

Enclosure 4

U.S. EPA Region 4 Objection  
Proposed Part 70 Operating Permit  
Florida Power & Light, Martin Plant

EPA objects to the issuance of this permit due to the following reasons:

- (1) Periodic Monitoring - The permit does not require sufficient periodic monitoring to ensure compliance with the applicable particulate matter standard. The Martin permit requires an annual emission test to verify compliance with the applicable particulate emission standard. It has not been demonstrated that an annual emission test alone will constitute the basis for a credible certification of compliance with the particulate emission standard for Units 1 and 2. If the State believes that no additional monitoring is warranted to ensure compliance with the particulate standard it must provide a technical demonstration in the statement of basis identifying the rationale for basing the compliance certification only on data from a short-term annual test. Otherwise, the permit must be revised to identify additional monitoring that will be conducted in order to ensure compliance with the particulate matter standard. We suggest the following approaches to periodic monitoring:
- a) Correlate COM data to PM standard - this approach would not require additional monitoring equipment to be installed.
  - b) Correlate injection rate of specific compounds to ash content of the fuel and emission rate. Recordkeeping would consist of ash content and corresponding injection rate.
  - c) Other monitoring approach demonstrated by the permittee to be a valid method for assuring compliance with the applicable particulate matter standard.

In addition, the permit application states that magnesium hydroxide and related compounds may be injected into each boiler. Information provided to EPA indicates that these injected compounds (additives) are used to control both particulate matter and nitrogen oxide emissions and that the amount of additive is dependent upon the ash content of the fuel. No provision exists within the permit which addresses the approval and use of additives. The units should be required to operate during compliance tests at an injection rate consistent with normal operations.

- (2) Practical Enforceability - Condition B.28 limits the sulfur

content of light distillate oil fired in the turbines to a maximum of 0.5 weight percent and to a 12-month average value of no more than 0.3 weight percent. In order to constitute a practically enforceable requirement, this condition must be revised to clearly specify the procedures for calculating the sulfur content of the oil on a 12-month rolling average basis. This clarification is necessary because the current permit language could be interpreted to mean that the 12-month average sulfur content is calculated either as of the average of the daily sulfur analyses or as a weighted average based upon the sulfur content of the oil and amount burned on a daily basis. Of these two approaches, the only one that we consider acceptable is to calculate the average sulfur content on a mass-weighted basis. The basis for this position is that if Florida Power and Light is allowed to merely average the daily sulfur content of the oil, the company could burn large quantities of higher sulfur oil on a few days and achieve compliance by burning smaller quantities of lower sulfur content on a large number of days. Since this method of complying would circumvent the of the permit's intent to limit the annual average sulfur content of the oil combusted, the permit must be revised to eliminate the ambiguity about the calculation approach that will used to verify compliance with the annual average sulfur content limit.

- (3) Deviation from Applicable Requirement - Conditions A.7, B.9 and C.6 incorrectly cite the New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) (40 CFR 60.11(a)) to read as follows:

"Compliance with standards in 40 CFR 60, other than opacity standards, shall be determined only by performance tests established by 40 CFR 60.8, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard."  
(emphasis added)

This appears to be an oversight since the most recent version of the NSPS dated 2/24/97 was revised to remove the word "only" to clarify that credible evidence may be used in ascertaining and supporting enforcement actions. See 62 Fed. Reg. 8314, 8328 (Feb. 24, 1997).

The following language that should be substituted from the most recent revision to 40 CFR 60.11(a) is:

"Compliance with standards in this part, other than opacity standards, shall be determined in accordance with performance tests established by §60.8, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard."

- (4) Periodic Monitoring - Condition A.6 allows particulate matter emissions up to an average of 0.3 lbs. per million

BTU heat input during a 3-hour period in any 24-hour period for soot blowing and load change. There does not, however, appear to be any conditions that require the source to record the time, date, and duration of these events. The permit must require that the facility keep records of these events to ensure compliance with this requirement.

- (5) Periodic Monitoring - It is unclear how the permittee will show compliance with the heat input limitations in conditions A.2, and B.3 of the permit. The permit must require that the facility maintain fuel usage records to demonstrate compliance with the applicable heat input limit. Since this recordkeeping will be used to determine compliance with an hourly heat input rate limitation, the permit should contain an hourly fuel usage recordkeeping requirement in order to ensure that the facility remains in compliance with the hourly heat input limit.
- (6) Exemptions from Permitting: Appendix E-1 - It is our understanding that the changes to F.A.C. rules 62-213.300, and 62-213.420-440 addressed in a preliminary draft dated June 2, 1997, were officially adopted by the State on November 13, 1997. Therefore, the State needs to revise the permit, specifically Section II, item 4 and Appendix E-1, to delete the term "exempted from permitting" and replace it with the language contained in rules 62-213.300, and 62-213.420-440. Additionally, as agreed in previous conversations between Regional staff and the State, the State needs to remove the reference to F.A.C. rule 62-4, since it is not related to activities that may be considered "insignificant" under the title V program.