

PIMA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AIR PROGRAM

33 N. Stone Avenue, Suite 700 • Tucson, AZ 85701 • Phone: (520) 243-7400

AIR QUALITY OPERATING PERMIT

(As required by Title 17.12, Article II, Pima County Code)

ISSUED TO
GLOBAL SOLAR, INC.
8500 S. RITA ROAD
TUCSON, AZ 85747

This air quality operating permit does not relieve applicant of responsibility for meeting all air pollution regulations

THIS PERMIT ISSUED SUBJECT TO THE SPECIFIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONDITIONS IDENTIFIED IN THIS PERMIT

PERMIT NUMBER 3877

PERMIT CLASS II

ISSUED: December xx, 2014

EXPIRES: December xx, 2019

SIGNATURE

TITLE

Rupesh Patel, Air Permit Manager, PDEQ

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Permit Summary

This operating permit is the first 5-year, individual air quality operating permit issued to Global Solar Energy, Inc. for their manufacturing facility located at 8500 S. Rita Rd, Tucson AZ 85747. The facility is a true minor stationary source for all criteria pollutants and area source of Hazardous Air Pollutants. The facility is located in an area that is classified as attainment.

The manufacturing facility operates under the following industrial classification:

- Semiconductor and Related Devices/Solar Cells Manufacturing Plant, SIC code: 3674 (NAICS: 334413)

The facility manufactures thin film solar cells for glass module or flexible material products. Global Solar produces Copper Indium Gallium (di)Selenide (CIGS) photo voltaic (PV) cells by initially depositing a molybdenum layer onto stainless steel film. An active layer of CIGS is then vapor-deposited onto the molybdenum-coated steel band, which is then coated with a buffer and transparent conductive layer. A grid of silver paste is printed on the product to conduct electricity.

As part of the manufacturing operation and for cleaning the facility utilizes the following chemicals: Isopropanol, Acetone, 29.4% Ammonium Hydroxide, and Hydrochloric Acid.

The facility operates two natural gas-fired boilers, one emergency generator, and two fire pump engines, which are subject to reporting conditions.

The facility also has installed and operates equipment and activities that have been determined by the Control Officer, because of their size or production rate, to be de minimus emission sources and insignificant activities. These include a various sized fume hoods, three diesel above ground storage tanks (ASTs), one cooling tower, and four ammonia AST's (see Attachment 2, Table 3). Note: The ammonia stored at the facility may be subject to the Accident Prevention Requirements Under the Clean Air Act (CAA Section 112(r) as set forth in 40 CFR 68 and require the submittal of a risk management plan to the appropriate state or local authorities.

The following emission rates are for reference purposes and are used to establish whether or not the source is a major source in terms of the Title V permit program. They are not intended to be enforced by direct measurement unless otherwise noted in the Specific Conditions of this permit.

Facility-Wide Potential Emissions (tons/yr)						
PM	PM₁₀	NO_x	CO	SO_x	VOC	TOTAL HAPS
1.26	1.26	12.66	5.14	0.60	7.75	0.75

All terms and conditions of this permit that are Federally Enforceable or Material Permit Conditions are specifically indicated as such.

Specific Conditions

[References are to Title 17 of the Pima County Code [PCC] unless otherwise noted]

Section 1

Applicability

I. Statutory Authority

The Specific Conditions contained in this air quality operating permit apply to the operations, equipment, and sources provided in the permit application and shall not relieve the Permittee or its subcontractors from compliance with all local, county, state, and federal laws, statutes, and codes or from obtaining permits for other operations or activities when required. [PCC 17.12.010.D & PCC 17.12.165]

II. Permitted Facility Sources

The Specific Conditions apply to the following source categories, affected facilities, equipment, emissions sources, and operations at the facility.

A. Facility-Wide Operations

Applicable to facility wide operations: General provisions, odor limiting standards, surface coating and solvent degreasing/cleaning standards, visible emission standards, standards of performance for unclassified sources, and fugitive dust standards that apply facility wide and to all sources of air contaminants operating at the facility. [PCC 17.16.010.A, PCC 17.16.400, PCC 17.16.430]

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

B. Fossil-Fuel Fired Industrial and Commercial Equipment

This section applies to industrial and commercial installations which are less than seventy-three megawatts capacity (two hundred fifty million British thermal units per hour); but in the aggregate on any premises are rated at greater than five hundred thousand British thermal units per hour (0.146 megawatts); and in which fuel is burned for the primary purpose of producing steam, hot water, hot air or other liquids, gases or solids and in the course of doing so the products of combustion do not come into direct contact with process materials. [PCC 17.16.165.A]

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

C. NESHAP for stationary 'RICE'

40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) [PCC 17.16.530.B.83]

[Federally Enforceable Conditions]

1. Applicable to each existing, new or reconstructed stationary compression ignition (CI) RICE at an area source as follows: [40 CFR 60.6595(a), 40 CFR 63.6590(c) & 40 CFR 60.6603(a)]
 - a. A stationary RICE is “existing,” if construction or reconstruction was commenced before June 12, 2006:
 - i. Except as provided in paragraph II.C.1.a.ii below, for each existing CI RICE, the Permittee must comply with the applicable requirements in Section 4 of this permit no later than May 3, 2013.

ii. If the CI stationary RICE is an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP that is certified to the Tier 3 (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kilowatt (kW)) emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112, the Permittee may comply with the requirements in II.C of this Section by meeting the requirements for Tier 3 engines (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kW) in 40 CFR Part 60, subpart IIII instead of the emission limitations and other requirements that would otherwise apply. [40 CFR 63.6603(e)]

b. A stationary RICE is “new” if construction was commenced on or after June 12, 2006. A stationary RICE is “reconstructed” if reconstruction as defined in 40 CFR 63.2 commenced on or after June 12, 2006:

i. For each new or reconstructed stationary CI RICE, the Permittee must meet the requirements in II.C of this Section by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines. [40 CFR 63.6590(c)]

D. Local (New and Existing) Stationary Source Performance Standards

Applicable to the following operations: Each internal combustion engine; each surface coating, solvent surface cleaning, solvent cleaning/degreasing, and other operations engaged in the employment or application of organic solvents. [PCC 17.16.340, PCC 17.16.400, & PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

III. Permit Sections

The Specific Conditions have been organized into the following permit sections:

Section 1 – Applicability

Section 2 – Facility Wide Operations

Section 3 – Fossil-Fuel Fired Industrial and Commercial Equipment:

Section 4 – NESHAP for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines ‘RICE’

IV. Applicability of more than one standard

A. If more than one emission limit or emission standard in this permit is applicable to the same source, the more stringent standard or emission limit shall apply. [PCC 17.16.010.B]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

Section 2

Facility Wide Operations

The provisions of this Section are applicable to facility wide operations and all sources of air contaminants operating at the facility as described in II.A of Section 1 and identified in Attachment 2 of the permit.

[PCC 17.16.010.B]

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

I. Emission Limitations and Standards

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

A. Air Pollution Control

1. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the planning, construction, installation, erection, modification, use or operation of an emission source which will cause or contribute to a violation of a performance standard in Title 17 of the Pima County Code. [PCC 17.16.020.A & PCC 17.12.020]
2. Where a stack, vent or other outlet is at such a level that fumes, gas mist, odor, smoke, vapor or any combination thereof constituting air pollution are discharged to adjoining property, the Control Officer may require the installation of abatement equipment or the alteration of such stack, vent or other outlet by the owner or operator thereof to a degree that will adequately reduce or eliminate the discharge of air pollution to adjoining property. [PCC 17.16.020.B]

B. Materials Handling

1. Materials including solvents or other volatile compounds, paints, acids, alkalies, pesticides, fertilizers and manure shall be processed, stored, used and transported in such a manner and by such means that they will not evaporate, leak, escape or be otherwise discharged into the ambient air so as to cause or contribute to air pollution. Where means are available to reduce effectively the contribution to air pollution from evaporation, leakage or discharge, the installation and use of such control methods, devices, or equipment shall be mandatory. [PCC 17.16.430.F]
2. The Permittee shall not transport or store VOC's without taking necessary and feasible measures to control evaporation, leakage, or other discharge into the atmosphere. [PCC 17.16.400.A]

C. Odor Limiting Standard

The Permittee shall not emit gaseous or odorous materials from equipment, operations or premises under his control in such quantities or concentrations as to cause air pollution. [PCC 17.16.030]

D. Surface Coating and Solvent Degreasing/Cleaning Operations

[PCC 17.16.400.C]

1. Spray Paint Operations

- a. The Permittee shall not conduct any spray paint operation without minimizing organic solvent emissions. Such operations, other than architectural coating and spot painting, shall be conducted in an enclosed area equipped with controls containing no less than ninety-six percent of the overspray. [PCC 17.16.400.C.1]
- b. Except for facility maintenance, the Permittee is prohibited from conducting any spray application of coatings that contain target Hazardous air Pollutants (HAP) to metal or plastic parts or products, without applying for a permit revision as provided in V.A of this Section and submitting an Initial Notification in accordance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHHH to the Control Officer. For the purpose of this provision target HAP are compounds of Chromium (Cr), Lead (Pb), Manganese (Mn), Nickel (Ni), or Cadmium (Cd).

[PCC 17.16.530.B.111 & 40 CFR 63.11169]

2. Surface Coating Operations

A facility engaged in the surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products may not operate a coating application system subject to I.D of this Section that emits volatile organic compounds in excess of any of the following: [PCC 17.16.400.C.5]

- a. 4.3 pounds per gallon (0.5 kilograms per liter) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies clear coatings.
- b. 3.5 pounds per gallon (0.42 kilograms per liter) of coating, excluding water delivered to a coating applicator in a coating application system that is air dried or forced warm air dried at temperatures up to one hundred ninety-four degrees Fahrenheit (ninety degrees centigrade).
- c. 3.5 pounds per gallon (0.42 kilograms per liter) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies extreme performance coatings.
- d. 3.0 pounds per gallon (0.36 kilograms per liter) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator for all other coatings and coating application systems.
- e. If more than one emission limitation in I.D.2 of this Section applies to a specific coating, then the least stringent emission limitation shall be applied.

3. Solvent Degreasing/Cleaning Operations

All VOC emissions from solvent washings shall be considered in the emission limitations in I.D.2 of this Section, unless the solvent is directed into containers that prevent evaporation into the atmosphere. [PCC 17.16.400.C.7]

4. Architectural Coating Operations

- a. The Permittee shall not do either of the following: [PCC 17.16.400.C.2]
 - i. Employ, apply, evaporate or dry any architectural coating containing photochemically reactive solvents for industrial or commercial purposes; or
 - ii. Thin or dilute any architectural coating with a photochemically reactive solvent.
- b. For purposes of I.D of this Section, a photochemically reactive solvent shall be any solvent with an aggregate of more than twenty percent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified in I.D.4.b.i through iii of this Section, or which exceeds any of the following percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of solvent: [PCC 17.16.400.C.3]
 - i. A combination of the following types of compounds having an olefinic or cyclo-olefinic type of unsaturation-hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers, or ketones: five percent.
 - ii. A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule, except ethylbenzene: eight percent.
 - iii. A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene: twenty percent.

- c. Whenever any organic solvent or any constituent of an organic solvent may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the groups of organic compounds described in I.D.4.b.i through iii of this Section, it shall be considered to be a member of the group having the least allowable percent of the total volume of solvents. [PCC 17.16.400.C.4]

E. Opacity Limit

Except as otherwise specified in the Specific Conditions of this permit, the opacity of all plumes and effluents from all point, non-point, or fugitive emission sources shall not exceed 20% as determined by EPA Reference Method 9, Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60. [PCC 17.16.050.B, PCC 17.16.040 & PCC 17.16.130.B.1]

[Federally Enforceable Condition]

[This condition is only Federally Enforceable when opacity is above 40%]

F. Visibility Limiting Standard

[PCC 17.16.050]

1. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit operations or activities likely to result in excessive amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.
2. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit diffusion of visible emissions, including fugitive dust, beyond the property boundary line within which the emissions become airborne, without taking reasonably necessary and feasible precautions to control generation of airborne particulate matter. Sources may be required to cease temporarily the activity or operation which is causing or contributing to the emissions until reasonably necessary and feasible precautions are taken.
 - a. I.F.2 of this Section shall not apply when wind speeds exceed twenty-five (25) miles per hour (using the Beaufort Scale of Wind-Speed Equivalents, or as recorded by the National Weather Service). This exception does not apply if control measures have not been taken or were not commensurate with the size or scope of the emission source.
 - b. I.F.2 of this Section shall not apply to the generation of airborne particulate matter from undisturbed land.

G. Fugitive Dust Producing Activities

[PCC 17.16.060]

1. A Permittee whose permit specifically allows fugitive dust producing operations or activities is responsible for controlling windblown dust, dust from haul roads, and dust emitted from land clearing, earthmoving, demolition, trenching, blasting, road construction, mining, racing event, and other activities to ensure compliance with I.E and I.F of this Section.
 - a. Until the area becomes permanently stabilized by paving, landscaping or otherwise, dust emissions shall be controlled by applying adequate amounts of water, chemical stabilizer, or other effective dust suppressant.
 - b. The Permittee shall not leave land in such a state that fugitive dust emissions (including windblown dust or dust caused by vehicular traffic on the area) would violate I.E or I.F of this Section.
2. This subsection shall not relieve the Permittee, or its subcontractors, from compliance with all local, county, state, and federal laws, statutes, and codes or from obtaining permits for other operations or activities when required. [PCC 17.12.010.D]

H. Fugitive Dust Control

1. Motor Vehicle Operations. [PCC 17.16.070]

The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit a vacant lot, or an urban or suburban open area, to be driven over or used by motor vehicles, trucks, cars, cycles, bikes, or buggies, or by animals such as horses, without taking reasonable precautions to limit excessive amounts of particulates from becoming airborne. Dust shall be kept to a minimum by using an approved dust suppressant, or adhesive soil stabilizer, or by paving, or by barring access to the property, or by other acceptable means.
2. Vacant Lots and Open Spaces [PCC 17.16.080]
 - a. The Permittee shall not use or leave a vacant lot, housing plot, building site, parking area, sales lot, playground, livestock feedlot, or other open area - other than those used solely for soil-cultivation or vegetative crop-producing and harvesting agricultural purposes in such a state, after construction, alteration, clearing, leveling, or excavation that naturally induced wind blowing over the area causes a violation of I.E or I.F of this Section. Dust emissions must be permanently suppressed by landscaping, covering with gravel or vegetation, paving, or applying equivalently effective controls.
 - b. The Permittee shall not allow a vacant lot, parking area, sales lot, or other open urban area to be used by motor vehicles in such a manner that visible dust emissions induced by vehicular traffic on the area cause a violation of I.E. or I.F of this Section.
3. Roads and Streets [PCC 17.16.090]
 - a. The Permittee shall not construct a new unpaved service road or unpaved haul road unless dust will be suppressed after construction by intermittently watering, limiting access, or applying chemical dust suppressants to the road, in such a way that visible dust emissions caused by vehicular traffic on the road do not violate I.E or I.F of this Section.
 - b. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit transportation of materials likely to give rise to airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions, such as wetting, applying dust suppressants, or covering the load, to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Earth or other material that is deposited by trucking or earth moving equipment shall be removed from paved streets by the person responsible for such deposits.
4. Particulate Materials [PCC 17.16.100]
 - a. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit crushing, screening, handling, transporting or conveying of materials or other operations likely to result in significant amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions, such as the use of spray bars, wetting agents, dust suppressants, covering the load, and hoods to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.
 - b. Dust emissions from the transportation of materials shall be effectively controlled by covering stock loads in open-bodied trucks, limiting vehicular speeds, or other equivalently effective controls.

5. Storage Piles

[PCC 17.16.110]

- a. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit organic or inorganic dust producing material to be stacked, piled or otherwise stored without taking reasonable precautions such as chemical stabilization, wetting, or covering to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.
- b. Stacking and reclaiming machinery utilized at storage piles shall be operated at all times with a minimum fall of material and in such manner, or with the use of spray bars and wetting agents, as to minimize and control to ensure compliance with I.E and I.F of this Section.

II. Monitoring Requirements

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3]

A. Materials Handling

To monitor compliance with the standards in I.B of this Section, the Permittee shall inspect materials and solvent processing, storage, and handling areas and operations at the facility for open containers, leakage, or not using available controls at least once each calendar month while the facility is in operation. The results of the monthly inspection shall be recorded with any discrepancies noted and any corrective actions taken.

B. Odor Limiting Standard

Monitoring for odors at the facility to determine compliance with the standard in I.C of this Section is not normally necessary as the use of good modern practices prevents the emission of odors in such quantities or concentrations as to cause air pollution. The Control Officer may ask the Permittee to monitor and control odor emissions if the Control Officer has reasonable cause to believe a violation of a standard has been committed.

C. Surface Coating & Solvent Degreasing/Cleaning Operations

1. The Permittee shall maintain MSDS and/or technical data sheets of surface coatings and solvents used in operations engaged in the employment or application of organic solvents and keep records of the annual amounts used in gallons. The Permittee shall maintain any additional information as required to demonstrate compliance with the standards in I.D of this Section.
2. For each spray painting enclosure at the facility, the Permittee shall maintain documentation showing that the enclosure meets the overspray control requirement in I.D.1 of this Section and is operated and maintained consistent with the manufacturer's guidelines.

D. Fugitive Dust Control

To monitor compliance with I.E through I.H of this Section, the Permittee shall observe all facility wide point, non-point, or fugitive dust emission sources, including motor vehicle operations, open spaces, roads and streets, particulate materials handling operations, storage piles, and other sources not identified in Attachment 2, at least once a month while the facility is in operation. If the observer sees a plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20 percent, or the plume is crossing property boundaries, the Permittee shall, if practicable, conduct a visible emissions observation in accordance with EPA Reference Method 9. If the results exceed the applicable opacity limit, or the emissions cross the property boundary, this shall be recorded and reported as an excess emission.

III. Recordkeeping Requirements

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & 4]

A. Monitoring Records

The Permittee shall record all facility wide monitoring inspections and observations. Records shall include at a minimum:

1. The date and time of the inspection or observation,
2. The name of the person conducting the inspection or observation,
3. The particular piece of equipment, process, or area being inspected or observed; and,
4. The results of the inspection or observation to include any discrepancy or excessive emissions observed. If any discrepancies or excessive emissions are observed, the record shall include the corrective action taken.

B. Record Retention

The Permittee shall retain records of all required monitoring records and support information for at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes copies of all reports required by the permit. [PCC 17.12.185.4.b]

C. Recordkeeping for Compliance Determinations

The Permittee shall retain a copy of the permit onsite including all required monitoring records and support information. In addition, all equipment identified in the permit equipment list shall be marked with a unique, clearly visible, and accessible ID to identify the piece of equipment. The Permittee shall be considered in compliance by demonstrating that sufficient information on the equipment and facility operations is periodically collected, recorded, and maintained to assure that the compliance status of any specific condition of this permit can be readily ascertained at any time. [PCC 17.12.080 & PCC 17.24.020.A]

IV. Reporting and Notification Requirements

[PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this permit in accordance with I.B of the Additional Permit Conditions. [PCC 17.12.040]

V. Facility Changes

A. Before installing additional units, or modifying existing emission equipment or switching fuels, the Permittee shall apply for the appropriate revision in accordance with PCC 17.12.235, PCC 17.12.255.B or PCC 17.12.260. [PCC 17.12.235, PCC 17.12.255, PCC 17.12.260]

B. For facility changes that do not require revision, the Permittee may make the changes if written notice is provided to the Control Officer in advance of the changes in accordance with PCC 17.12.240.C. [PCC 17.12.240.C]

C. The Permittee shall maintain a log of other facility changes that do not require revision or notice pursuant to PCC 17.12.240.B. [PCC 17.12.240.B]

VI. Testing Requirements

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed.

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.20.010]

- A. EPA Test Method 9 shall be used to monitor compliance with the opacity standards identified in this Section.

Proposed Permit

Section 3

Fossil-Fuel Fired Industrial and Commercial Equipment

The provisions of this Category are applicable to the Non-NSPS fossil-fuel fired industrial and commercial equipment (boilers and heaters) as described in I.B of Section 1, and identified in Table 1 of Attachment 2.

I. Emission Limitations and Standards [PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

A. Opacity Standard

The Permittee shall not cause or permit the effluent from any boiler or heater to have an average optical density equal to or greater than twenty percent (20%) opacity. [PCC 17.16.040.A]

B. Fuel Limitation

The Permittee shall burn only natural gas in the affected boiler(s) or heater(s). [PCC 17.12.190.B]
[Material Permit Condition]

II. Monitoring Requirements [PCC 17.12.185.A.3]

A. Opacity

A demonstration to show compliance with the emission limitation for opacity in I.A of this Category shall not be required since the percent of opacity of visible emissions while combusting natural gas is inherently low. The Permittee shall operate and maintain the boilers and heaters at all times - including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction - in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices and consistent with manufacturer's guidelines.

B. Fuel Limitation

The Permittee shall be considered in compliance with the fuel limitation in I.B of this Category by demonstrating that only commercially available pipeline quality natural gas was fired in the affected boilers and heaters. Such a demonstration may be made by making available to the Control Officer for his inspection, documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier, showing that only commercial natural gas was purchased for use in the boilers and heaters.

III. Recordkeeping Requirements [PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

All records shall be retained on-site by the Permittee for at least five years from the date of generation and shall be made available for review upon the Control Officer's request.

IV. Reporting Requirements [PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this Section in accordance with I.B of the Additional Permit Conditions. [PCC 17.12.040]

V. Testing Requirements

[PCC 17.12..045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a facility would have been in compliance with applicable federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed.

A. Opacity

When required, the Permittee shall perform visual determinations of the opacity of the boiler or heater in accordance with EPA Reference Method 9, Appendix A in 40 CFR 60 to demonstrate compliance with the opacity standard in I.A of this Category.

B. Fuel Limitation

When required, the Permittee need only demonstrate that pipeline quality natural gas was fired exclusively since the sulfur content of pipeline quality natural gas is regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & PCC 17.20.010]

C. Alternative Test Method

The Permittee may submit an alternate and equivalent test method(s) that is listed in 40 CFR Subpart 60, Appendix A, to the Control Officer in a test plan, for approval by the Control Officer. [PCC 17.12.045.D]

Section 4

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines 'RICE' (CI RICE)

The provisions of this Section are applicable to the affected existing stationary emergency CI RICE as provided in II.B of Section 1 and identified in Table 2 of Attachment 2. The general provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, §§ 63.1 through 63.15 apply to applicable CI RICE sources as indicated in Table 8 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. All provisions of this Section are Federally Enforceable unless otherwise noted.

I. Emission Limitations and Standards

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

A. Hour Limitation

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2 OR PCC 17.12.190.B]

The Permittee shall not operate the CI RICE for more than the number of hours per year specified in the permit equipment list on a rolling twelve (12) month total basis.

B. The Permittee must comply with the following requirements:

[40 CFR 63.6603(a) and Row 4 of Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ]

[Material Permit Conditions]

1. The Permittee must comply with the following management practice requirements except during periods of startup:

[Row 4 of Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ]

- a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and
- b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and
- c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

2. 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.

[40 CFR 63.6625(h)]

3. The Permittee has the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in III.C of this Section in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in paragraph I.B.1.a of this Section.

[Footnote 1, Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63 & 40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

4. If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in I.B.1 of this Section, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management 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 management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable in accordance with VI.B of this Section.

[Footnote 2, Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

C. Fuel Requirements

[Material Permit Conditions]

1. Beginning January 1, 2015, If the Permittee owns or operates an emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in IV.B.2.b and c of this Section or that

operates for the purpose specified in IV.B.3.b of this Section, the Permittee must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel (ultra low sulfur diesel), except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted. [40 CFR 60.6604(b)]

2. The Permittee shall burn only the specified fuel allowed for each generator listed in Attachment 2. Except as provided in I.C.1 of this Section, the Permittee shall only fire fuel with a sulfur content less than 0.90 percent by weight. [PCC 17.12.350.A.3.a & PCC 17.12.190.B]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

D. Opacity Limits

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

1. Except as otherwise specified in this Section, the opacity of all plumes and effluents from all point and non-point sources shall not exceed 20% as determined by EPA Reference Method 9, Appendix A 40 CFR 60. [PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B & PCC 17.16.130.B.1]

[This condition is Federally Enforceable when opacity is above 40%]

2. The Permittee shall not cause, allow, or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from any stationary rotating machinery, smoke for any period greater than ten consecutive seconds that exceeds 40 percent opacity. Visible emissions when starting cold equipment shall be exempt from this requirement for the first ten minutes. [PCC 17.12.185.A & PCC 17.16.340.E]

3. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the effluent from any generator to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 60 percent when a cold diesel engine is started or when a diesel engine is accelerated under load as measured in accordance with EPA Reference Method 9. [PCC 17.12.185.A & PCC 17.16.040]

II. General Compliance Requirements

- A. The Permittee must be in compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements in this Section at all times. [40 CFR 63.6605(a)]
- B. The Permittee must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, at all times, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require the Permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this Section have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer 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)]

III. Monitoring, Installation, Collection, Operation, and Maintenance Requirements

- A. The Permittee must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 63.6625(f)]
- B. The Permittee must operate and maintain the engine and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop a 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)]
- C. If the Permittee utilizes an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in I.B.1.a of this Section, the oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in I.B.1.a of this Section. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the

viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the Permittee is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the Permittee must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the Permittee must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The Permittee must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. [40 CFR 63.6625(i) & Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

- D. The Permittee shall be considered in compliance with the fuel limitations required in I.C of this Section by demonstrating that only the specified fuel identified in the permit equipment list was fired in the subject engine. Such a demonstration may be made by making available to the Control Officer for his inspection, documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier which verify the sulfur content of the fuel being delivered. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

- E. In order to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitations in I.D of this Section, the Permittee shall conduct a visible emissions check on the exhaust stack of the generator at least monthly if the generator is run during the month. For the purposes of this permit, a visible emissions check is verification that abnormal emissions are not present at the generator stack. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

- F. If the observer sees visible emissions from the generator that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the opacity limitations in I.D of this Section then the Permittee shall, if practicable, take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. If the emissions exceed the opacity limitations then this occurrence shall be recorded and reported as an excess emission. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

IV. Demonstration of Continuous Compliance

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2 & 3]

- A. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with the requirements in I.B of this Section that apply according to the following methods: [40 CFR 63.6640(a) & Row 9 of Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

- a. Operating and maintaining the engine according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or
- b. Develop and follow a 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.

B. Emergency Designation

The Permittee must operate the emergency RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs IV.B.1 through IV.B.3 of this Section. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs IV.B.1 through IV.B.3 of this Section, is prohibited. If the Permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs IV.B.1 through IV.B.3 of this Section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this Section and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)]

1. There is no time limit on the use of emergency RICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)]
2. The Permittee may operate the subject emergency RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in IV.B.2.a through IV.B.2.c of this Section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar

year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed in IV.B.3 of this Section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph IV.B.2. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)]

- a. The subject emergency 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 Permittee may petition the Control Officer for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the Permittee maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency CI RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i)]
 - b. Emergency RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii)]
 - c. Emergency RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(iii)]
3. The Permittee may operate the subject emergency RICE up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per calendar year provided for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph IV.B.2 of this Section. Except as provided in paragraphs IV.B.3.a and b 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 supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)]
- a. Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(i)]
 - b. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met: [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii)]
 - i. The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.
 - ii. The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.
 - iii. The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.
 - iv. The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.
 - v. The Permittee identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local

transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the Permittee.

V. Recordkeeping Requirements

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & 4]

- A. For each RICE identified as having an operational limitation in the permit equipment list, the Permittee shall record the monthly operating hours and recalculate a rolling twelve (12) month total within 10 calendar days of the end of the month. All records shall be maintained for five years.

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & 4]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

- B. The Permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The Permittee 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 subject engine is used for the purposes specified in IV.B.2.b, IV.B.2.c, or IV.C.3.b of this Section, the Permittee must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.

[40 CFR 63.6655(f)]

- C. The Permittee must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the RICE in order to demonstrate that the Permittee operated and maintained the RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the Permittee's own maintenance plan.

[40 CFR 63.6655(e)]

- D. In order to demonstrate compliance with the fuel limitations in I.C of this Section, the Permittee shall maintain records of fuel supplier specifications which verify the sulfur content of the fuel as delivered. All records shall be maintained for five years.

[PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

- E. The Permittee shall retain records of visible emissions checks/observations. The Permittee shall record the date and time of the check, the name of the person conducting the check, the results of the check, and the type of corrective action taken (if required). All records shall be maintained for five years.

[PCC 17.12.180.A.4]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

- F. The Permittee's records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

[40 CFR 63.6660(a)]

- G. As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), the Permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

[40 CFR 63.6660(b)]

- H. The Permittee 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, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

[40 CFR 63.6660(c)]

VI. Reporting Requirements

[PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

- A. The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this Section in accordance with I.B. of the Additional Permit Conditions.

[PCC 17.12.040 & PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

VII. Testing Requirements

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed.

Methods referenced below are from 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A unless otherwise noted.

A. Opacity

When required by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall perform EPA Method 9 visible emissions observations on the engines identified in this Section to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limits in I.G of this Section.

[PCC 17.12.045.B]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

ADDITIONAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

I. COMPLIANCE WITH PERMIT CONDITIONS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.7.a & b]

- A. The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit including all applicable requirements of Arizona air quality statutes and the air quality rules. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Arizona Revised Statutes and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or revision; or for denial of a permit renewal application. In addition, noncompliance with any federally enforceable requirement constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act.
- B. The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this permit. The report shall be in 2 parts as specified below: [PCC 17.12.185.A.5 & PCC 17.12.040]
1. Notification by telephone or facsimile within 24 hours of the time the Permittee first learned of the occurrence of excess emission that includes all available information from 17.12.040.B. The number to report excess emissions is **520-243-7400**. The facsimile number is **520-838-7432**.
 2. Detailed written notification by submission of an excess emissions report within 72 hours of the notification under I.B.1 above. **Send to PDEQ 33 N. Stone Avenue, Suite 700, Tucson, Arizona 85701.**
- C. It shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- D. The permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege to the permit holder.
- E. The Permittee shall pay fees to the Control Officer pursuant to PCC 17.12.520. [PCC 17.12.185.A.9 & PCC 17.12.520]

II. PERMIT REVISION, REOPENING, REVOCATION AND REISSUANCE, OR TERMINATION FOR CAUSE

[PCC 17.12.185.A.7.c]

The permit may be revised, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause pursuant to PCC 17.12.270. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit revision, revocation and reissuance, or termination; or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

III. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

[PCC 17.12.165.G & PCC 17.12.185.A.7.e]

- A. The Permittee shall furnish to the Control Officer, within a reasonable time, any information that the Control Officer may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for revising, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to the Control Officer copies of records required to be kept by the permit. For information claimed to be confidential, the Permittee shall furnish a copy of such records to the Control Officer along with a claim of confidentiality.
- B. If the Permittee has failed to submit any relevant facts or if the Permittee has submitted incorrect information in the permit application, the Permittee shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information.

IV. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

[PCC 17.12.185.A.6]

The provisions of this permit are severable. If any provision of this permit is held invalid, the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

**Attachment 1:
Applicable Regulations**

40 CFR, Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources

Appendix A Test Methods

40 CFR Part 63 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories

Subpart A General Provisions
Subpart ZZZZ NESHAP for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines ‘RICE’

Pima County Code Title 17, Chapter 17.12 – Permits and Permit Revisions

Article I – General Provisions

17.12.010 Statutory Authority
17.12.020 Planning, Constructing, or Operating Without a Permit
17.12.040 Reporting requirements
17.12.045 Test methods and procedures
17.12.050 Performance tests
17.12.080 Permit Display or Posting

Article II – Individual Source Permits

17.12.165 Permit application processing procedures for Class II and Class III permits
17.12.185 Permit contents for Class II and Class III permits
17.12.235 Facility Changes that require a permit revision
17.12.240 Procedures for certain changes that do not require a permit revision Class II or Class III
17.12.255 Minor Permit Revision
17.12.260 Significant Permit Revision
17.12.270 Permit Reopenings – Revocation and reissuance – Termination
17.12.350 Material permit condition

Article VI – Fees

17.12.520 Fees related to Class II and Class III permits

Pima County Code Title 17, Chapter 17.16 – Emission Limiting Standards

Article I – General Provisions

17.16.010 Local rules and standards; Applicability of more than one standard
17.16.020 Noncompliance with applicable standards
17.16.030 Odor limiting standards

Article II – Visible Emission Standards

17.16.040 Standards and applicability (includes NESHAP)
17.16.050 Visibility limiting standard

Article III – Emissions from Existing and New Nonpoint Sources

- 17.16.060 Fugitive dust producing activities
- 17.16.070 Fugitive dust emissions standards for motor vehicle operation
- 17.16.080 Vacant lots and open spaces
- 17.16.090 Roads and streets
- 17.16.100 Particulate materials
- 17.16.110 Storage piles

Article IV – New and Existing Stationary Source Performance Standards

- 17.16.130 Applicability
- 17.16.165 Standards of performance for fossil-fuel fired industrial and commercial equipment
- 17.16.340 Standards of performance for stationary rotating machinery
- 17.16.400 Organic Solvents and other organic materials
- 17.16.430 Standards of performance for unclassified sources

Pima County Code Title 17, Chapter 17.20 – Emissions Source Testing and Monitoring

- 17.20.010 Source sampling, monitoring and testing
- 17.20.040 Concealment of emissions

Pima County Code Title 17, Chapter 17.24 – Emissions Source Recordkeeping and Reporting

- 17.24.020 Recordkeeping for compliance determination

Attachment 2

Equipment List and Affected Operations

Affected Facility Wide Operations (ref. Section 2):

Materials Handling Operations
Surface Coating and Solvent Cleaning Operations
Fugitive Dust Control and Activities

Table 1 - Boiler(s) and Heater(s) (ref. Section 3):

Description	MFR	Model	Serial Number/ Unique ID	Maximum Rated Capacity	Fuels Used	Date of MFR	Date Installed
Boiler	Rite Boiler	450 W	30365	4.5 MMBtu	Natural Gas	August 2007	2007
Boiler	Rite Boiler	450 W	30364	4.5 MMBtu	Natural Gas	August 2007	2007

Table 2 - Generators / Fire Pumps / RICE (ref. Section 4):

Description	MFR	Model	Serial Number/ Unique ID	Maximum Rated Capacity	Run Hour Limitation	Fuels Used	Date of MFR	Date Installed
CI RICE Emergency Generator	Onan	350 DN	B790397788	535 hp	100 hours	Diesel	Feb 1979	1979
CI RICE Emergency Fire Pump	Cummins	NT855F3	11555805	300 hp	100 hours	Diesel	Sept 1989	1989
CI RICE Emergency Fire Pump	Cummins	NT855F3	11555804	300 hp	100 hours	Diesel	Sept 1989	1989

Attachment 3

Insignificant Activities

The following equipment or operations have been determined by the control officer, because of their size or production rate, to be de minimus emission sources and insignificant or trivial activities in accordance with PCC 17.04.340.A

Table 3 - Insignificant Activities

Description	Maximum Rated Capacity	Fuels Used
Landscaping, building maintenance, or janitorial services.	-	-
Gasoline storage tanks; provided such storage tanks are equipped with a submerged filling device, or acceptable equivalent, for the control of hydrocarbon emissions in accordance with PCC 17.16.230.B.	≤ 10,000 gallons	Gasoline
Diesel or Fuel Oil Storage Tanks.	≤ 40,000 gallons each	Diesel
Batch mixers.	≤ 5 cubic feet	-
Wet sand and gravel production facilities whose permanent in-plant roads are paved and cleaned to control dust. This does not include activities in emissions units which are used to crush or grind any nonmetallic minerals.	≤ 200 tons/hour	-
Hand-held or manually operated equipment used for buffing, polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding, or turning of ceramic art work, precision parts, leather, metals, plastics, fiberboard, masonry, carbon, glass or wood.	-	-
Powder Coating Operations	-	-
Internal combustion (IC) engine-driven compressors, IC engine-driven electrical generator sets, and IC engine driven water pumps used only for emergency replacement or standby service. <i>Note: Portable or temporary IC engines or other non-road engines that operate or are planned for operation at a fixed location for more than 12 months are subject to stationary source permitting requirements. Portable or temporary IC located at a facility, may be required to keep records showing when the sources are transferred to or from the facility, or moved to alternate locations at the facility in order to establish that the sources are not stationary IC engines.</i>	-	-
Lab equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analyses.	-	-
Trivial activities as provided in PCC 17.04.340.A.237 a through xx.	-	-

Attachment 3

Insignificant Activities (Cont'd)

Table 3 - Insignificant Activities (Cont'd)

Description	MFR	Model	Maximum Rated Capacity	Fuels Used
Ammonia AST's 29% Ammonium Hydroxide (see Note 1)	-	-	4 x 3500 Gallons	-
Emergency Generator Fuel Storage Tanks	-	-	2x 360 Gallons 1x220 Gallons 1x60 Gallons	-
Hood, Fume	-	-	1	-
Cooling Tower	Marley	NC8311H2	-	-

Note 1: The ammonia stored at the facility may be subject to the Accident Prevention Requirements Under the Clean Air Act (CAA Section 112(r)) as set forth in 40 CFR 68 and require the submittal of a risk management plan to the appropriate state or local authorities.