 007 each are minor EUs regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C. – Permits Required; and Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G.}

~~Since the estimated potential uncontrolled PM emissions are below the major source threshold, the CAM rule does not apply to the biomass processing facility silo's baghouse.~~

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Hours of Operation. Each emissions unit may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition B.1]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Condition~~s below are~~ **B.2** is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

B.2. Visible Emissions.
a. *MSW to RDF Processing Facility*. Visible emissions from each baghouse exhaust shall not exceed 10% opacity, 6-minute average.
b. *Bulky Waste to Biomass Processing Facility*. Visible emissions from each baghouse exhaust shall not exceed 5% opacity.
[Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition B.2]

Excess Emissions

B.3. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C. and Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition B.3]

B.4. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(~~4~~1), F.A.C. and Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition B.4]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

B.5. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources

The above 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 unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition B.5]

B.6. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Air compliance test notifications can now be completed online in the Department's Business Portal. To access this online process, go to http://www.fldepportal.com/go/home and sign in (or register if you're a new user) from the link in the upper right corner of the page. On the Welcome page select the Submit option, then select Registration/Notification, and then click on Air Compliance Test Notifications. Once in the process, just carefully read the instructions on each screen (and under the Help tabs) to complete the notification.}

B.7. Visible Emissions. The test method for VE for all emissions units shall be EPA Method 9, in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. [Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition B.5]

B.8. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100% of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110% of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the

authority to operate at the permitted capacity. Higher loads are allowed for testing purposes as specified at 40 CFR 60.53b(b). [Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Specific Condition B.6]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.9. Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

The specific conditions in this subsection apply to the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
008	Ash Building and Handling System/Ash Storage Silo with Baghouse – Unit No. 8

Fly ash collected by the fabric filters is conveyed to the fly ash silo, fly ash conditioner and to the ash transfer building, where it is combined with bottom ash from the boilers. The combined ash is then conveyed to the ash storage building. The ash handling system is enclosed to decrease the potential for fugitive emissions. The bottom ash is quenched and wetted before being conveyed to the ash transfer building. The fly ash is wetted in the fly ash conditioner prior to being conveyed to the ash transfer building. Ferrous materials and aluminum in the ash is recovered and transported to a storage bunker before ultimately being transported to the ferrous processing operations. Ash is stored on an onsite ash monofill. PM emissions from the fly ash silo are controlled by a small fabric filter with a maximum air throughput rate of 2,500 acfm.

{Permitting Note: These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-204.800(9)(b), F.A.C., which ~~adopts emissions standards and requirements~~ incorporates provisions from 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb – Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors That Are Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994 and Subpart Eb – Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors for Which Construction is Commenced After September 20, 1994 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced After June 19, 1996. ~~Subpart Cb, cross references conditions (applicable requirements) that are contained in the NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb.~~ The fugitive PM control requirements for the ash handling activities are specified in 40 CFR 60.55b.}

~~Since the estimated potential uncontrolled PM emissions are below the major source threshold, the CAM rule does not apply to the ash storage silo's baghouse.~~

~~The following specific conditions apply to the emissions units listed above:~~

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

C.2. Ash Silo. Emissions from the ash silo baghouses and ash conditioning agent silo baghouses shall be controlled by baghouses designed to achieve 0.01 grains/dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) of PM and shall not exceed visible emissions of 5% opacity. [Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Section 2, Specific Condition ~~II.~~8.]

{Permitting Note: The 0.01 grains/dscf specification is only a design standard for the baghouse and is not a specific allowable emissions limitation.}

C.3. Fugitive Ash Emissions.

a. ~~On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8 of Subpart A, no~~ No owner or operator of an affected facility shall cause to be discharged to the atmosphere VE of combustion ash from an ash conveying system (including conveyor transfer points) in excess of 5% of the observation period (i.e., 9 minutes per 3-hour period), as determined by EPA Reference Method 22 observations as specified in Specific Condition **C.10**, except as provided in paragraphs **C.3.b** and **C.3.c**.

b. The emission limit specified in paragraph **C.3.a** does not cover VE discharged inside buildings or enclosures of ash conveying systems; however, the emission limit specified in paragraph **C.3.a** does cover VE discharged to the atmosphere from buildings or enclosures of ash conveying systems.

c. The provisions of paragraph **C.3.a** do not apply during maintenance and repair of ash conveying systems.

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)6., F.A.C., implementing ~~(which references~~ 40 CFR 60.55b~~)~~]

C.4. Fugitive Dust. The potential for dust generation by ash handling activities will be mitigated by quenching the ash prior to loading in ash transport trucks. The ash handling facilities shall be enclosed. Residue from the grates, grate siftings, and ash from the combustor/boiler and fabric filter hoppers during normal operations shall be discharged into the ash handling and silo system, or otherwise handled in a manner to minimize visible dust. The ash/residue in the ash handling building shall remain sufficiently moist to prevent dust during storage and handling operations. [Rules 62-4.070(3) & 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions

Rule 62-210.700 (Excess Emissions), F.A.C. cannot vary any requirement of an NSPS, NESHAP or Acid Rain program provision.

C.5. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

C.6. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(**4**1), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

C.7. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
22	Visual Determination of Fugitive Emissions from Material Sources and Smoke Emissions from Flares

The above 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 unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.]

C.8. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Air compliance test notifications can now be completed online in the Department's Business Portal. To access this online process, go to http://www.fldepportal.com/go/home and sign in (or register if you're a new user) from the link in the upper right corner of the page. On the Welcome page select the Submit option, then select Registration/Notification, and then click on Air Compliance Test Notifications. Once in the process, just carefully read the instructions on each screen (and under the Help tabs) to complete the notification.}

~~**C.9.** Fugitive Ash. EPA Reference Method 22 shall be used for determining compliance with the fugitive ash emission limit from 40 CFR 60.55b specified in Specific Condition **C.3.** [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)6., F.A.C.]~~

C.10. Fugitive Ash VE Test Procedure. The procedures specified in paragraphs **C.10.a** through **C.10.c** shall be used for determining compliance with the fugitive ash emission limit under Specific Condition **C.3**.

a. The EPA Reference Method 22 shall be used for determining compliance with the fugitive ash emission limit under Specific Condition **C.3**. The minimum observation time shall be a series of three 1-hour observations. The observation period shall include times when the facility is transferring ash from the MWC unit to the area where ash is stored or loaded into containers or trucks.

b. The average duration of VE per hour shall be calculated from the three 1-hour observations. The average shall be used to determine compliance with Specific Condition **C.3**.

c. The owner or operator shall conduct a performance test for fugitive ash emissions on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test).

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)7., F.A.C., implementing 40 CFR 60.58b(k)]

~~**C.11.** VE. EPA Method 9 shall be used to determine opacity compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]~~

~~**C.12.** Annual Tests Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), each ash handling baghouse and/or storage silo that emits directly to the atmosphere shall be tested using EPA Method 9 for a minimum of 30 minutes to demonstrate compliance with the opacity standard in Specific Condition **C.2.** and each source of fugitive emissions from ash handling activities shall be tested using EPA Method 22 for a maximum of 3 hours to demonstrate compliance with the visible emissions standard in Specific Condition **C.3.** [Rule 62-297.310(8)(a), F.A.C.]~~

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.13. Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

The specific conditions in this subsection apply to the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
009	Two Lime Storage Silos each with a Baghouse – Unit No. 9

Lime used in the SDAs for the MWC is stored in two silos. Pebble lime is delivered in tank trucks and pneumatically offloaded into the lime storage silos. Lime from the silos is fed to a slaker where water is added to slake the lime. Insoluble grit from the lime slurry is collected and removed for disposal. The lime slurry flows from the slaker to 1 of 2 agitated lime tank that each services a different pair of MWC units. PM emissions from each silo are controlled by a baghouse.

{Permitting Note: Emissions Unit 009 is a minor emissions unit regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required.}

Since the estimated potential uncontrolled PM emissions are below the major source threshold, the CAM rule ~~does not apply to the lime storage silos' baghouses.~~

Essential Potential to Emit Parameters

D.1. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

D.2. Visible Emissions. VE shall not exceed 5% opacity. [Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Subsection 2, Specific Condition ~~H.~~8.]

Excess Emissions

D.3. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

D.4. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(~~4~~1), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

D.5. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources

The above 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 unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.]

D.6. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Air compliance test notifications can now be completed online in the Department's Business Portal. To access this online process, go to http://www.fldepportal.com/go/home and sign in (or register if you're a new user) from the link in the upper right corner of the page. On the Welcome page select

the Submit option, then select Registration/Notification, and then click on Air Compliance Test Notifications. Once in the process, just carefully read the instructions on each screen (and under the Help tabs) to complete the notification.}

D.7. Visible Emissions Test Procedures. EPA Method 9 shall be used to determine ~~opacity~~ compliance with the VE limit in Specific Condition **D.2**. The required minimum period of observation for a VE test shall be 30 minutes, except that for batch processes that are typically completed within less than the minimum observation period, the period of observation shall include each occurrence of the operation during the minimum observation period. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. ~~pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. The emissions unit is to be operating (i.e., receiving or discharging) during any compliance test.~~ [Rules 62-297.310(5)(b), F.A.C. ~~62-4.070(3) & 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A~~]

D.8. Annual Tests Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), each limestone silo that emits directly to the atmosphere shall be tested using EPA Method 9 for a minimum of 30 minutes to demonstrate compliance with the opacity standard in Specific Condition **D.2**. [Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)3., F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

D.9. Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

The specific conditions in this subsection apply to the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
010	Activated Carbon (or Comparable Reactant) Storage Silos – Unit 10

Activated carbon or comparable reactant used in the injection system for the MWCs is stored in two silos. The activated carbon (or comparable reactant) will be utilized for the control of Hg and D/F. Reagent from the silos along with water are fed into the slakers prior to injection into each MWC unit. Emissions from each silo are controlled by a baghouse, each with a maximum design exhaust flow rate of 2,000 dscfm.

{Permitting Notes: Emissions Unit 010 is a minor emissions unit regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required; and, Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.}

~~Since the estimated potential uncontrolled PM emissions are below the major source threshold, the CAM rule does not apply to the activated carbon storage silos' baghouses.~~

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

E.1. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

E.2. Visible Emissions. Emissions from the mercury reactant silos shall be controlled by baghouses designed to achieve 0.01 gr/dscf of PM and shall not exceed VE of 5% opacity. [Permit No. 0250348-011-AC/PSD-FL-006G, Section 2, Specific Condition ~~II.~~8.]

{Permitting Note: The 0.01 grains/dscf specification is only a design standard for the baghouse and is not a specific allowable emissions limitation.}

Excess Emissions

E.3. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

E.4. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(**4**1), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

E.5. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources

The above 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 unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.]

E.6. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Air compliance test notifications can now be completed online in the Department's Business Portal. To access this online process, go to http://www.fldepportal.com/go/home and sign in (or register if you're a new user) from the link in the upper right corner of the page. On the Welcome page select the Submit option, then select Registration/Notification, and then click on Air Compliance Test Notifications. Once in the process, just carefully read the instructions on each screen (and under the Help tabs) to complete the notification.}

E.7. Visible Emissions Testing Procedure. EPA Method 9 shall be used to determine opacity compliance with the VE limit in Specific Condition **E.2** pursuant to Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. Compliance testing of the carbon silo loading operation shall be conducted within 90 days of completion of ~~construction and initial operation; and, annually thereafter~~. The required minimum period of observation for a VE test shall be 30 minutes, except that for batch processes that are typically completed within less than the minimum observation period, the period of observation shall include each occurrence of the operation during the minimum observation period. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. [Rule 62-297.401310(5)(b), F.A.C.]

E.8. Annual Tests Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), each mercury reactant silo that emits directly to the atmosphere shall be tested using EPA Method 9 for a minimum of 30 minutes to demonstrate compliance with the opacity standard in Specific Condition **E.2**. [Rule 62-297.310(8)(a)3., F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

E.9. Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

Subsection F. Emission Units 011 and 012 – Scale House Emergency Diesel Generators

The specific conditions in this subsection apply to the following emissions units:

EU No.	Engines Brief Description
011	Diesel Engine-driven Emergency Generator for Scale House 1 and 2
012	Diesel Engine-driven Emergency Generator for Scale House 3 and 4

This section is comprised of two stationary diesel fuel-fired compression ignition (CI) type reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE)-driven emergency generators. Air pollutant emissions from these engines are uncontrolled. These emissions units use low sulfur diesel fuel only.

The following engines are currently on site.

EU No.	Manufacturer Name	Brake Horsepower (hp)	Date of Construction	Model Number	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)
EU 011	Kohler Diesel Set with John Deere Motor	97	2011	60RDZJ71	3.0 (total)
EU 012	Kohler Diesel Set with John Deere Motor	97	2011	60REOZJC	3.0 (total)

{Permitting Note: These emissions units, CI engines, are regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions and Subpart IIII – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, adopted by reference in Rules 62-204.800(8)(c) and (8)(b)82., F.A.C., respectively; and, 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions and Subpart ZZZZ – NESHAP for Stationary RICE, adopted by reference in Rules 62-204.800(11)(d)1. and (b)82., F.A.C., respectively ~~40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAP for Stationary RICE adopted in Rule 62.204.800(11)(b), F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, NSPS~~. These RICE are not used for fire pumps. This permit section addresses "new" stationary CI RICE greater than or equal to 50 HP, with a displacement less than 10 l/c, that are located at a major source of HAP and that have been modified, reconstructed or commenced construction on or after 6/12/2006 and that have a post-2007 model year. In accordance with provisions of 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(6), meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII satisfies compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

F.1. Authorized Fuel. These Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) must use diesel fuel that meets the following requirements for non-road diesel fuel:

a. *Sulfur Content.* The sulfur content shall not exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% weight) for non-road fuel.

b. *Cetane and Aromatic.* The fuel must have a minimum cetane index of 40 or must have a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

[40 CFR 60.4207(b) & 40 CFR 80.510(b)]

F.2. Restricted Hours of Operation. The permittee must operate each emissions unit according to the requirements of paragraphs **F.2.a** through **F.2.c**. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs **F.2.a** through **F.2.c**, is prohibited. If the engine is not operated according to the requirements in the paragraphs **F.2.a** through **F.2.c**, this emissions unit will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. ~~The following limitations apply individually to each engine:~~

a. *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(1)]

b. *Maintenance and Testing*. Each engine is authorized to operate for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the ~~Administrator~~ Department for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(i)]

c. *Non-emergency Situations*. These engines may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph **F.2.b**, above. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)]

Emissions Standards

F.3. Non-Methane Hydrocarbons (NMHC) Plus NO_X. Emissions of NMHC Plus NO_X shall not exceed 4.7 gram/kilowatt-hour (g~~r~~/KW-hour). [40 CFR 60.4205(b), 40 CFR 60.4202(a)(2) & 40 CFR 1039, Table 3 to Appendix I ~~89.112 Table 2~~]

F.4. Carbon Monoxide. CO emissions shall not exceed 5.0 g~~r~~/KW-hour. [40 CFR 60.4205(b), 40 CFR 60.4202(a)(2) & 40 CFR 1039, Table 3 to Appendix I ~~89.112 Table 2~~]

F.5. Particulate Matter. PM emissions shall not exceed 0.40 g~~r~~/KW-hour. [40 CFR 60.4205(b), 40 CFR 60.4202(a)(2) & 40 CFR 1039, Table 3 to Appendix I ~~89.112 Table 2~~]

Monitoring Requirements

F.6. Hour Meter. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 60.4209(a)]

Testing and Compliance Requirements

F.7. Operation and Maintenance. The owner or operator must operate and maintain these engines according to the manufacturer's written instructions. In addition, owners and operators may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. These RICE must be maintained and operated to meet the emissions limits in Specific Conditions **F.3** through **F.5** over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4206 & 4211(a)]

F.8. Engine Certification Requirements. The owner or operator must comply with the emissions standards specified above by having purchased an engine certified by the manufacturer to meet those limits. The engine must have been installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in Specific Condition **F.9**. [40 CFR 60.4211(c)]

F.9. Compliance Requirements Due to Loss of Certification. If you do not install, configure, operate, and maintain your engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, if you do not install and configure the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change the emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate

compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of such action. [40 CFR 60.4211(c) & (g)(1)]

F.10. Testing Requirements. In the event performance tests are required pursuant to Specific Condition **F.9**, the following requirements shall be met:

a. *Testing Procedures*. The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR Part 1039, Subpart F. Link to Subpart F

b. *NTE Standards*. Exhaust emissions from these engines must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard (STD) in Specific Conditions **F.3** through **F.5**, determined from the following equation:

$$NTE\ requirement\ for\ each\ pollutant = (1.25) \times (STD) \qquad \text{Eq. 1}$$

[40 CFR 60.4212(a) & (c)]

F.11. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Records and Reports

F.12. Testing Notification. At such time that the requirements of Specific Condition **F.10** become applicable, the owner or operator shall notify the compliance authority of the date by which the initial compliance test must be performed. [Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Air compliance test notifications can now be completed online in the Department's Business Portal. To access this online process, go to http://www.fldepportal.com/go/home and sign in (or register if you're a new user) from the link in the upper right corner of the page. On the Welcome page select the Submit option, then select Registration/Notification, and then click on Air Compliance Test Notifications. Once in the process, just carefully read the instructions on each screen (and under the Help tabs) to complete the notification.}

F.13. Hours of Operation Records. The owner or operator shall keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. [Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]

F.14. Maintenance Records. To demonstrate conformance with the manufacturer's written instructions for maintaining the certified engine and to document when compliance testing must be performed pursuant to Specific Conditions **F.9** and **F.10**, the owner or operator must keep the following records:

a. Engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.
b. A copy of the manufacturer's written instructions for operation and maintenance of the certified engine.
c. A written maintenance log detailing the date and type of maintenance performed on the engine, as well as any deviations from the manufacturer's written instructions.

[Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4211(c) & (g)]

F.15. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

General Provisions

F.16. 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, General Provisions, as specified below. ~~Link to 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions.~~

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§ 60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions
§ 60.2	Definitions (see also § 60.4219)

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§ 60.3	Units and abbreviations
§ 60.4	Address
§ 60.5	Determination of construction or modification
§ 60.6	Review of plans
§ 60.9	Availability of information
§ 60.10	State Authority
§ 60.12	Circumvention
§ 60.14	Modification
§ 60.15	Reconstruction
§ 60.16	Priority list
§ 60.17	Incorporations by reference
§ 60.19	General notification and reporting requirements

[40 CFR 60.4218 & Table 8]

Subsection G. Emission Unit and 013 – Three Emergency Diesel Fire Pumps

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

EU No.	Brief Description
013	Three Compression Ignition Engine-driven Emergency Fire Pumps

This section of the permit addresses three "existing" stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) used to drive emergency fire pumps placed at various locations on the site. The following table provides important information about these engines including onsite locations. ~~These engines are regulated emissions units pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. These emissions units operate only as emergency engines as defined in NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ. Link to Subpart ZZZZ~~

Emissions Unit 013 includes the following engines:

Location	Manufacturer Name	Brake Horsepower (hp)	Date of Construction	Model Number
Recycled Trash-Biomass Building	Clark/Detroit Diesel	165	1997	5034-8312
Cooling Tower	Clark/Detroit Diesel	165	1997	DDFR06FH8386V
Garbage Processing Building	Clark/Detroit Diesel	165	1998	5111433

{Permitting Note: These emissions units, compression ignition (CI) engines, are regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions and Subpart ZZZZ – NESHAP for Stationary RICE, adopted by reference in Rules 62-204.800(11)(d)1. and (b)82., F1.A.C., respectively. ~~40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAP for Stationary RICE adopted in Rule 62.204.800(11)(b), F.A.C.~~ These RICE are used for fire pumps. This permit section addresses "existing" stationary CI RICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, that are located at a major source of HAP and that have not been modified, reconstructed or commenced construction on or after 6/12/2006. Therefore, ~~they~~ these RICE are not subject to ~~NSPS~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

G.1. Restricted Hours of Operation. The permittee must operate each emissions unit according to the requirements of paragraphs **G.1.a** through **G.1.c**. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs **G.1.a** through **G.1.c**, is prohibited. If the engine is not operated according to the requirements in the paragraphs **G.1.a** through **G.1.c**, this emissions unit will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. ~~The following limitations apply individually to each engine:~~

a. *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)]

b. *Maintenance and Testing*. Each engine is authorized to operate for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing,

but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i)]

c. *Non-emergency Situations*. These engines may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph b., above. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(3)]

G.2. Work or Management Practice Standards. The permittee must comply with the following requirements:

a. *Oil*. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. [40 CFR 63.6602 and Table 2c.1.a.]

b. *Air Cleaner*. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63.6602 and Table 2c.1.b.]

c. *Hoses and Belts*. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63.6602 and Table 2c.1.c.]

d. *Operation and Maintenance*. Operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions or develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide, to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution, control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR 63.6625(e), 63.6640(a) & Table 6.9.a.]

e. *Engine Startup*. During periods of startup the owner or operator must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]

f. *Oil Analysis*. The owner or operator has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the oil change requirement. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in paragraph **G.2.a**, above. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR 63.6625(i) & (j) and Table 2c, footnote 2]

g. *Alternative Work Practices*. Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices. ~~Link to 40 CFR 63.6~~ [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Table 2c, footnote 3]

Monitoring of Operations

G.3. Hour Meter. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 63.6625(f)]

Compliance

G.4. Continuous Compliance. Each ~~unit~~ engine shall be in compliance with the ~~emission limitations and~~ operating standards in this subsection at all times. [40 CFR 63.6605(a)]

G.5. Operation and Maintenance of Equipment. At all times the owner or operator must operate and maintain, any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Compliance Authority which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 63.6605(b)]

Reporting Requirements

G.6. Non-compliance. You must report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements of this permit. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in Specific Conditions **RR4** and **RR7** of Appendix RR – Facility-wide Reporting requirements. [40 CFR 63.6640(b) & 63.6650(f)]

G.7. Delay of Performing Work Practice Requirements. If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Specific Condition **G.2**, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Table 2c, footnote 1]

G.8. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), E.A.C.]

Recordkeeping Requirements

G.9. Performance and Compliance Records. The owner or operator must keep:

a. A copy of each notification and report that the owner or operator submitted to comply with this section, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that the owner or operator submitted. [40 CFR 63.6655(a)(1)]
b. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation. [40 CFR 63.6655(a)(2)]
c. Records of all required maintenance performed on the hour meter. [40 CFR 63.6655(a)(4)]
d. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Specific Condition **G.5**, including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation. [40 CFR 63.6655(a)(5)]
e. Records of the Work or Management Practice Standards specified in Specific Condition **G.2.d**. [40 CFR 63.6655(d)]
f. Records of the maintenance conducted in order to demonstrate that the RICE was operated and maintained according to your own maintenance plan. [40 CFR 63.6655(e)]
g. Records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. [40 CFR 63.6655(f)]

G.10. Record Retention.

a. The owner or operator must keep records in a suitable and readily available form for expeditious reviews.

b. The owner or operator must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

[40 CFR 63.6660 & 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1)]

General Provisions

G.11. 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions. The owner or operator shall comply with the following applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which have been adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(11)(d)1., F.A.C., except that the Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of 40 CFR 63.5(e), 40 CFR 63.5(f), 40 CFR 63.6(g), 40 CFR 63.6(h)(9), 40 CFR 63.6(j), 40 CFR 63.13, and 40 CFR 63.14. Link to 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions
§63.2	Definitions (additional terms defined in 43 CFR 63.6675)
§63.3	Units and abbreviations
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction
§63.6(a)	Applicability
§ 63.6(c)(1)-(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements
§63.9(b)(1)-(5)	Initial notifications (except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved)
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting
§63.12	State authority and delegations
§63.13	Addresses
§63.14	Incorporation by reference
§63.15	Availability of information

[40 CFR 63.6645(a), 63.6665 & Table 8 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ ~~of Part 63~~]