Consent Agreement

This Consent Agreement is entered into by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) and City Utilities of Springfield, Missouri (City Utilities).

WHEREAS City Utilities owns and operates the James River Power Station (JRPS), a coal-fired power plant located at 5701 South Kissick Road in Springfield, Missouri; and

WHEREAS two monitored exceedances of the 24-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide (SO_2) occurred in 1996 at separate ambient air monitoring stations near the James River Power Station; and

WHEREAS these exceedances of the 24-hour standard, taken both separately and together, did not constitute a violation of the NAAQS and do not by themselves threaten the attainment status of Springfield, Missouri with respect to the SO_2 standard; and

WHEREAS the James River Power Station was operating well below its regulatory SO_2 emission limit of 9.2 pounds of per million British thermal units (lb/MMBtu) on both dates, thus evidencing no cause for enforcement against City Utilities, its officers, or employees from the monitored exceedances; and

WHEREAS City Utilities and MDNR have conducted numerous discussions concerning the issue, with both parties desiring to demonstrate a cooperative effort to protect ambient air quality in the Springfield urban airshed;

NOW, THEREFORE, this Agreement is entered on the part of City Utilities and MDNR with the goals of reducing the allowable SO_2 limit from the current 9.2 lb/MMBtu and further demonstrating satisfactory ambient air quality in the vicinity of the plant. To accomplish these goals, and without admitting fault or liability, City Utilities agrees as follows:

1. Beginning on the effective date of this Agreement, the JRPS fossil-fired steam units shall not emit to the atmosphere any gases with a sulfur dioxide content in excess of the following limits, based on a twenty-four hour block average.

   Units 1-4 1.5 lb per million Btu heat input
   Unit 5 2.0 lb per million Btu heat input

   A twenty-four block averaging period begins and ends at midnight of each operating day.

2. City Utilities shall comply with the stipulated emission rates by burning fuels with a reduced sulfur content. Compliance with the numeric limitations shall be based on unit-by-unit demonstration of emission rates.

2.1. City Utilities shall operate and maintain the belt scales used to document coal blend consistency, as described in Appendix I, in accordance with accepted industry practice for quality assurance and quality control, including but not limited to the manufacturer's recommended QA/QC practices.

2.2. The existing Part 75 continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) will be used to demonstrate compliance for Units 3, 4, and 5. City Utilities shall modify the existing data acquisition and reporting systems as necessary to calculate twenty-four hour block averages for reporting purposes. Modifications to the reporting software will commence on the day following the effective date of this decree and will be completed within 120 days thereafter, if not already accomplished.

2.3. The Unit 3 CEMS will serve as a surrogate monitor for Units 1 and 2 by applying a rebuttable presumption regarding coal characteristics and emissions equivalence. City Utilities shall modify the plant data system to report an estimated SO_2 emission rate for Units 1 and 2 based on the contemporaneous emission rate for Unit 3 (if operating) or Unit 4. The data system will adjust the Unit 1 and 2 emission data for differences in natural gas firing between the CEMS and non-CEMS units.

2.3.1. In the event Unit 1 and/or 2 operate when there are no contemporaneous data available for Units 3 and 4 (e.g., the larger units are off-line or CEMS are out of service), City Utilities will demonstrate compliance through daily coal sample analyses. This will not apply to brief periods of CEMS unavailability due to quality assurance activities.

2.3.2. If the 24-hour average SO_2 emission rate recorded by CEMS ever exceeds 1.25 pounds per million Btu, City Utilities shall perform a thirty (30)-day equivalence test to demonstrate that the accuracy

and precision of CEMS data are sufficient to meet the confidence criteria for the rebuttable presumption.

2.3.3. Additional technical provisions necessary to implement this paragraph are detailed in Appendix 1, affixed hereto and included as part of this Agreement.

3. Any instance of excess emissions during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be governed by the provisions of 10 CSR 10-6.050. These terms shall have the same meaning as given in the Missouri clean air regulations at 10 CSR 10-6.020. Moreover, MDNR recognizes the need for a short period of 100% bituminous coal as a purge fuel for safety purposes when these units are started and shut down.

4. City Utilities shall submit quarterly excess emissions reports to MDNR. Quarterly reports shall identify any twenty-four hour period wherein the emission rate for any unit exceeded the applicable SO_2 standard or for units 1 and 2, the equivalence assurance threshold of 1.25 lb/MMBtu, together with the magnitude and duration of excess emissions. The report also will identify any period of unit operation in which the corresponding CEMS is out of service, as defined under 40 CFR Part 75. In addition, the report shall include the following certification statement:

> "I hereby certify that the emissions data collected and reported herein for Units 1 and/or 2 are representative of actual emissions from said units. For every boiler operating day during the period, the sulfur-emitting characteristics of coal introduced to Units 1 and 2 were essentially equivalent to the corresponding characteristics for the surrogate CEMS-equipped unit, unless noted otherwise in this report. The criteria defining equivalence of coal quality, coal blend percentages, and consistency within the storage pile, as described in Appendix I of the 2001 Consent Agreement between City Utilities and MDNR, were met for this quarter. This certification is based on my personal inquiry of persons responsible for these data, and over whom I have supervisory authority."

The certification must be signed by a responsible City Utilities representative with the title of Power Station Manager or higher. Quarterly excess emissions reports shall be due

on or before the thirtieth day following each calendar quarter, beginning with the calendar quarter during which this agreement becomes effective.

5. City Utilities shall maintain emissions monitoring data, fuel analysis data, fuel consumption records, and CEMS QA/QC records for two years from the date collected or recorded.

6. City Utilities agrees to install two (2) new ambient SO_2 Monitors in the vicinity of James River Power Station for supplemental monitoring.

    6.1. City Utilities will consult with MDNR to select new monitor sites, to be approved by the MDNR. Contingent on obtaining landowner approval, the monitors will be installed at these sites.

    6.2. Monitor placement at each selected site will meet US Environmental Protection Agency siting criteria at 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix E and in Volume II, Part I of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) *Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems*;

    6.3. Sites must be available and accessible for public use and owned by a willing landowner. City Utilities shall not be required to exercise condemnation against any landowner in order to satisfy these siting requirements.

    6.4. City Utilities shall execute access agreements with landowners within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this agreement and shall complete all monitor installations within one hundred eighty (180) days thereafter. If City Utilities is unable to reach agreement with landowners and must consult MDNR for alternate locations, these timing requirements will extend automatically for an additional sixty (60) days.

7. In the event that any of the permanent monitors deployed near JRPS are challenged by air contaminant levels in excess of 75% of the primary or secondary standard, based on respective averaging times, City Utilities shall provide two additional auxiliary monitoring stations, subject to the following:

    7.1. The auxiliary monitors shall meet the same criteria as listed for the permanent monitors;

7.2. The auxiliary monitors shall be installed and operated by City Utilities for a period of eight calendar quarters which includes at least two consecutive calendar years. At the end of this period, the monitors shall be removed from service if there are no monitored episodes greater than 75% of the primary or secondary ambient SO_2 standards. Removal from service under these conditions shall terminate City Utilities' auxiliary monitoring requirement under this Agreement.

8. Following monitor installation, City Utilities shall be responsible for monitor maintenance and quality assurance activities. City Utilities shall have direct access to its monitoring data through direct telephone hookup. City Utilities will provide dial-up modem access to their monitors to the MDNR in a format compatible with the existing MDNR ambient data collection system. City Utilities shall develop a Quality Assurance Plan and a Standard Operating Plan for MDNR approval. QA protocols must be at least as stringent as the QA requirements of 40 CFR Part 58 and the Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems. City Utilities and MDNR shall inform each other of all quality assurance activities performed on their respective monitors in the vicinity of James River Power Station. Each party shall provide the other with adequate notice and opportunity to observe such quality assurance activities.

9. MDNR shall incorporate the compliance, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping provisions of this Agreement into the facility Title V operating permit for the James River Power Station. MDNR shall also submit this Agreement to the Missouri Air Conservation Commission for incorporation into the Missouri State Implementation Plan.

10. These *Force Majeure* provisions shall apply to fuel emergencies on Unit 5. Under certain circumstances beyond the control of City Utilities, the alternate emission limit specified in Paragraph 10.7 shall apply temporarily to James River Unit 5. This adjustment shall be for the sole purpose of allowing City Utilities to conserve its lowest emitting fuel for use in Units 1 through 4 and shall be implemented only if all of the following conditions are met:

10.1. The need for the adjustment is attributable directly and solely to a temporary emergency conversion to an alternative fuel containing constituents that prevent compliance with the otherwise applicable emission limitations (“nonconforming fuel").

10.2. The conversion to nonconforming fuel is necessary to avoid a significant disruption of power supply from City Utilities to its customers, and an alternative power source is not reasonably available for the duration of the emergency. For the purpose of this paragraph, “reasonably available" shall mean available to City Utilities at a reasonable delivered price.

10.3. Alternative sources of fuel, which would enable City Utilities to continue operation in compliance with the emission limitations, are not reasonably available in quantities that would allow continued compliance on all five units. For the purpose of this paragraph, “reasonably available" shall mean available to City Utilities at a reasonable delivered price.

10.4. City Utilities is unable to make reasonable changes in its method of operation during the emergency period to comply with the emission limit during the emergency.

10.5. The disruption of a fuel supply of conforming fuel (fuel which would enable City Utilities to comply with the emission limitations) is unforeseeable and unavoidable despite use of the best efforts by City Utilities to ensure a supply of conforming fuel.

10.6. The alternate emission limitation shall continue to apply only so long as the normal supply of conforming fuel is disrupted due to the emergency conditions, and City Utilities resumes compliance with the otherwise applicable emission limitations immediately after resumption of delivery of conforming fuel to James River Power Station.

10.7. During such an event, the following conditions shall apply:

10.7.1. The alternate emission limit applicable to James River Unit 5 shall be 3.1 pounds SO_2 per million Btu. Any exceedance of this

alternate emission limit shall constitute a violation of this Consent Agreement, except as may be provided for under Paragraph 3.

10.7.2. City Utilities shall notify MDNR in writing that a fuel emergency condition exists and obtain written approval from MDNR before charging the Unit 5 bunkers with nonconforming fuel for the purpose of complying with the alternate limit. Notification will also be made to MDNR's twenty-four hour emergency response telephone line. Written notifications and approvals may be in the form of traditional mail, facsimile transmission, electronic mail, or other mutually verifiable means of documentation. Due to the emergency nature of the events covered herein, MDNR shall respond to City Utilities within thirty-six (36) hours of receiving written notification.

10.7.3. In order to satisfy Paragraphs 10.2, 10.3, and 10.4, City Utilities shall prepare a written justification for each claimed fuel emergency incident. The justification shall be submitted to DNR, as stated in 10.7.2 above, to allow a determination of reasonableness on a case-by-case basis by MDNR.

10.7.4. This notification must include a description of the emergency, including the reason for the fuel shortage, the quantities of low-sulfur and high-sulfur coal in storage, steps taken by City Utilities to avoid the emergency condition, and an estimate of the duration of the fuel shortage.

10.7.5. This alternate emission limitation applies only to Unit 5 and will not excuse City Utilities from compliance with the emission limit on Units 1 through 4 nor any other provision of this Agreement;

10.7.6. This provision on *Force Majeure* shall not excuse City Utilities from compliance with the ambient SO_2 provision of 10 CSR 10-6.260(4).

11. If, at any time after the effective date of this Agreement, either MDNR or USEPA find it necessary to impose more stringent emission limits or monitoring requirements at JRPS than those contained herein, this Agreement will terminate automatically on the effective date of the more stringent requirements.
12. The provisions of this Agreement shall apply to and be binding upon the parties executing this Agreement, their successors, assigns, agents, subsidiaries, affiliates, and lessees, including the officers, agents, servants, corporations, and any persons acting under, through, or for the parties agreeing hereto.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement. This Agreement shall become effective five (5) days from the date it is signed by MDNR and received by City Utilities.

CITY UTILITIES OF SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

By: /s/ Robert E. Roundtree Date: July 25, 2001

Title: General Manager

JEREMIAH W. (JAY) NIXON, MISSOURI ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: /s/ Timothy P. Duggan Date: 8/15/01
Timothy P. Duggan,
Assistant Attorney General

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By: /s/ Roger D. Randolph Date: 8/10/01

Appendix 1. Continuous Emission Measurement by Surrogate Monitoring

A. Purpose

Unlike Units 3, 4, and 5, JRPS Units 1 and 2 are not equipped with continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS). Therefore short-term compliance must be demonstrated by alternate methods. Since SO_2 emissions from this facility are primarily dependent on fuel characteristics, the emission rate should not vary significantly from unit to unit, *provided* that the fuel blend is consistent. This appendix establishes the means by which Unit 1 and 2 emissions may be predicted accurately using contemporaneous emissions data from one of the monitored units.

B. Monitoring Strategy

City Utilities will add channels to its existing CEMS data acquisition and handling system (DAHS) to record, calculate, and report hourly emissions from Unit 1 and Unit 2. The raw data to populate these reporting channels will be derived from contemporaneous hourly emissions data from Unit 3. The Unit 3 data, expressed in pounds per million Btu heat input, will be adjusted for fuel mix differences, as described below. The resulting emission values for Units 1 and 2 will be used to determine compliance with the 1.5 lb/MMBtu limit on a 24-hour average basis. If Units 1 and/or 2 operate on a day when no contemporaneous Unit 3 data are available, the DAHS will switch to Unit 4 for its primary input.

C. Basis for Equivalence

For any given operating day, the SO_2 emission rate for Units 3 and 4 (the CEMS units) will be essentially equivalent to contemporaneous emission rates for Units 1 and 2 (the non-CEMS units) if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

1. The proportional blend of low-sulfur subbituminous and higher-sulfur bituminous coals charged to the bunkers of the CEMS and non-CEMS units are essentially equal (this will be verified by using the criteria in D.1.5);

2. The respective sulfur and calorific values of the sub-bituminous and bituminous coals are consistent from unit to unit;
3. The CEMS and non-CEMS units co-fire the same type and proportion of auxiliary fuels, such as natural gas; and,
4. There are no fundamental design or operational differences between the boilers of the CEMS and non-CEMS units (such as fly ash sulfate retention) that would affect the conversion and subsequent emission of sulfur as SO_2.

In order to utilize monitoring data from the CEMS units to document compliance on the non-CEMS units, MDNR will apply a rebuttable presumption that all of these criteria are met for every operating day. However, City Utilities must document that the coal consistency criteria are met on a daily basis, must correct emissions data for differences in auxiliary fuel firing, and may be required to demonstrate the validity of criterion 4 under certain conditions. If, for any given day, the presumption is found invalid, then the CEMS units may not provide accurate surrogate emissions data. City Utilities must then employ other means (such as frequent fuel analysis) to document compliance with the 24-hour SO_2 emissions limit for Units 1 and 2.

D. Equivalence Assurance

1. Coal blend equivalence

1.1. Fuel blend equivalence has the most direct bearing on SO_2 emissions comparisons between the CEMS and non-CEMS units. For the coal blend on Units 1 and 2 to be deemed equivalent to Unit 3 or 4, the respective weight ratios of sub-bituminous to total coal must agree to within 10%, except during start-up or shutdown.

1.2. The coal handling process at JRPS is described below. This description is included merely for the sake of clarifying the provisions that follow. This appendix does not propose to alter these fuel handling procedures, except as noted in paragraph 1.3, *et seq.*

The JRPS coal-handling system consists of equipment that unloads coal from rail cars, transfers it to an external storage area, and reclaims it later for use within the plant. The system is bifurcated to allow separate storage of bituminous and sub-

bituminous coals. The separate coal streams are recombined in controlled proportions during the reclaim process. The system is illustrated in attached drawing 195-J-55 and described further below.

Typically, coal is unloaded from rail cars into an in-ground bunker and traverses four conveyor belts before entering the boiler. Belt No. 1 removes the coal from the unloading bunker and transfers the coal to the proper storage pile; 1A goes to the bituminous storage area and 1B to the sub-bituminous area. The coal may continue into the plant at this stage, if unloading happens to coincide with reclamation, or it may be transferred by a front-end loader to the appropriate pile for long-term storage. When coal is reclaimed from storage, the loader brings it back to the reclaim area and deposits it onto one of two “ready piles". These small piles are adjacent to dedicated in-ground bunkers. Belt No.2 transfers the coal from the reclaim bunker hopper to the enclosed crusher building; 2A carries bituminous and 2B carries sub-bituminous coal. Importantly, the blend ratio is established and controlled by the relative feeding rates from the reclaim hoppers. Highly accurate belt scales monitor and record the instantaneous feed rate and total weight of each type of coal transferred into the plant. Physical blending occurs during free fall in the crusher building and the system sees only a combined stream from this point forward. Belt No.3 carries the blended coal to the fourth level of the power plant structure, still on the building exterior. The coal then transfers to Belt No.4, which runs the length of the building on the interior of the fourth floor. Belt No.4 is equipped with a tripping mechanism that deposits the blended coal into in-plant bunkers serving each steam unit. These bunkers are typically filled one to two times per operating day, depending on expected unit load.

A coal floor technician is responsible for moving the tripper device from one bunker to the next as coal is put up for the day. This technician also controls the feed rates, and therefore the blend rates, of the other belts in the system from a computer console on the fourth floor. Factors that influence blend ratio variability include:

inherent non-homogeneity of coal deliveries and material stored on the piles; precision of the feeders on the 2A and 2B reclaim hoppers; and physical “clumping" caused by rainfall or the dust control sprays. In addition, while the reclaim belts are each equipped with highly accurate belt scales, there is no direct way to ascertain the tonnage stored in the in-plant silos on each unit.

City Utilities recently has installed a very precise weigh belt feeder on the 2A (bituminous) coal conveyor to accompany the existing belt feeders on the 2B (sub-bituminous) coal conveyor. This will provide a more precisely controlled fuel blend going to all coal bunkers.

1.3. City Utilities will install instrumentation on the coal-loading conveyor (i.e., the No.4 belt on the tripper floor) at the bunkers serving each unit to electronically identify which unit bunker is receiving blended coal at any given time.

1.4. Signal outputs from the above equipment will be tied into the coal system computer to provide computation, displays, and storage of the following parameters:

1.4.1. Bituminous coal conveyance rate (2A belt), instantaneous tons per hour;

1.4.2. Sub-bituminous coal feed rate (2B belt), instantaneous tons per hour;

1.4.3. Ratio of sub-bituminous to total coal, instantaneous weight per cent;

1.4.4. Integrated bunker-by-bunker bituminous coal throughput, tons per day;

1.4.5. Integrated bunker-by-bunker sub-bituminous coal throughput, tons per day;

1.4.6. Bunker-by-bunker daily weight ratio of sub-bituminous to total coal throughput, weight per cent.

1.5. The coal blend for Units 1 and 2 shall be deemed equivalent to the coal blend for Units 3 and 4 when the following condition is satisfied:

$$1.00 - \left[\frac{\left[\left(M\ sub1.2\right)\ /\ \left(M\ sub1.2 + M\ bit1.2\right)\right]}{\left[\left(M\ sub3.4.5\right)\ /\ \left(M\ sub3.4.5\ +\ M\ bit3.4.5\right)\right]}\right] \leq 0.10$$

In which:

M	=	Mass of coal fed to any unit day bunker
$M_{sub1.2}$	=	Mass of sub-bituminous coal fed to either Unit 1 or 2 day bunker (non-CEMS unit)
$M_{sub\ 3.4.5}$	=	Mass of sub-bituminous coal fed to either Unit 3, 4, or 5 day bunker (CEMS unit)
$M_{bit1.2}$	=	Mass of bituminous coal fed to either Unit 1 or 2 day bunker (non-CEMS units)
$M_{bit3.4.5}$	=	Mass of bituminous coal fed to either Unit 3, 4, or 5 day bunker (CEMS unit)

The term on the left-hand side of this inequality is understood to represent an absolute value (positive number).

2. Homogeneity

2.1. The coal fed daily to the CEMS and non-CEMS units will be deemed homogeneous with respect to SO_2 potential only if the loader operator reclaims coal from consistent general locations within the respective storage piles. For clarity, this means that the operator must build each “ready pile" (one for bituminous and one for sub-bituminous) from coal extracted from one general area of the storage pile. Alternatively, ready piles may consist entirely of newly unloaded coal that has never been taken to long-term storage. Even in this instance, however, the entire ready pile must be composed of new coal, and would probably represent the most homogeneous case available. If it becomes necessary to mix freshly unloaded coal with previously stored coal in building a ready pile, the operator must use the loader bucket to homogenize the pile to the extent practicable.

3. Auxiliary fuel firing

Springfield City Utilities James River Power Station SO_2

3.1. Sulfur dioxide emissions are influenced significantly by the co-firing of fuels other than coal. Liquid and gaseous fuels have lower sulfur contents than coal and tend to have lower SO_2 emission potentials per unit of calorific value. All boilers at JRPS are capable of firing natural gas at up to 100% of rated capacity (during times of the year when gas is available at sufficient flow and pressure). City Utilities will account for differences in natural gas firing in the CEMS and non-CEMS units by measuring the fuel quantities and applying appropriate correction factors.

3.2. When gas is co-fired, the actual stack emissions from Units 1 and 2 would be calculated as:

$$E_{s,1.2} = \left(E_{s,3.4} - x\,E_{G,3.4}\right)\ x\ \left[\frac{(1-z))}{(1-x)}\right] + z\,E_{G,1.2}$$

in which:

$E_{s,1.2}$	=	The in-stack SO_2 emission rate for Unit 1 or 2,
$E_{s,3.4}$	=	The in-stack SO_2 emission rate for Unit 3 or 4,
$E_{G,1.2}$	=	The emission rate for Unit 1 or 2 when burning natural gas alone,
$E_{G,3.4}$	=	The emission rate for Unit 3 or 4 when burning natural gas alone,
x	=	the decimal fraction of the total heat input to Unit 3 or 4 from natural gas, and
z	=	the decimal fraction of the total heat input to Unit 1 or 2 from natural gas.

This form is simplified considerably by the fact that $E_{G.1.2}$ are $E_{G,3.4}$ both approximately equal to 0.0006 lb/MMBtu. Therefore, the additive terms involving these variables multiplied by numbers less than one are insignificant in relation to the monitored emission rates or the 1.5 lb/MMBtu standard. Dropping these insignificant terms yields the corrective equation:

$$E_{s,1.2} = E_{s,3.4}\ x\ \left[\frac{(1-z)}{(1-x)}\right]$$

City Utilities will use this simplified equation to correct all emissions data collected by the surrogate monitors.

4. Design and Operational Differences

4.1. Any difference between the SO_2 emission rates on CEMS and non-CEMS units arising from design or operating considerations are bound to be small. This difference will not be deemed important unless and until the monitored/predicted emission rates on Unit 1 or 2 approaches the level of the standard.

4.2. If the non-CEMS unit emission rate ever exceeds 1.25 lb/MMBtu (on a 24-hour basis, exclusive of startup and shutdown), City Utilities will conduct a thirty-day demonstration project to assure the validity of the surrogate monitoring system. This will entail daily composite coal samples representing the day bunker on Unit 1 or 2. City Utilities will use the sulfur and calorific value results, together with mass balance equations found in USEPA's publication AP-42, to calculate a daily theoretical SO_2 emission rate. At the end of thirty days, City Utilities will evaluate the CEMS results against coal sample analysis (CSA) using the Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA) procedure in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 75. For this RATA, the CSA calculated results, in units of the standard, will be considered the reference method (RM) data, d will be the difference between a daily RM value and the corresponding 24-hour average Unit 3 CEMS value, and n will equal 30. The RATA will be successful if the relative accuracy (RA) does not exceed 20%. In addition, City Utilities will perform the bias test found in Appendix A to ascertain whether a bias adjustment factor must be applied to surrogate monitoring data.

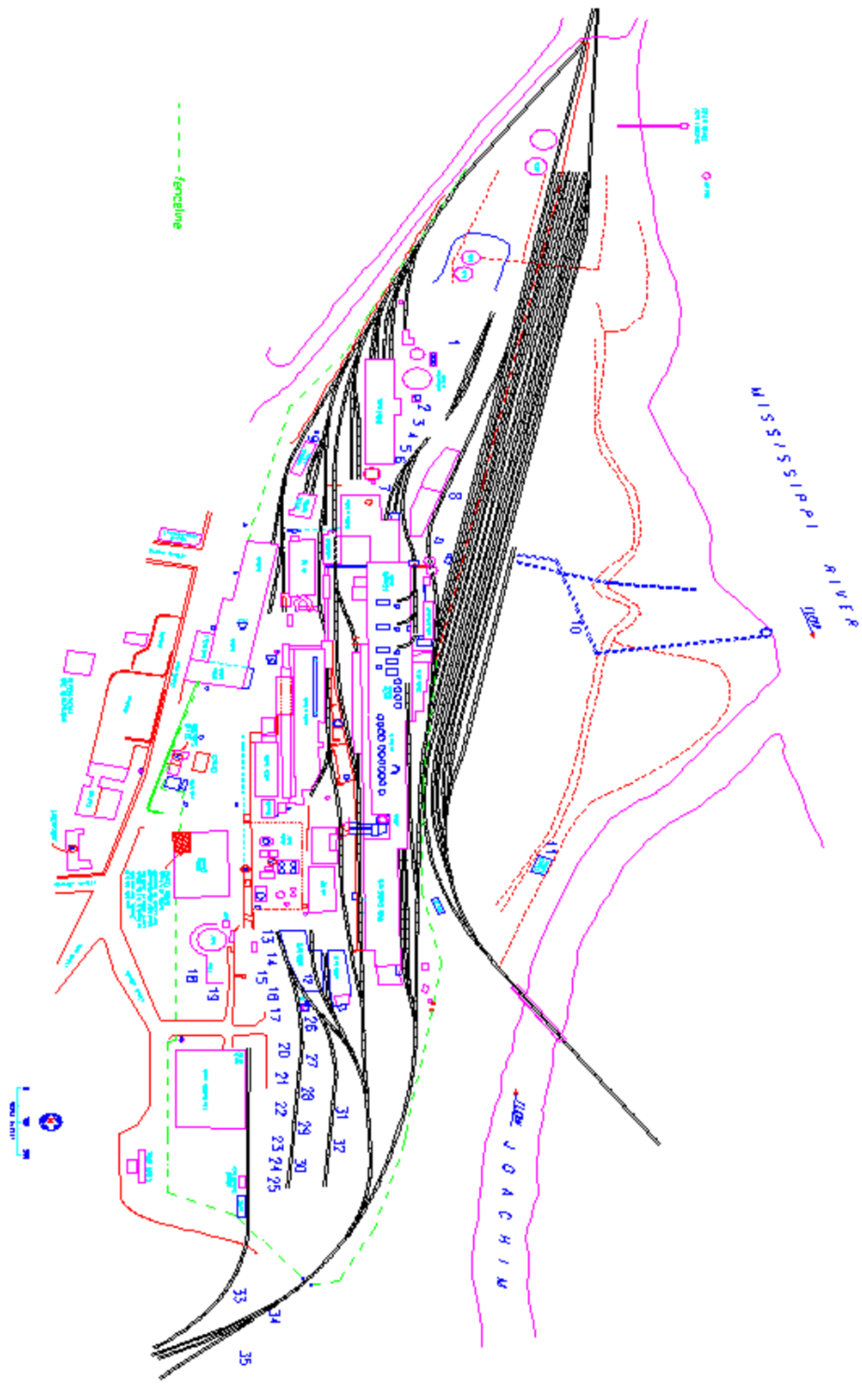
4.3. If CEMS and CSA data fail to show acceptable agreement, and the discrepancy persists after bias adjustment, City Utilities will repeat the thirty-day test using a portable certified SO_2 CEM system on Units 1 and 2 to collect RM data.

4.4. Failure of the instrumental RATA in paragraph 4.3 will indicate a systematic bias that is significant at emission levels near the standard. Beginning ninety (90) days after the

failed RATA, City Utilities will not operate Unit 1 or 2 at an estimated emission rate above 1.25 lb/MMBtu unless the unit is equipped with an SO_2 and diluent gas CEMS meeting the performance specification in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 75.

E. Reporting and record keeping

1. The quarterly excess emissions report will identify any day for which the coal blend percentage for Units 1 and 2 do not meet the 10% equivalence criterion. Surrogate monitoring may not be used for such days unless the data are adjusted for actual coal blend percentages and known coal quality parameters.
2. If coal is not used as a fuel in Unit 1 or Unit 2 on any day during the quarter, this will be noted on the quarterly report.
3. City Utilities will maintain records of daily coal blending ratios for each day bunker at JPRS. These records will be kept on site and made available for inspection by MDNR for a period of two years after collection.
4. City Utilities will maintain records of fuel usage in each unit, including continuous recordings of the 2A and 2B belt fuel feed rates, for a period of two years. Data will be made available to employees or representatives of MDNR upon request.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Springfield City Utilities James River Power Station SO_2

Pursuant to 643.055 RSMo, the Missouri Air Conservation Commission has determined that this action is needed to have a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency approved State Implementation Plan.

Missouri State Implementation Plan - City Utilities of Springfield James River Power Station - Sulfur Dioxide Consent Agreement is hereby agreed upon by the Missouri Air Conservation Commission this 6th day of December, 2001.

/s/ M. R. Foresman, _____, Chairperson

/s/ Harriet A. Beard, _____, Vice-Chairperson

/s/ Frank D. Beller _____, Member

/s/ Ernie Brown _____, Member

/s/ Andy Farmer _____, Member

_____, Member

_____, Member

EPA Rulemakings

CFR:	40 C.F.R. 52.1320(d)
FRM:	67 FR 13570 (03/25/2002)
PRM:	67 FR 13587 (03/25/2002)
State Submission:	01/02/2002
State Final:	12/06/2001
APDB File:	MO-112
Description:	EPA approved this Consent Agreement which requires source-specific SO_2 emission reductions for attainment and maintenance of the SO_2 NAAQS in Springfield, Missouri.

Difference Between the State and EPA-Approved Regulation

None.