Florida's Natural Growers, Inc.
Florida's Natural Growers

Facility ID No. 1050002
Polk County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 1050002-013-AV
(Renewal of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 1050002-011-AV)

Permitting Authority:

State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Air and Solid Waste Permitting, Southwest District

13051 North Telecom Parkway, Suite 101
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Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 1050002-013-AV

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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF Environmental Protection

Southwest District
13051 North Telecom Parkway #101
Temple Terrace, Florida 33637-0926

Ron DeSantis
Governor

Jeanette Nuñez
Lt. Governor

Alexis A. Lambert
Secretary

PERMITTEE:
Florida's Natural Growers, Inc.
20205 US Hwy 27
Lake Wales, Florida 33853-3080

Permit No. 1050002-013-AV
Florida's Natural Growers
Facility ID No. 1050002
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 Florida's Natural Growers facility is located in Polk County at 20205 US Hwy 27, Lake Wales. UTM Coordinates are: Zone 17, 440.90 East and 3087.53 North. Latitude is: 27° 54' 41" North; and, Longitude is: 81° 36' 2" 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.

1050002-013-AV Effective Date: DATE, 20xx
Renewal Application Due Date: Exp. DATE -225, 20zz
Expiration Date: Eff. DATE + 5 years, 20zz

(Proposed)

(Signature)

_____

Melissa Madden
Environmental Manager
Permitting & Waste Cleanup Program
Southwest District

MM/es/admin

SECTION I. FACILITY INFORMATION.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This is a juice processing facility with three citrus peel dryers with waste heat evaporators, two counter-flow pellet coolers, three Erie City Keystone Boilers, two natural gas fired gas turbines, one natural gas fired waste heat boiler, multiple stationary engines, and one gasoline dispensing facility.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

EU No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
001	Citrus Peel Dryer No. 2 with Waste Heat Evaporator
003	Erie City Keystone Boiler #3 using Natural Gas and #2 Oil
004	Erie City Keystone Boiler #2 using Natural Gas and #2 Oil
007	Citrus Peel Dryer No. 1 with Waste Heat Evaporator
011	Waste Heat Boiler 91.36 MMBtu/hr Natural Gas Fired
012	Natural Gas Turbine @ 51.1 MMBtu/hr (Approx. 66 Deg. F)
013	Citrus Peel Dryer No. 3 with Waste Heat Evaporator
017	Erie City Keystone Boiler #1 using Natural Gas and #2 Oil
022	Citrus Pellet Cooler CF1
023	Citrus Pellet Cooler CF2
027	Gas Turbine No. 2 w/WH Boiler
031	"New" Emergency Back-up Generator Diesel Engines
032	Four (4) Existing Emergency Diesel Engines $\leq$ 500 HP
033	Two (2) Existing Emergency Diesel Engines > 500 HP
037	Gasoline Dispensing Facility

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 December 6, 2024, this facility is not 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	
40 CFR 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions	011, 012, 027, 031
40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbine	012 and 027
40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	011
40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines	031
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions	032, 033, 037

40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines	032 and 033
40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities	037
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) requirements from the Technical Evaluation and Final Determination for Construction Permit 1050002-005-AC	003, 004, 011, 017
State Rule Citations	
Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-213, 62-296, and 62-297	All
Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units	003, 004, 011, 017
Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., Exceptions and Approval of Alternate Procedures and Requirements	022 and 023

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. Paving and maintenance of roads, parking area, and yards or the application of water to paved and unpaved roads, parking areas, and yards to control emissions.
b. The use of sprinklers on stock piles if necessary.
c. Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner of operator of the facility to prevent the re-entrainment, and from buildings or work areas to prevent particulate from becoming airborne.
d. Landscaping or planting of vegetation.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.; and, proposed by applicant in Title V air operation permit renewal application received December 6, 2024.]

Reports and Fees

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

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 (DEP) 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: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/tvfee.htm. [Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-210.900 & 62-213.205, F.A.C.; and, §403.0872(11), Florida Statutes (2013)]

{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
Attn: Air Enforcement Branch

FW8. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA).

a. As required by Section 112(r)(7)(B)(iii) of the CAA and 40 CFR 68, the owner or operator shall submit an updated Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center. (See paragraph e., below.)
b. As required under Section 252.941(1)(c), F.S., the owner or operator shall report to the appropriate representative of the Division of Emergency Management, as established by department rule, within one working day of discovery of an accidental release of a regulated substance from the stationary source, if the owner or operator is required to report the release to the United States Environmental Protection Agency under Section 112(r)(6) of the CAA.
c. The owner or operator shall submit the required annual registration fee to the Division of Emergency Management on or before April 1, in accordance with Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S., and Rule 27P-21, F.A.C.
d. Any required written reports, notifications, certifications, and data required to be sent to the Division of Emergency Management, should be sent to: Division of Emergency Management, 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100, Telephone: (850) 413-9970, Fax: (850) 488-1739.
e. 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.

f. Any required reports to be sent to the National Response Center, should be sent to: National Response Center, EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, Mail Code: USEPA (5101T), Washington, DC 20460, Telephone: (800) 424-8802.

g. Send the required annual registration fee using approved forms made payable to: Cashier, Division of Emergency Management, State Emergency Response Commission, 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2149

[Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S.; and, Rule 27P-21, F.A.C.]

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.}

Other Requirements

FW10. Fruit Throughput Limit. The owner or operator shall not process more than 30.0 million boxes of citrus fruit in any consecutive 12 month period. For purposes of this permit, a box of citrus fruit shall be defined to contain 90 pounds of oranges or 85 pounds of grapefruit. The owner or operator shall make and maintain monthly and rolling 12 month records of fruit processing rates to demonstrate compliance with this limitation. Such records shall be made from daily processing records and shall be completed no later than the 10th day of each following month. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Construction Permit 1050002-005-AC]

FW11. VOC Emission Limits and Oil Recovery. VOC emissions will be limited by achieving by a 65 percent recovery of oil from citrus fruits processed each calendar year. Compliance with the emission limit for VOC shall be demonstrated by calculating the compliance indicator, as follows. All measured quantities of oil used in Equations 1 and 2 shall be in units of tons and the total results of the selected equation shall reflect the sum total for the entire calendar year.

a. The facility may use either Equation 1 or 2 to demonstrate compliance, provided that the facility has maintained the necessary records to use that equation. In the case of Equation 2, all recovered oil must be actually measured and all emitted volatilized oil must be treated as emissions and not as reductions of peel oil. If the result of selected equation is positive or zero, the facility is in compliance with the VOC emission limit. If the result of the selected equation is negative, the facility is in violation of the VOC emission limit. The facility may use either equation to demonstrate compliance, even if the other equation results in a negative compliance indicator.

b. Facilities may accept wet peel from, or send wet peel to another facility for further processing and drying, provided that each facility involved receives or provides, respectively, sufficient recorded information to account for the recovery of oil from such peel, including oil in products and by-products at the receiving facility. A facility that sends wet peel offsite for any purpose shall not include the related oil in products and by-products in its oil recovery calculations. Such oil shall be included in the oil recovery calculations of the receiving facility. In any case, oil in products and by-products related to peel that is not processed through a peel dryer shall be excluded from all oil recovery calculations.

Equation 1:

Compliance Indicator = OIF(1 – K1) – OPP + ODP

Equation 2:

Compliance Indicator = OJ + CPO + EO + DL + ODP – K1(OIF)

Where:

K1 = 0.65. (unitless)
OIF = Oil in Incoming Fruit (tons)
ODP = Oil in Dried Pellets (tons)
OPP = Oil in Pressed Peel (tons)
OJ = Oil in Juice (tons)
CPO = Cold Press Oil (tons)
EO = Essence Oil (tons)
DL = d-limonene (tons)

Fruit and byproduct oil quantities, required for equations 1 and 2, as applicable, shall be measured daily. All peel oil recovery at a facility shall be determined using the same methodology at all times during each processing year. The following sampling and analytical methods shall be used for determining oil contents of fruit, pressed peel, dried peel and pellets: The sampling and analytical method for determining oil content in incoming whole fruit is the method documented in "FMC FoodTech Citrus Systems Division, Procedures for Analysis of Citrus Products, Chapter VI, Procedure 1. Whole Fruit Available Oil, FMC Technologies Inc., Lakeland, FL, pp. 119 to 123, (effective August 16, 2002)" hereby adopted by reference; the analytical method for determining oil content is the Scott Method (Bromate Titration Method) as documented in "FMC FoodTech Citrus Systems Division, Procedures for Analysis of Citrus Products, Chapter IV, Procedure 10. Recoverable Oil (Scott Method), FMC Technologies Inc., Lakeland, FL, pp. 40 to 44, (effective August 16, 2002)" hereby adopted by reference; the methods for sampling, sample preparation and analytical calculations for peel residue, press cake, and pellets are those documented in "Braddock, R. J. (1999), Handbook of Citrus By-Products and Processing Technology, Section 12.3.1.2 Analysis, John Wiley & Sons, NY, pp. 180 to 181," hereby adopted by reference. Copies of these documents may be obtained by contacting the Division of Air Resource Management at 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station 5500, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and Construction Permit 1050002-005-AC]

Subsection A. The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions units:

EU No.	Brief Description
001	Citrus Peel Dryer No. 2 with Waste Heat Evaporator
007	Citrus Peel Dryer No. 1 with Waste Heat Evaporator
013	Citrus Peel Dryer No. 3 with Waste Heat Evaporator

The citrus peel dryers are fired with natural gas or No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.10% sulfur by weight. The exhaust gas from the peel dryer is sent to a waste heat evaporator which functions as an indirect heat exchanger to drive moisture from the press liquor (from the peel press), and also acts as a particulate scrubber control device. Citrus Peel Dryer No. 1 has a maximum input rate of 40.0 ton/hr of pressed peel and lime, with a maximum output rate of 13.0 ton/hr of dried peel. Citrus Peel Dryer Nos. 2 and 3 each have a maximum input rate of 80.0 ton/hr of pressed peel and lime, with a maximum output rate of 26.0 ton/hr of dried peel. The waste heat evaporators for Citrus Peel Dryer Nos. 1, 2 & 3 have water removal capacities of 50,000 lb/hr, 120,000 lb/hr and 100,000 lb/hr, respectively.

{Permitting Note: These emission units are regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

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

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
001	100.0	Natural Gas or No. 2 Fuel Oil
007	50.0	Natural Gas or No. 2 Fuel Oil
013	100.0	Natural Gas or No. 2 Fuel Oil

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-204.800, 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

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. Methods of Operation. The fuels that are allowed to be burned in these units are:

a. Natural gas; and

b. No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum of 0.10% sulfur by weight.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

A.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate, as necessary, to process 30.0 million boxes of citrus fruit in any consecutive 12-month period. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **A.5.** & **A.6.** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

A.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

A.6. PM Emissions. Particulate matter (PM/PM_{10}) emissions from each peel dryer shall not exceed 15.0 pounds per hour. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC.]

A.7. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions. Sulfur dioxide shall be limited by firing either natural gas or No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum 0.10 percent sulfur, by weight. Measurement of the sulfur content of fuel oil shall

be by the latest American Society for Testing and Materials methods suitable for determining sulfur content. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall be determined by material balance using the sulfur content and amount of the fuel or fuels fired in each emission source, assuming that for each pound of sulfur in the fuel fired, 2 pounds of sulfur dioxide are emitted. [Rule 62-210.200 ("Potential to Emit"), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC.]

Excess Emissions

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

A.8. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided (1) best practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. Pursuant to Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C., the permit subsection may specify more or less stringent requirements for periods of excess emissions. Rule 62-210-700(Excess Emissions), F.A.C., cannot vary or supersede any federal NSPS or NESHAP provision. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

A.9. 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(1), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

A.10. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5B	Method for Determining Particulate Matter Emissions (All PM is assumed to be PM_{10}.)
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.]

A.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.]

A.12. Annual Compliance Tests Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), each EU shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for visible emissions. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

A.13. Compliance Tests Prior To Renewal. Except as provided in subparagraph 62-297.310(8)(b)3., F.A.C. (see condition **TR7.**b.(3) in Appendix TR – Facility-wide Testing Requirements), in addition to the annual compliance tests specified above, compliance tests shall also be performed for PM/PM_{10} prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits in Specific Conditions **A.6.** [Rules 62-210.300(2)(a) and 62-297.310(8)(b), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Tests which are only required once during the term of a permit prior to obtaining a renewed permit should be performed roughly five years from the previous test.}

A.14. Additional Compliance Test Requirements. Compliance testing of the peel dryers shall be conducted when firing No. 2 fuel oil if fuel oil has been used in the peel dryers for more than 400 hours for the previous

12 months, or if it is expected to be used in the peel dryers for more than 400 hours during the next 12 months. If the test is conducted while firing natural gas and in the 12-month period following the test No. 2 fuel oil is burned for more than 400 hours, then an additional VE test (while burning No. 2 fuel oil) shall be conducted within 30 days of having passed the 400-hour fuel oil burning level. [Rule 62-297.310(8)(a), F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

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

A.16. Fuel Oil Sulfur Content. In order to document continuing compliance with Condition **A.3**, records shall be maintained of the sulfur content, in % by weight, of all No. 2 fuel oil delivered for use in the peel dryers. [Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]

A.17. Heat Input Rate. In order to provide information to document compliance with the fuel heat input rate limitations of Specific Condition **A.1.**, the permittee shall monitor and maintain daily logs of the amount of each fuel used and the hours of operation. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

A.18. Excess Emissions Reporting. In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

Other Requirements

A.19. Best Management Practices for Carbon Monoxide. This facility shall operate its citrus peel dryers in accordance with the manufacturer's operating manual, or recommended operating practices provided by the manufacturer, equipment vendor, or a professional engineer registered in Florida, as well as with the practices described in this paragraph. Each facility shall report to the Department any failure to follow these practices and shall make such report in writing within 7 days from discovery of such failure. Records and copies of reports shall be maintained on site for a period of five years and shall be made available to the Department upon request. Best Management Practices shall include:

a. Train dryer operators to perform the operating practices of this paragraph using the manuals and plans described, and allow only trained employees to operate dryers;

b. Maintain a written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of the equipment, and follow that plan during these events;

c. Operate and maintain the burner and burner controls to maintain a proper air to fuel ratio;

d. Visually check the flame characteristics once per operating shift;

e. Monitor the moisture content of the dried peel exiting the dryer on a daily basis, and maintain that moisture content greater than six percent by weight at all times during operation;

f. Make burner and burner control adjustments on an annual basis, or more frequently as required by visual checks;

g. Perform an inspection of combustion equipment as prescribed by the equipment manufacturer or registered professional engineer, but no less often than annually, and replace parts that are worn or improperly operating;

h. Keep records of combustion operations that document the operating practices described in this paragraph, such documentation shall include a manual, which can be the manufacturer's operation manual, and daily logs; and

i. Document maintenance performed on equipment, and all normal processing equipment and operating practices changes.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC.]

Subsection B. The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions units:

EU No.	Brief Description
003	Erie City Keystone Boiler #3 using Natural Gas and #2 Oil
004	Erie City Keystone Boiler #2 using Natural Gas and #2 Oil
017	Erie City Keystone Boiler #1 using Natural Gas and #2 Oil

The Erie City Keystone boilers generate process steam for the facility and are fueled with natural gas or No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum of 0.10 percent sulfur, by weight. Each emits through a dedicated stack. Boiler No. 1 (EU No. 017) began operation in 1973 and is rated at 875 horsepower (hp) with a maximum heat input of 36.0 MMBtu/hr. Boiler No. 2 (EU No. 004) began operation in 1970 and is rated at 2,000 hp with a maximum heat input of 86.0 MMBtu/hr. Boiler No. 3 (EU No. 003) began operation in 1967 and is rated at 2,000 hp with a maximum heat input of 85.0 MMBtu/hr.

{Permitting Note: These emission units are regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required, and Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

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

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
003	85.0	Natural Gas or No. 2 Fuel Oil
004	86.0	Natural Gas or No. 2 Fuel Oil
017	36.0	Natural Gas or No. 2 Fuel Oil

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-204.800, 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

B.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.]

B.3. Methods of Operation. The fuels that are allowed to be burned in these units are:

a. Natural gas; and

b. No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum of 0.10% sulfur by weight.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

B.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Condition **B.5.** is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

B.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity except for one six-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent. [Rule 62-296.406(1)., F.A.C.]

B.6. PM Emissions. Particulate matter (PM/PM_{10}) emissions shall be limited by firing either natural gas or No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum 0.10 percent sulfur, by weight. [Rule 62-296.406(2)., F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

B.7. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions. Sulfur dioxide shall be limited by firing either natural gas or No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum 0.10 percent sulfur, by weight. Measurement of the sulfur content of fuel oil shall

be by latest American Society for Testing and Materials methods suitable for determining sulfur content. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall be determined by material balance using the sulfur content and amount of the fuel or fuels fired in each emission source, assuming that for each pound of sulfur in the fuel fired, 2 pounds of sulfur dioxide are emitted. [Rule 62-210.200 ("Potential to Emit"), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

Excess Emissions

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

B.8. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided (1) best practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. Pursuant to Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C., the permit subsection may specify more or less stringent requirements for periods of excess emissions. Rule 62-210-700(Excess Emissions), F.A.C., cannot vary or supersede any federal NSPS or NESHAP provision. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

B.9. 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(1), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

B.10. 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.]

B.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.]

B.12. Annual Compliance Tests Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), each EU shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for visible emissions. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

B.13. Additional Compliance Test Requirements. Compliance testing of the boilers shall be conducted when firing No. 2 fuel oil if fuel oil has been used in the boilers for more than 400 hours for the previous 12 months, or if it is expected to be used in the boilers for more than 400 hours during the next 12 months. If the test is conducted while firing natural gas and in the 12-month period following the test No. 2 fuel oil is burned for more than 400 hours, then an additional VE test (while burning No. 2 oil) shall be conducted within 30 days of having passed the 400 hour fuel oil burning level. [Rule 62-297.310(8)(a), F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.14. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

B.15. Fuel Sulfur Content. In order to document continuing compliance with Condition **B.2**, records shall be maintained of the sulfur content, in % by weight, of all No. 2 fuel oil delivered for use in the boilers. [Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]

B.16. Heat Input Rate. In order to provide information to document compliance with the fuel heat input rate limitations of Specific Condition **B.1.**, the permittee shall monitor and maintain daily logs of the amount of each fuel used and the hours of operation. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

B.17. Excess Emissions Reporting. In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

Other Requirements

B.18. Best Management Practices for Carbon Monoxide. This facility shall operate its boilers in accordance with the manufacturer's operating manual, or recommended operating practices provided by the manufacturer, equipment vendor, or a professional engineer registered in Florida, as well as with the practices described in this paragraph. Each facility shall report to the Department any failure to follow these practices, and shall make such report in writing within 7 days from discovery of such failure. Records and copies of reports shall be maintained on site for a period of five years and shall be made available to the Department upon request. Best Management Practices shall include:

a. Train boiler operators to perform the operating practices of this paragraph using the manuals and plans described, and allow only trained employees to operate boilers;

b. Maintain a written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of the equipment, and follow that plan during these events;

c. Operate and maintain the burner and burner controls to maintain a proper air to fuel ratio;

d. Visually check the flame characteristics once per operating shift;

e. Make burner and burner control adjustments on an annual basis, or more frequently as required by visual checks;

f. Perform an inspection of combustion equipment as prescribed by the equipment manufacturer or registered professional engineer, but no less often than annually, and replace parts that are worn or improperly operating;

g. Keep records of combustion operations that document the operating practices described in this paragraph, such documentation shall include a manual, which can be the manufacturer's operation manual, and daily logs; and

h. Document maintenance performed on equipment, and all normal processing equipment and operating practices changes.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
011	Waste Heat Boiler 91.36 MMBtu/hr Natural Gas Fired

This boiler recovers heat from the exhaust gas stream of EU 012 - Gas Turbine No. 1 and utilizes a supplemental natural gas duct burner with a maximum heat input rate of 91 MMBtu per hour, and has a maximum steam production capacity of 110,000 pounds per hour at 240 psig. This emissions unit is physically linked to emissions unit EU 012 (see Section III, Subsection D, of this permit). The boiler was placed into service January 20, 1994.

{Permitting Note: This emission unit is regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required, and Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum allowable heat input rate is as follows:

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
011	91.36	Waste heat from gas turbine and natural gas

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-204.800, 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

C.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.]

C.3. Methods of Operation. The fuel that is allowed to be burned in this unit is natural gas. [[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

C.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Condition C.5. is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

C.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity except for one six-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent. [Rule 62-296.406(1)., F.A.C.]

C.6. PM Emissions. Particulate matter (PM/PM_{10}) emissions shall be limited by firing natural gas. [Rule 62-296.406(2)., F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

C.7. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions. Sulfur dioxide shall be limited by firing natural gas. [Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

Excess Emissions

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

C.8. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided (1) best practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. Pursuant to Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C., the permit subsection may specify more or less stringent requirements for periods of excess emissions. Rule 62-210-700(Excess Emissions), F.A.C., cannot vary or supersede any federal NSPS or NESHAP provision. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

C.9. 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(1), F.A.C]

Test Methods and Procedures

C.10. 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.]

C.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.]

C.12. Annual Compliance Tests Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), each EU shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for visible emissions. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

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

C.14. Heat Input Rate. In order to provide information to document compliance with the fuel heat input rate limitations of Specific Condition **C.1.**, the permittee shall monitor and maintain daily logs of the amount of each fuel used and the hours of operation. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

C.15. Excess Emissions Reporting. In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

Other Requirements

C.16. Best Management Practices for Carbon Monoxide. This facility shall operate its boilers in accordance with the manufacturer's operating manual, or recommended operating practices provided by the manufacturer, equipment vendor, or a professional engineer registered in Florida, as well as with the practices described in this paragraph. Each facility shall report to the Department any failure to follow these practices, and shall make such report in writing within 7 days from discovery of such failure. Records and copies of reports shall be maintained on site for a period of five years and shall be made available to the Department upon request. Best Management Practices shall include:

a. Train boiler operators to perform the operating practices of this paragraph using the manuals and plans described, and allow only trained employees to operate boilers;

b. Maintain a written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of the equipment, and follow that plan during these events;

c. Operate and maintain the burner and burner controls to maintain a proper air to fuel ratio;

d. Visually check the flame characteristics once per operating shift;

e. Make burner and burner control adjustments on an annual basis, or more frequently as required by visual checks;

f. Perform an inspection of combustion equipment as prescribed by the equipment manufacturer or registered professional engineer, but no less often than annually, and replace parts that are worn or improperly operating;

g. Keep records of combustion operations that document the operating practices described in this paragraph, such documentation shall include a manual, which can be the manufacturer's operation manual, and daily logs; and

h. Document maintenance performed on equipment, and all normal processing equipment and operating practices changes.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

C.17. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, this emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements contained in 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions and 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc – Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units. The applicable provisions of Subpart Dc are listed below:

a. Applicability and delegation of authority.
60.40c(a)

b. Definitions.
60.41c

c. Reporting and recordkeeping requirements:

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

40 CFR 60.48c(g)

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

40 CFR 60.48c(i)

[Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Subsection D. The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions units:

EU No.	Brief Description
012	Natural Gas Turbine @ 51.1 MMBtu/hr (Approx. 66 deg. F)
027	Gas Turbine No. 2 w/WH Boiler

Gas Turbine No. 1 (EU No. 012) is a Solar Turbines Incorporated Centaur Type H combined cycle natural gas-fired turbine with a peak heat input rating of 51.1 million Btu per hour at approximately 66°F ambient air temperature. The turbine operates without add-on air pollution controls. The turbine drives a 3449 kW electric power generator. The combined cycle system utilizes the exhaust gas from the turbine in a waste heat recovery steam boiler, equipped with a duct burner (see EU No. 011, Section III, Subsection C, of this permit).

Gas Turbine No. 2 (EU No. 027) is a Solar Turbines Inc. Taurus 70-T9701S GCS combined cycle natural gas-fired gas turbine with a heat input rating of 76.0 million Btu per hour at 40°F inlet air temperature. The turbine operates without add-on air pollution controls. The turbine drives a 7266 kW electric power generator. The combined cycle system utilizes the exhaust gas from the turbine in a waste heat recovery steam boiler (without a duct burner and therefore not an emission source) rated at 31,100 lb/hour of steam.

{Permitting Note: The actual peak heat input rate of the turbine is a function of the ambient temperature as shown on the graph of Peak Heat Input versus Ambient Temperature, not included with this permit.}

{Permitting Note: These emission units are regulated under 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions, 40 CFR 60 Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines, and Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

D.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum allowable heat input rate is as follows:

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
012	51.1	Natural Gas
027	76.0	Natural Gas

Manufacturer's curves approved by the Department for the heat input correction to other temperatures may be utilized to establish heat input rates over a range of temperatures for compliance determination.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-204.800, 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

D.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.]

D.3. Methods of Operation. The fuel that is allowed to be burned in this unit is natural gas. [Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

D.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Condition Nos. **D.5. & D.6.** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

D.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 10 percent opacity. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

D.6. NO_X Emissions. Nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions shall not exceed the following limits:

Unit No.	ppmvd @ 15% O_2[1]	tons/year[2]

012	168	96.4
027	30	39.4

[1]This limitation is at least as stringent as, and therefore satisfies the requirements of, the applicable NOx limitation contained in 40 CFR 60 Subpart GG.

[2]Based on operating 8,760 hours per year.

{Permitting Note - Based on the limits above, the equivalent NOx emissions are 22.0 lb/hour for EU 012 and 9.0 lb/hour for EU 027.}

[Rule 62-210.200 ("Potential to Emit"), F.A.C; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

D.7. Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Emissions. Sulfur dioxide emissions are limited by the combustion of pipeline natural gas. [Rule 62-210.200("Potential to Emit"), F.A.C; Construction Permit 1050002-005-AC]

Excess Emissions

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

D.8. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided (1) best practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. Pursuant to Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C., the permit subsection may specify more or less stringent requirements for periods of excess emissions. Rule 62-210-700(Excess Emissions), F.A.C., cannot vary or supersede any federal NSPS or NESHAP provision. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

D.9. 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(1), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

D.10. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
7E	Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources
20	Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Sulfur Dioxide and Diluent Emissions from Stationary Gas Turbines

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.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.]

D.12. Annual Compliance Tests Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), each EU shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for visible emissions. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

D.13. Compliance Tests Prior To Renewal. Except as provided in subparagraph 62-297.310(8)(b)3., F.A.C. (see condition **TR7.**b.(3) in Appendix TR – Facility-wide Testing Requirements), in addition to the annual compliance tests specified above, a Method 7E or Method 20 compliance test shall also be performed for Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits in Specific Conditions **D.6.** [Rules 62-210.300(2)(a) and 62-297.310(8)(b), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Tests which are only required once during the term of a permit prior to obtaining a renewed permit should be performed roughly five years from the previous test.}

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

D.14. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

D.15. Heat Input Rate. In order to provide information to document compliance with the fuel heat input rate limitations of Specific Condition **D.1.**, the permittee shall monitor and maintain daily logs of the following:

a. The natural gas fuel consumption for each turbine;

b. The ambient temperature to determine the maximum heat input rating of each turbine; and

c. The operating hours of each turbine.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

D.16. Excess Emissions Reporting. In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

Other Requirements

D.17. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, these emissions units are also subject to the applicable requirements contained in 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions and 40 CFR 60 Subpart GG – Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines. The applicable provisions of Subpart GG are listed below:

a. Applicability and designation of affected facility.
60.330

b. Definitions.
60.331

c. Standard for nitrogen oxides.
60.332(a)(2), (3), and (4), (k)

d. Standard for sulfur dioxide.
60.333

e. Monitoring of operations.
60.334 (c), (h), (i)(2), j(1)(ii), (2)(i)(iii), (4) and (5)

f. Test methods and procedures.
60.335

{Permitting Note - The emissions limits in Specific Condition D.5. and D.6. are at least as stringent as those specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG.}

[Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Subsection E. The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions units:

EU No.	Brief Description
022	Citrus Pellet Cooler CF1
023	Citrus Pellet Cooler CF2

Two Technostaal Schouten, Inc., Model No. PCF040, counter flow citrus pellet coolers, designated as CF1 and CF2, used to cool citrus pellets produced in a citrus processing operation. Emissions from each of the pellet coolers are controlled by a Torit Downflo II Model DFT-36 cartridge style air filtration unit. Each unit has 36 Therm-Tek cartridge filters having 7,200 square feet of filter media surface area and an automatic high-pressure air back flushing system.

{Permitting Note: These emission units are regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required, and Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., Exceptions and Approval of Alternate Procedures and Requirements.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

E.1. Permitted Capacity. The capacities of the pellet coolers are determined by the capacity of the operating citrus peel dryers. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200 ("Potential to Emit"), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

{Permitting Note: The pellet cooler inputs are equal to the output of dried peel from the peel dryers.}

E.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.]

E.3. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate, as necessary, to process 30.0 million boxes of citrus fruit in any consecutive 12-month period. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **E.4.** and **E.5.** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

E.4. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 5 percent opacity. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

E.5. PM Emissions. Particulate matter (PM/PM_{10}) emissions shall not exceed 5.0 lb/hr from each cooler. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

Excess Emissions

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

E.6. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided (1) best practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. Pursuant to Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C., the permit subsection may specify more or less stringent requirements for periods of excess emissions. Rule 62-210-700(Excess Emissions), F.A.C., cannot vary or supersede any federal NSPS or NESHAP provision. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

E.7. 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(1), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

E.8. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5	Method for Determining Particulate Matter Emissions (All PM is assumed to be PM_{10}.)
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.9. 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.]

E.10. Annual Compliance Tests Required. During each calendar year (January 1st to December 31st), each EU shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for visible emissions. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

E.11. Additional Compliance Test Requirements. Tests for compliance with the particulate matter emission limit are waived as long as the facility complies with the visible emissions limitation in Specific Condition **E.4**. If any visible emissions test does not demonstrate compliance with the visible emissions limitation, the emissions unit shall be tested for compliance with the particulate matter emission limit within 30 days after the visible emissions test. [Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; and, Permit No. 1050002-005-AC]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

E.12. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.

Subsection F. The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions units:

EU No.	Brief Description
031	"New" Emergency Back-up Diesel Generator Engines

Engine Identification	Engine Brake HP	Year of Manufacture	Displacement liters/cylinder	Engine Manufacturer	Model No.	Fuel
Data Processing	235	2008	<10	CAT	C6.6	Diesel
Potable Water Pump	60	2012	<10	John Deere	60-02	Diesel

{Permitting Note: These engines are considered "new" stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) in accordance with the provisions of NSPS Subpart IIII, 40 CFR 60.4200(a), and NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ, 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2), based on the date of construction.}

This facility contains two "new" stationary internal combustion emergency back-up generator engines (shown above) that have been exempted from the requirements to obtain an air construction permit because they qualify for one of the categorical exemptions listed in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C. (specifically, Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)35, F.A.C. (Emergency generators). However, they are included in this permit as regulated emission units because they are subject to federal rule NSPS 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Engines, as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C.

{Permitting Note: These emission units are regulated under 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions and 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.}

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% by weight (ultra low sulfur) 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), 1090.305]

F.2. Hours of Operation.

a. *Maintenance and Testing*. These engines are 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.

b. *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

c. *Non-emergency Situations*. These engines may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing.

[40 CFR 60.4211(f)]

F.3. Operations and Maintenance. The owner or operator must operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engines according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer. 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.4.**, **F.5.**, and **F.6.** over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4206, 4211(a)(1), (2) & (3)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

F.4. NO_X + NMHC Emissions Limitation. Emissions of NO_X plus non-methane hydrocarbons shall not exceed 4.0 grams per kilowatt hour (g/kW-hr) for the CAT C6.6 Engine and 4.7 grams per kilowatt hour (g/kW-hr) for the John Deere 60-02 Engine. [40 CFR 60.4205(b), 40 CFR 60.4202(a) & 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I]

F.5. CO Emissions. Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 3.5 g/kW-hr for the CAT C6.6 Engine and 5.0 grams per kilowatt hour (g/kW-hr) for the John Deere 60-02 Engine. [40 CFR 60.4205(b), 40 CFR 60.4202(a) & 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I]

F.6. Particulate Matter (PM/PM_{10}) Emissions. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.2 g/kW-hr for the CAT C6.6 Engine and 0.4 grams per kilowatt hour (g/kW-hr) for the John Deere 60-02 Engine. [40 CFR 60.4205(b), 40 CFR 60.4202(a)(2) & 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I]

Test Methods and Procedures

F.7. 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.8.** [40 CFR 60.4211(c)]

F.8. 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 demonstrate compliance by keeping a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance 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, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR 60.4211(g)(1) & (2)]

F.9. Testing Requirements. In the event performance tests are required pursuant to Specific Condition **F.8.**, 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.

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.4.**, **F.5.**, and **F.6.**, determined from the following equation:

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

F.10. 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.]

Monitoring of Operations

F.11. Hour Meter. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 60.4209(a)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

F.12. Hours of Operation Records. The owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. [40 CFR 60.4214]

F.13. 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 Condition **F.8.**, 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.]

F.14. Testing Notification. At such time that the requirements of Specific Condition **F.8.** 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.]

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.]

Other Requirements

F.16. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, these emissions units are also subject to the applicable requirements contained in 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions and 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII – New Source Performance for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines (ICE). [Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
032	Four (4) Existing Emergency Diesel Engines ≤ 500 HP

Engine Identification	Engine Brake HP	Year of Manufacture	Engine Manufacturer	Model No.	Fuel
#1 Fire Pump	250	1997	Cummings	N855	Diesel
#2 Fire Pump	275	Prior to 06/12/2006	John Deere	6081 AF001	Diesel
North Office Generator	410	Prior to 06/12/2006	Detroit	80637416	Diesel
Well Back-up Pump	250	Prior to 06/12/2006	CAT	3306	Diesel

{Permitting Note: All of the above engines are exempt from the construction permit requirements of Rule 62-210.300(1), F.A.C., in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)35.*, F.A.C. (Emergency Generators).}*

(Stationary CI RICE Engine Listing Note – The above listing of stationary CI RICE engines at this facility is based upon additional information received 11/09/10 submitted by Bottorf Associates, Inc., in response to a Department request for additional information.)

{Permitting Note: These emission units are regulated under 40 CFR 63 Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions, and 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

G.1. Methods of Operation. The permittee shall comply with the requirements listed in the following table for each engine.

For each…	You must meet the following requirements except during periods of startup…	During periods of startup you must…
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first[2]. b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary[3].	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[3]

[1] 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 table 2c of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, 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.

[2] Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) or (j) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in table 2c of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

[3] Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[40 CFR 63.6602 and 40 CFR 63, Table 2c]

G.2. Hours of Operation. The permittee must operate this emissions unit according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1) through (3). In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in 40 CFR 63.6640 paragraphs (f)(1) through (4), is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6640 paragraphs (f)(1) through (4), the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

For each engine listed in this emissions unit:

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(2) Operation of emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640 paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year is allowed. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by 40 CFR 63.6640 paragraphs (f)(3) and (4) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by 40 CFR 63.6640 paragraph (f)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. 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 calendar year.

(3) Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP 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 provided in 40 CFR 63.6640 paragraph (f)(2) of this section. Except as provided in 40 CFR 63.6640 paragraphs (f)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section, 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 an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

[Rule 62-210.200 (Potential to Emit), F.A.C., 40 CFR 63.6640(f)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

G.3. Continuous Compliance. Each unit must be in compliance with the applicable Work or Management Practice Standards of Specific Condition No. **G.1.** at all times. [40 CFR 63.6605(a)]

G.4. Operation and Maintenance of Equipment. At all times you 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. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 63.6605(b)]

G.5. Continuous Compliance. The permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirements in Specific Condition No. **G.1.** that apply to you according to methods specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Table 6. [40 CFR 63.6640(a)]

G.6. The permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirements in Specific Condition No. **G.1.** that apply to you according to methods specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Table 6. [40 CFR 63.6640(a)]

Monitoring of Operations

G.7. General Maintenance. The permittee must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission related written instructions or develop 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)]

G.8. Hour Meter. A non-resettable hour meter must be installed if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 63.6625(f)]

G.9. Time Spent at Idle. The permittee 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, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Table 2c (i.e., Specific Condition No. **G.2.**) to this subpart apply. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]

G.10. Optional Oil Analysis Program. The permittee has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil and filter change requirement in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Tables 2c (i.e., Specific Condition No. **G.2.**). The oil analysis program must be performed in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6335(i). [40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

G.11. Maintenance Plan Records. You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan. [40 CFR 63.6655(e)]

G.12. Hours or Operation Records. If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) through (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the nonresettable 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. If the engine is used for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) or 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.

(1) An existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to nonemergency engines.

(2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

[40 CFR 63.6655(f)]

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

Other Requirements

G.14. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, these emissions units are also subject to the applicable requirements contained in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines and 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions. The applicable requirements for each engine (based on category and HP rating) are shown in Appendix NESHAP - 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - Summary of Requirements. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-204.800 and 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
033	Two (2) Existing Emergency Diesel Engines > 500 HP

Engine Identification	Engine Brake HP	Year of Manufacture	Engine Manufacturer	Model No.	Fuel
Power Generation Facility Generator	540	Prior to 06/12/2006	CAT	3408B	Diesel
Water Reclamation Facility Backup Generator	540	Prior to 06/12/2006	Detroit Diesel	80837416	Diesel

{Permitting Note: All of the above engines are exempt from the construction permit requirements of Rule 62-210.300(1), F.A.C., in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)35*., F.A.C. (Emergency Generators).}*

{Stationary CI RICE Engine Listing Note – The above listing of stationary CI RICE engines at this facility is based upon additional information received 11/09/10 submitted by Bottorf Associates, Inc., in response to a Department request for additional information.}

{Permitting Note: These emission units are regulated under 40 CFR 63 Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions, and 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, as amended in the 08/20/10 Federal Register, as existing stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) at an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

H.1. Methods of Operation.

a. Oil - Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first, or use an oil analysis program to extend this interval, as provided in paragraph f., below.

b. Air Cleaner - Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first.

c. Hoses and Belts - Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

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.

e. Engine Startup - During periods of startup the owner or operator must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes.

f. Oil Analysis - The owner or operator has the option of using oil analysis to extend the change requirement. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil and filter. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent of 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 of 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 and filter. If any of the limits are

exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil and filter within 2 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 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 and filter changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

[Rule 62-204.800(11)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Table 2d & 63.6625(e, h & i)]

H.2. Hours of Operation.

a. Emergency Situations - There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

b. Maintenance and Testing - These engines are 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 are limited to 100 hours per year.

c. Non-emergency Situations - These engines are authorized to operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing.

d. Other Situations - These engines cannot be used for peak shaving 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; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency situations. The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph, as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

e. Engine Startup - During periods of startup the owner or operator must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for the appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.

[Rule 62-204.800(11)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.6625(h); 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

H.3. Continuous Compliance. Each unit must be in compliance with the applicable Work or Management Practice Standards of Specific Condition No. **H.1.** at all times. [40 CFR 63.6605(a)]

H.4. Operation and Maintenance of Equipment. At all times you 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. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 63.6605(b)]

Monitoring of Operations

H.5. Hour Meter. The owner or operator shall install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [Rule 62-204.800(11)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.6625(f)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

H.6. Notification, Performance and Compliance Records. The following reports and notifications shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

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.

b. You must keep the records required in Table 6 of the NESHAP, 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.

c. The owner or operator must keep the records required in 40 CFR 63.6625(e) to show continuous compliance with each emission limitation or operating requirement.

d. The owner or operator must keep 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. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.

[Rule 62-204.800(11)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.6655]

H.7. Malfunction Records.

a. Records of the occurrence and duration (in hours) of each malfunction of operation (i.e. process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

b. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6605(b) including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[Rule 62-204.800(11)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.6655]

H.8. Maintenance Records.

a. Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

b. The owner or operator must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) are operated and maintained according to its own maintenance plan.

[Rule 62-204.800(11)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.6655]

H.9. 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.

[Rule 62-204.800(11)(b) and (d), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.6660, and 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1)]

H.10. Emergency Situation. 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 of this section, 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. [Rule 62-204.800(11)(b), F.A.C.; NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Table 2d, footnote 2]

H.11. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

Other Requirements

H.12. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, these emissions units are also subject to the applicable requirements contained in 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions and 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. [Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

H.13. 40 CFR 63, Subpart A. In addition to the above requirements, this emissions unit shall also comply with the applicable requirements listed below, which are contained in the attached Appendix NESHAP 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 §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction
§63.6(a)	Applicability
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods of determining compliance
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance
§63.6(g)(1)	Use of alternate
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements
§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)(xii)	Records 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(d)(4)	Progress reports
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§63.12	State authority and delegations
§63.13	Addresses
§63.14	Incorporation by reference
§63.15	Availability of information

[Rule 62-204.800(11)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.6665]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
037	Gasoline Dispensing Facility

The gasoline dispensing facility (GDF) consists of a stationary, fixed-roof 2,000-gallon gasoline tank for refueling operations, with a monthly throughput of less than 10,000-gallons per month.

The following definitions are applicable to units subject to regulation in this section:

Gasoline means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/alcohol blend having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kilopascals or greater, which is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

Gasoline cargo tank means a delivery tank truck or railcar which is loading or unloading gasoline, or which has loaded or unloaded gasoline on the immediately previous load.

Gasoline dispensing facility (GDF) means any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, nonroad vehicle, or nonroad engine, including a nonroad vehicle or nonroad engine used solely for competition. These facilities include, but are not limited to, facilities that dispense gasoline into on- and off-road, street, or highway motor vehicles, lawn equipment, boats, test engines, landscaping equipment, generators, pumps, and other gasoline-fueled engines and equipment.

Monthly throughput means the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks located at each GDF during a month. Monthly throughput is calculated by summing the volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the current day, plus the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the previous 364 days, and then dividing that sum by 12.

{Permitting Note: This emission unit is regulated under 40 CFR 63 Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions, 40 CFR 63 Subpart CCCCCC, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities, and Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

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

I.2. Proper Operation. The facility shall, at all times, 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 63.11115(a)]

Monitoring of Operations

I.3. Precautions to Prevent Vapor Releases. The facility shall not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measure to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Minimize gasoline spills;
b. Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
c. Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use; and
d. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

[40 CFR 63.11116(a)]

I.4. Throughput Exceedance. If monthly throughput ever exceeds 10,000-gallons of gasoline, this unit becomes subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.11117 and will remain subject to those requirements, even if the monthly throughput later falls below 10,000-gallons of gasoline. [40 CFR 63.11111(i)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

I.5. Monthly Throughput. The facility shall document monthly throughput to demonstrate that the throughput is less than the 10,000-gallon threshold. Monthly throughput records shall be kept for a period of 5 years. [40 CFR 63.11111(e)]

I.6. Malfunction Records. The facility shall keep records of:

a. The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment; and

b. The actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.11115(a), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[40 CFR 63.11125(d)]

I.7. Reporting Requirements. The facility is not required to submit notifications or reports as specified in 40 CFR 63.11125, 40 CFR 63.11126, or Subpart A of 40 CFR 63, but must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document the facility's gasoline throughput. [40 CFR 63.11116(b)]

Other Requirements

I.8. 40 CFR 63, Subpart A. In addition to the above requirements, this emissions unit shall also comply with the applicable requirements listed below, which are contained in the attached Appendix NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions.

I.9. Citation	Subject	Brief Description
§ 63.1	Applicability	Initial applicability determination; applicability after standard established; permit requirements; extensions, notifications. Specific requirements given in § 63.11111.
§ 63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards. Additional definitions in § 63.11132.
§ 63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards
§ 63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Prohibited activities; Circumvention, severability
§ 63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Applicability; applications; approvals. Except that these notifications are not required for facilities subject to § 63.11116
§ 63.6(a)	Compliance with Standards/Operation & Maintenance—Applicability	General Provisions apply unless compliance extension; General Provisions apply to area sources that become major
§ 63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Must notify if commenced construction or reconstruction

I.9. Citation	Subject	Brief Description
		after proposal
§ 63.6(f)(2)-(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Compliance based on performance test, operation and maintenance plans, records, inspection
§ 63.6(g)(1)-(3)	Alternative Standard	Procedures for getting an alternative standard
§ 63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Dates	Dates for conducting initial performance testing; must conduct 180 days after compliance date
§ 63.7(a)(3)	CAA Section 114 Authority	Administrator may require a performance test under CAA section 114 at any time
§ 63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements	Subject to all monitoring requirements in standard
§ 63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Must conduct monitoring according to standard unless Administrator approves alternative
§ 63.9(a)	Notification Requirements	Applicability and State delegation
§ 63.9(b)(1)-(2), (4)-(5)	Initial Notifications	Submit notification within 120 days after effective date; notification of intent to construct/reconstruct, notification of commencement of construction/reconstruction, notification of startup; contents of each
§ 63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Procedures for Administrator to approve change when notifications must be submitted
§ 63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Must submit within 15 days after the change
§ 63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	Applies to all, unless compliance extension; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority; procedures for owners of more than one source
§ 63.10(b)(1)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	General requirements; keep all records readily available; keep for 5 years
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance records	Recordkeeping of maintenance on air pollution control and monitoring equipment
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records	All documentation supporting Initial Notification and Notification of Compliance Status
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Records	Applicability determinations
§ 63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting	Requirement to report

I.9. Citation	Subject	Brief Description
	Requirements	
§ 63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting	Procedures for Administrator to waive
§ 63.12	Delegation	State authority to enforce standards
§ 63.13	Addresses	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent
§ 63.14	Incorporations by Reference	Test methods incorporated by reference
§ 63.15	Availability of Information	Public and confidential information

[40 CFR 63.11130 and Table 3 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC]

SECTION IV. APPENDICES.

The Following Appendices Are Enforceable Parts of This Permit:

Appendix A, Glossary.

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

Appendix NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions

Appendix NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine

Appendix NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

Appendix NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions

Appendix NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc - Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Appendix NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG - Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines

Appendix NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII - Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements

Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements

Appendix TV, Title V General Conditions

SECTION IV. APPENDICES.

The Following Appendices Are Enforceable Parts of This Permit:

Figure 1, Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance (40 CFR 60, July, 1996)

Statement of Basis

Table H, Permit History