

**PIMA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

150 West Congress Street ▪ Tucson ▪ AZ 85701 ▪ Phone: (520) 740-3340

**AIR QUALITY OPERATING PERMIT**

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

**ISSUED TO**

**CARONDELET ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL  
350 N. WILMOT RD  
TUCSON, AZ 85711**

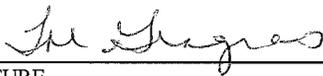
*This air quality operating permit does not relieve applicant of responsibility for meeting all air pollution regulations*

THIS PERMIT ISSUED SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING Conditions contained in attachments "A", "B", "C", and "D".

PDEQ PERMIT NUMBER 1629 PERMIT CLASS II EXPIRATION DATE NOVEMBER 28, 2010

PERMIT ISSUED THIS TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER TWO THOUSAND AND FIVE

REVISED MARCH 26 TWO THOUSAND AND SEVEN



SIGNATURE

*Tina Gingras Air Program Manager, PDEQ*

TITLE

**Permit Issued To: Carondelet St. Joseph's Hospital  
Permit Number 1629**

**SUMMARY**

Carondelet St Joseph's Hospital (CSJH) provides medical services to the community. The CSJH operates two emergency generators and three boilers in support of its operations. The generators are fired by distillate fuel oil and the boilers have the ability to be fired by either by natural gas or by distillate fuel oil. The source has reported the boilers are primarily fired by natural gas. CSJH submitted a minor permit revision in January 2007 to replace two previous generators with two other higher capacity generators. No changes were made to the boilers at the facility in this revision

The replaced emergency generators are sufficiently large enough that the uncontrolled emissions from them would result in CSJH being a PSD source of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and a major source of sulfur oxides (SOx). The uncontrolled emissions from the facility when the boilers are firing fuel oil would increase the potential to emit resulting in the source wide emissions becoming a PSD source of NOx and SOx. Consequently, this permit limits each of the emergency generators to operate no more than 500 hours per year and the boilers (when fired by distillate fuel oil) limited to 5580 hours per year.

CSJH is located in an area that is in attainment for all criteria pollutants. The following tables summarize the controlled potential to emit of the source. These emission values are a result from the information contained in the renewal application dated October 15, 2004 for the boilers and the minor revision application dated January 24, 2007 and from standard emission factors in AP-42 Sections 1.3, 1.4, and 3.4.

The emission values are for information purposes only and are not intended to be enforceable limits.

<u>Potential to Emit (Tons per Year)</u> <u>Diesel Fired Generators and Natural Gas Fired Boilers</u>						
	Nitrogen Oxides	Carbon Monoxide	Volatile Organic Compounds	Sulfur Dioxide	Particulate Matter	Hazardous Air Pollutants
Controlled*	31.79	12.90	1.43	8.00	1.18	0.43

<u>Potential to Emit (Tons per Year)</u> <u>Diesel Fired Generators and Distillate Fuel Oil Fired Boilers</u>						
	Nitrogen Oxides	Carbon Monoxide	Volatile Organic Compounds	Sulfur Dioxide	Particulate Matter	Hazardous Air Pollutants
Controlled**	30.74	4.18	0.87	92.78	2.28	0.19

\* Generators operating 500 hrs/yr and boilers operating 8760hrs/yr

\*\* Generators operating 500 hrs/yr and boilers operating 5580hrs/yr

The terms and conditions of this permit that are federally enforceable are specifically indicated as such.

**Permit Issued To: Carondelet St. Joseph's Hospital  
Permit Number 1629**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>Summary .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Part "A": General Provisions .....</b>	<b>4</b>
I. Permit Expiration and Renewal.....	4
II. Compliance with Permit Conditions .....	4
III. Permit Revision, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination for Cause.....	4
IV. Posting of Permit.....	5
V. Fee Payment .....	5
VI. Annual Emissions Inventory Questionnaire.....	5
VII. Certification of Truth, Accuracy and Completeness .....	5
VIII. Inspection and Entry.....	6
IX. Permit Revision Pursuant to Federal Hazardous Air Pollutant Standard .....	6
X. Excess Emissions, Permit Deviations and Emergency Reporting.....	6
XI. Record Keeping Requirements.....	10
XII. Reporting Requirements.....	11
XIII. Duty to Provide Information .....	11
XIV. Permit Amendment or Revision .....	11
XV. Facility Change Without Permit Revision.....	12
XVI. Testing Requirements.....	14
XVII. Property Rights.....	15
XVIII. Severability Clause.....	15
IX. Permit Shield.....	15
XX. Accident Prevention Requirements Under the Clean Air Act (CAA Section 112(r)).....	15
<b>Summary of Part B Requirements.....</b>	<b>16-17</b>
<b>Part "B": Specific Conditions .....</b>	<b>18</b>
I. Applicability .....	18
II. Emission Limits and Standards .....	18
III. Monitoring Requirements.....	20
IV. Recordkeeping Requirements.....	21
V. Reporting Requirements.....	23
VI. Testing Requirements.....	23
<b>Part "C": Applicable Regulations .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Part "D": Equipment List .....</b>	<b>25</b>

**Permit Issued To: Carondelet St. Joseph's Hospital**  
**Permit Number 1629**

**PART "A": GENERAL PROVISIONS** (Revised 06/01/05)  
(References to PCC are references to Title 17 of the Pima County Code)

- I. PERMIT EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL [A.R.S. § 49-480.A, PCC 17.12.165.C.2 & PCC 17.12.185.A.1]
- A. This permit is valid for a period of five years from the date of issuance of the permit.
  - B. The Permittee shall submit an application for renewal of this permit at least 6 months, but not greater than 18 months prior to the date of permit expiration.
- II. COMPLIANCE WITH PERMIT CONDITIONS [PCC 17.12.185.A.8.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. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense. 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.
- III. PERMIT REVISION, REOPENING, REVOCATION AND REISSUANCE, OR TERMINATION FOR CAUSE [PCC 17.12.185.A.7.c & PCC 17.12.270]
- A. The permit may be revised, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. 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.
  - B. The permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:
    - 1. Additional applicable requirements under the Act become applicable to a major source. Such reopening shall only occur if there are three or more years remaining in the permit term. The reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to PCC 17.12.280. Any permit reopening required pursuant to this paragraph shall comply with provisions in PCC 17.12.280 for permit renewal and shall reset the five-year permit term.
    - 2. Additional requirements, including excess emissions requirements, become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by the Administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the Class I permit.

3. The control officer or the Administrator determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.
  4. The control officer or the Administrator determines that the permit needs to be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.
- C. Proceedings to reopen and issue a permit, including appeal of any final action relating to a permit reopening, shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance. Such reopenings shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. Permit reopenings for reasons other than those stated in paragraph III.B.1 of this Part shall not result in the resetting of the five-year permit term.

#### IV. POSTING OF PERMIT

[PCC 17.12.080]

- A. The Permittee shall post such permit, or a certificate of permit issuance on location where the equipment is installed in such a manner as to be clearly visible and accessible. All equipment covered by the permit shall be clearly marked with one of the following:
1. Current permit number.
  2. Serial number or other equipment number that is also listed in the permit to identify that piece of equipment.
- B. In the event that the equipment is so constructed or operated that such permit cannot be so placed, the permit shall be mounted so as to be clearly visible in an accessible place within a reasonable distance of the equipment or maintained readily available at all times on the operating premises.
- C. A copy of the complete permit shall be kept on the site.

#### V. FEE PAYMENT

[PCC 17.12.185.A.8 & PCC 17.12.510]

The Permittee shall pay fees to the control officer pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-480.D and PCC 17.12.510.

#### VI. ANNUAL EMISSIONS INVENTORY QUESTIONNAIRE

[PCC 17.12.320]

- A. When requested by the control officer, the Permittee shall complete and submit an annual emissions inventory questionnaire. The questionnaire is due by March 31 or ninety days after the control officer makes the request and provides the inventory form each year, whichever occurs later, and shall include emission information for the previous calendar year.
- B. The questionnaire shall be on a form provided by or approved by the control officer and shall include the information required by PCC 17.12.320.

#### VII. CERTIFICATION OF TRUTH, ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS

[PCC 17.12.165.H]

Any document required to be submitted by this permit, including reports, shall contain a certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required by this permit shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

VIII. INSPECTION AND ENTRY

[PCC 17.12.220.A.4]

The Permittee shall allow the control officer or the authorized representative of the control officer upon presentation of proper credentials to:

- A. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records are required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;
- B. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;
- C. Inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit;
- D. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or other applicable requirements; and
- E. Record any inspection by use of written, electronic, magnetic and photographic media.

IX. PERMIT REVISION PURSUANT TO FEDERAL HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT STANDARD

[PCC 17.12.165.C.3]

If this source becomes subject to a standard promulgated by the Administrator pursuant to Section 112(d) of the Act, then the Permittee shall, within twelve months of the date on which the standard is promulgated, submit an application for a permit revision demonstrating how the source will comply with the standard.

X. EXCESS EMISSIONS, PERMIT DEVIATIONS, AND EMERGENCY REPORTING

[PCC 17.12.040]

A. Excess Emissions Reporting

[PCC 17.12.040]

- 1. Excess emissions shall be reported as follows:
  - a. 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:
    - i. Notification of 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 call to report excess emissions is **520-740-3340**. The facsimile number to report excess emissions is **520-882-7709**.
    - ii. Detailed written notification by submission of an excess emissions report within 72 hours of the notification under X.A.1.a.i of Part A above. **Send to PDEQ 150 W. Congress St., Tucson, Arizona 85701.**
  - b. The excess emission report shall contain the following information:
    - i. The identity of each stack or other emission point where the excess emission occurred;

- ii. The magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in the units of the applicable emission limitation and the operating data and calculations used in determining the magnitude of the excess emissions;
  - iii. The time and duration or expected duration of the excess emissions;
  - iv. The identity of the equipment from which the excess emissions emanated;
  - v. The nature and cause of the emissions;
  - vi. The steps taken, if the excess emissions were the result of a malfunction, to remedy the malfunction and the steps taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of the malfunctions; and
  - vii. The steps that were or are being taken to limit the excess emissions; If the source's permit contains procedures governing source operation during periods of startup or malfunction and the excess emissions resulted from startup or malfunction, a list of the steps taken to comply with the permit procedures.
2. In the case of continuous or recurring excess emissions, the notification requirements of this Section shall be satisfied if the source provides the required notification after excess emissions are first detected and includes in the notification an estimate of the time the excess emissions will continue. Excess emissions occurring after the estimated time period or changes in the nature of the emissions as originally reported shall require additional notification pursuant to subsections A.1 above.

B. Permit Deviations Reporting [PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

Prompt reporting of deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.

C. Emergency Provision [PCC 17.12.185.D]

1. An "Emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, that requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emission attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.
2. An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with the technology-based emission limitations if the conditions of PCC 17.12.180.D.3 are met.
3. The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- a. An emergency occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause or causes of the emergency;
- b. At the time of the emergency, the permitted facility was being properly operated;
- c. During the period of the emergency the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards or other requirements in the permit; and
- d. The Permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Control Officer by certified mail or hand delivery within two working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice shall contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective action taken.

4. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.
5. This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

D. Compliance Schedule [ARS § 49-426.I.5]

For any excess emission or permit deviation that cannot be corrected with 72 hours, the permittee is required to submit a compliance schedule to the Director within 21 days of such occurrence. The compliance schedule shall include a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions with milestones, leading to compliance with the permit terms or conditions that have been violated.

E. Affirmative Defenses for Excess Emissions Due to Malfunctions, Startup, and Shutdown. [PCC 17.12.035]

1. Applicability

This rule establishes affirmative defenses for certain emission in excess of a n emission standard or limitation and applies to all emission standards or limitations except for standards or limitations:

- a. Promulgated pursuant to Sections 111 or 112 of the Act,
- b. Promulgated pursuant to Titles IV or VI of the Clean Air Act,
- c. Contained in any Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) or New Source Review (NSR) permit issued by the U.S. E.P.A., or
- d. Included in a permit to meet the requirements of section 17.16.590.A.5.

2. Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions

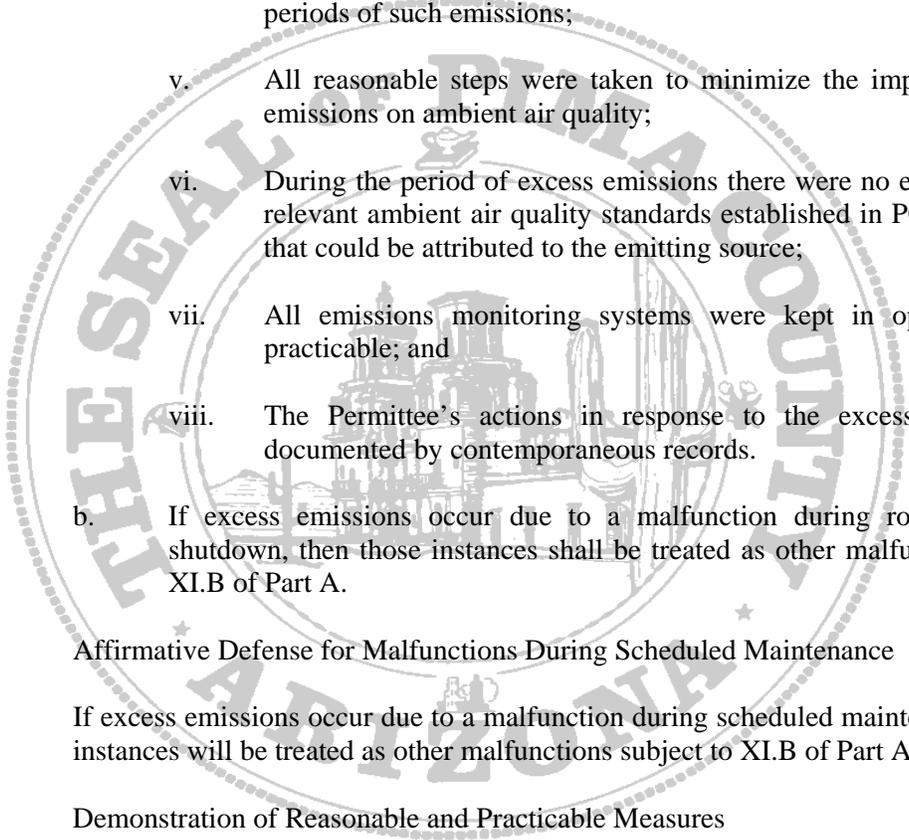
Emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to malfunction shall constitute a violation. The owner or operator of a source with emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to malfunction has an affirmative defense to a civil or administrative enforcement proceeding based on that violation, other than a judicial

action seeking injunctive relief, if the owner or operator of the source has complied with the reporting requirements of XIII.B of this Part and has demonstrated all of the following:

- a. The excess emissions resulted from a sudden and unavoidable breakdown of process equipment or air pollution control equipment beyond the reasonable control of the operator;
- b. The air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;
- c. If repairs were required, the repairs were made in an expeditious fashion when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Off-shift labor and overtime were utilized where practicable to ensure that the repairs were made as expeditiously as possible. If off-shift labor and overtime were not utilized, the owner or operator satisfactorily demonstrated that the measures were impracticable;
- d. The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;
- e. All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;
- f. The excess emissions were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;
- g. During the period of excess emissions there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in PCC Chapter 17.08 that could be attributed to the emitting source;
- h. The excess emissions did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned, and could not have been avoided by better operations and maintenance practices;
- i. All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all practicable; and
- j. The owner or operator's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.

3. Affirmative Defense for Startup and Shutdown

- a. Except as provided in XI.C.2, and unless otherwise provided for in the applicable requirement, emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown shall constitute a violation. The owner or operator of a source with emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown has an affirmative defense to a civil or administrative enforcement proceeding based on that violation, other than a judicial action seeking injunctive relief, if the owner or operator of the source has complied with the reporting requirements of XIII.B of Part A and has demonstrated all of the following:

- 
- i. The excess emissions could not have been prevented through careful and prudent planning and design;
  - ii. If the excess emissions were the result of a bypass of control equipment, the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe damage to air pollution control equipment, production equipment, or other property;
  - iii. The source's air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;
  - iv. The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;
  - v. All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;
  - vi. During the period of excess emissions there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in PCC Chapter 17.08 that could be attributed to the emitting source;
  - vii. All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all practicable; and
  - viii. The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.
- b. If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during routine startup and shutdown, then those instances shall be treated as other malfunctions subject to XI.B of Part A.
4. Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions During Scheduled Maintenance  

If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during scheduled maintenance, then those instances will be treated as other malfunctions subject to XI.B of Part A.
  5. Demonstration of Reasonable and Practicable Measures  

For an affirmative defense under XI.B or C, the owner or operator of the source shall demonstrate, through submission of the data and information required by this Section and XII.B, that all reasonable and practicable measures within the owner or operator's control were implemented to prevent the occurrence of the excess emissions.

## XI. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

- A. The Permittee shall keep records of all required monitoring information including, but not limited to, the following:
  1. The date, place as defined in the permit, and time of sampling or measurements;

2. The date(s) analyses were performed;
  3. The name of the company or entity that performed the analyses;
  4. A description of the analytical techniques or methods used;
  5. The results of such analyses; and
  6. The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.
- B. The Permittee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.
- C. All required records shall be maintained either in an unchangeable electronic format or in a handwritten logbook utilizing indelible ink.

**XII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

[PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

The Permittee shall comply with all of the reporting requirements of this permit. These include all of the following:

- A. Excess emission; permit deviation, and emergency reports.
- B. Performance test results.
- C. Reporting requirements listed in Part "B" of this permit.

**XIII. 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, for Class I sources, shall furnish an additional copy of such records directly to the Administrator 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.

**XIV. PERMIT AMENDMENT OR REVISION**

[PCC 17.12.245, PCC 17.12.255 & PCC 17.12.260]

The Permittee shall apply for a permit amendment or revision for changes to the facility which do not qualify for a facility change without revision under Section XVI, as follows:

- A. Administrative Permit Amendment (PCC 17.12.245.);
- B. Minor Permit Revision (PCC 17.12.255.);
- C. Significant Permit Revision (PCC 17.12.260.).

The applicability and requirements for such action are defined in the above referenced regulations.

XV. FACILITY CHANGES WITHOUT PERMIT REVISION

[PCC 17.12.240]

- A. Except for a physical change or change in the method of operation at a Class II source requiring a permit revision under 17.12.235, or a change subject to logging or notice requirements in subsection (B) or (C), a change at a Class II source shall not be subject to revision, notice, or logging requirements under this Chapter.
- B. Except as otherwise provided in the conditions applicable to an emissions cap created under 17.12.195, the following changes may be made if the source keeps onsite records of the changes according to subsection (I) below:
  - 1. Implementing an alternative operating scenario, including raw material changes;
  - 2. Changing process equipment, operating procedures, or making any other physical change if the permit requires the change to be logged;
  - 3. Engaging in any new insignificant activity listed in 17.04.340(113)(a) through (i) but not listed in the permit;
  - 4. Replacing an item of air pollution control equipment listed in the permit with an identical (same model, different serial number) item. The Control Officer may require verification of efficiency of the new equipment by performance tests; and
  - 5. A change that results in a decrease in actual emissions if the source wants to claim credit for the decrease in determining whether the source has a net emissions increase for any purpose. The logged information shall include a description of the change that will produce the decrease in actual emissions. A decrease that has not been logged is creditable only if the decrease is quantifiable, enforceable, and otherwise qualifies as a creditable decrease.
- C. Except as provided in the conditions applicable to an emissions cap created under 17.12.195, the following changes may be made if the source provides written notice to the Department in advance of the change as provided below:
  - 1. Replacing an item of air pollution control equipment listed in the permit with one that is not identical but that is substantially similar and has the same or better pollutant removal efficiency: seven days. The Control Officer may require verification of efficiency of the new equipment by performance tests;
  - 2. A physical change or change in the method of operation that increases actual emissions more than 10% of the major source threshold for any conventional pollutant but does not require a permit revision: seven days;

3. Replacing an item of air pollution control equipment listed in the permit with one that is not substantially similar but that has the same or better efficiency: 30 days. The Control Officer may require verification of efficiency of the new equipment by performance tests;
  4. A change that would trigger an applicable requirement that already exists in the permit: 30 days unless otherwise required by the applicable requirement;
  5. A change that amounts to reconstruction of the source or an affected facility: seven days. For purposes of this subsection, reconstruction of a source or an affected facility shall be presumed if the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50% of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new source or affected facility and the changes to the components have occurred over the 12 consecutive months beginning with commencement of construction; and
  6. A change that will result in the emissions of a new regulated air pollutant above an applicable regulatory threshold but that does not trigger a new applicable requirement for that source category: 30 days. For purposes of this requirement, an applicable regulatory threshold for a conventional air pollutant shall be 10% of the applicable major source threshold for that pollutant.
- D. For each change under subsection (C), the written notice shall be by certified mail or hand delivery and shall be received by the Control Officer the minimum amount of time in advance of the change. Notifications of changes associated with emergency conditions, such as malfunctions necessitating the replacement of equipment, may be provided with less than required notice, but must be provided as far in advance of the change, or if advance notification is not practicable, as soon after the change as possible. The written notice shall include:
1. When the proposed change will occur,
  2. A description of the change,
  3. Any change in emissions of regulated air pollutants, and
  4. Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.
- E. A source may implement any change in subsection (C) without the required notice by applying for a minor permit revision under 17.12.255 and complying with 17.12.255 (D)(2) and (G).
- F. The permit shield described in 17.12.310 shall not apply to any change made under this Section, other than implementation of an alternate operating scenario under subsection (B)(1).
- G. Notwithstanding any other part of this Section, the Control Officer may require a permit to be revised for any change that, when considered together with any other changes submitted by the same source under this Section over the term of the permit, constitutes a change under 17.12.235(A).
- H. If a source change is described under both subsections (B) and (C), the source shall comply with subsection (C). If a source change is described under both subsections (C) and 17.12.235(B), the source shall comply with 17.12.235(B).
- I. A copy of all logs required under subsection (B) shall be filed with the Control Officer within 30 days after each anniversary of the permit issue date. If no changes were made at the source requiring logging, a statement to that effect shall be filed instead.

J. Logging Requirements

1. Each log entry required by a change under 17.12.240 (B) shall include at least the following information:
  - a. A description of the change, including:
    - i. A description of any process change.
    - ii. A description of any equipment change, including both old and new equipment descriptions, model numbers and serial numbers, or any other unique equipment number.
    - iii. A description of any process material change.
  - b. The date and time that the change occurred.
  - c. The provision of 17.12.240(B) that authorizes the change to be made with logging.
  - d. The date the entry was made and the first and last name of the person making the entry.
2. Logs shall be kept for five years from the date created. Logging shall be performed in indelible ink in a bound log book with sequentially numbered pages, or in any other form, including electronic format, approved by the Control Officer.

XVI. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.050]

A. Operational Conditions During Testing

Tests shall be conducted while the unit is operating at full load under representative operational conditions unless other conditions are required by the applicable test method or in this permit. With prior written approval from the control officer, testing may be performed at a lower rate. Operations during start-up, shutdown, and malfunction (as defined in PCC 17.04.340.A.) shall not constitute representative operational conditions unless otherwise specified in the applicable requirement.

- B. Tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in the Arizona Testing Manual unless modified by the Director pursuant to A.A.C. R18-2-312.B.

C. Test Plan

At least 14 calendar days prior to performing a test, the Permittee shall submit a test plan to the control officer, in accordance with PCC 17.12.050.B. and the Arizona Testing Manual.

D. Stack Sampling Facilities

The Permittee shall provide or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:

1. Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to the facility;
2. Safe sampling platforms;
3. Safe access to sampling platforms; and
4. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

E. Interpretation of Final Results

Each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs is required to be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, compliance may, upon the Director's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the other two runs. If the Director or the Director's designee is present, tests may only be stopped with the Director's or such designee's approval. If the Director or the Director's designee is not present, tests may only be stopped for good cause.

F. Report of Final Test Results

A written report of the results of all performance tests shall be submitted to the control officer within 30 days after the test is performed. The report shall be submitted in accordance with the Arizona Testing Manual and PCC 17.12.050.A.

XVII. PROPERTY RIGHTS

[PCC 17.12.1850.A.7.d]

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

XVII. 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.

IX. PERMIT SHIELD

[PCC 17.12.310]

Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with the applicable requirements identified in Part "C" of this permit. The permit shield shall not apply to any change made pursuant to Section XV.B of this Part and Section XVI of this Part.

XX. ACCIDENT PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA Section 112(r))

Should this stationary source, as defined in 40 CFR Section 68.3, become subject to the accidental release prevention regulations in Part 68, then the Permittee shall submit a risk management plan (RMP) by the date specified in Section 68.10 and shall certify compliance with the requirements of Part 68 as part of the semiannual compliance certification as required by 40 CFR Part 70 and Part "B" of this permit.

**Permit Issued To: Carondelet St. Joseph's Hospital  
Permit Number 1629**

**Summary of Permit Requirements**  
(References to PCC are references to Title 17 of the Pima County Code)

**(This table is not enforceable and is for references purposes only. The enforceable terms and conditions of this permit are contained in Parts "A" and "B")**

Emission Unit	Pollutants Emitted	Control Measures	Emission Limits/Standards	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Reporting	Testing Frequency/Methods
Boilers (Natural Gas Fired)	PM <sub>10</sub> , SO <sub>x</sub> NO <sub>x</sub> CO	None	E=1.02 Q <sup>0.769</sup>  Limit Opacity ≤ 20% from point sources  No visible emissions beyond property line.  Fuel sulfur content limitation.	Demonstration to show compliance with emission limit when required by the Control Officer.  Quarterly observation of exhaust stacks for visible emissions.  Compliance with visibility determination.  Demonstration that pipeline quality gas is fired in equipment.	Visible emissions observations and if required corrective actions undertaken.  Maintain all documentation showing compliance with fuel limitation monitoring.	(See General Standards)	When required, EPA Test Method 5 shall be used to monitor compliance with particulate matter standard.  When required, EPA Test Method 9 shall be used to monitor compliance with the opacity standard.  When required, EPA Test Method 6 shall be used to monitor compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard
Boilers (Fuel Oil Fired)	PM <sub>10</sub> , SO <sub>x</sub> NO <sub>x</sub> CO	None	(As for natural gas fired boilers)  Operational Limitation 5580 hrs/yr when firing fuel oil.	(As for natural gas fired boilers)  Install and maintain a non-resetable hour meter on each boiler.	(As for natural gas fired boilers)  Monitor and record the monthly hour totals of operation for each boiler.  Monitor and record the rolling monthly hour totals of operation for each boiler.	(See General Standards)	(As for natural gas fired boilers)

Summary of permit requirements continued on page 16.

Summary of permit requirements continued:

Emission Unit	Pollutants Emitted	Control Measures	Emission Limits/Standards	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Reporting	Testing Frequency/Methods
Emergency Generators	PM <sub>10</sub> SO <sub>x</sub> NO <sub>x</sub> CO	None.  (Each generator is limited to no more than 500 hours of operation in any 12 consecutive month period.)	$E=1.02 Q^{0.769}$ Limit Opacity $\leq 40\%$ from point sources Limit Opacity $\leq 60\%$ for $\leq 10$ minutes when cold startup or under accelerated load. Sulfur dioxide emission limitation $< 1.0$ lb/MMBtu. Fuel limited to low sulfur diesel fuel ( $< 0.9\%$ by weight sulfur) 500-hour operational limitation per 12 consecutive month period.	Quarterly observation of exhaust stacks for visible emissions Install and maintain a non-resetable engine hour meter on each generator.	Monitor and record the monthly hour totals of operation for each engine. Monitor and record the rolling monthly hour totals of operation for each engine. Maintain operational log for each generator as identified in the permit. Maintain operational log of the visible emission observation results.	Report any daily period during which the sulfur content of the fuel being fired is greater than 0.8%. (See also General Standards)	EPA Test Method 9 may be used to monitor compliance with the opacity standard. When required, EPA test Method 5 shall be used to monitor compliance with the particulate matter standard. EPA test Method 6 shall be used to monitor compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard. ASTM D-129-91 or an equivalent shall be used to determine the sulfur content of liquid fuels.
General Standards  Source Wide Requirements.	None	None	Limit odor from equipment so as not to cause air pollution. Application of good modern practices to control odor.	None	Permit posting and location and retention of all records.	Excess emissions and permit deviations. Semiannual summary reports of required monitoring. Annual compliance certification reports. Emissions inventory reports as required.	

**Permit Issued To: Carondelet St. Joseph's Hospital  
Permit Number 1629**

**Part "B": SPECIFIC CONDITIONS**

**I. Applicability**

This Part contains requirements that apply to the boilers and emergency generators at the facility. Applicable regulations include the Pima County State Implementation Plan (SIP) and Title 17 of the Pima County Code (PCC). A complete list of applicable requirements may be found in Part C and a list of applicable equipment may be found in Part D.

This is a five-year permit for a synthetic minor, Class III source.

**II. Emission Limits and Standards**

**A. Dual Fuel Fired Boilers**

The provisions of this Section are applicable to equipment subject to the Pima County SIP and Title 17 of the PCC, as such in Part "D" Table 1 of this permit.

**1. Particulate Matter Standard**

The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit the emission of particulate matter, caused by combustion of fuel, from any fuel burning operation having a heat input rate of 4200 million Btu per hour or less, in excess of the amounts calculated by the following equation:

$$E = 1.02 Q^{0.769}$$

[PCC 17.16.165.C.1]

where:

E = the maximum allowable particulate emissions rate in pounds-mass per hour.  
Q = the heat input in million Btu per hour.

**2. Visibility Limiting Standards**

a. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from any fuel-burning operation, smoke, excluding water vapor, which exceeds 20 percent opacity.

[PCC 17.16.040]

b. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the airborne diffusion of visible emissions, excluding water vapor, beyond the property boundary line without appropriately controlling the emissions at the point of discharge.

[SIP Rule 343.A, & PCC 17.16.050.D]

**[Federally Enforceable Condition]**

c. The provisions of Section II.A.2.b of this part does not apply when the naturally induced wind speed exceeds 25 miles per hour as estimated by a certified visible emissions evaluator using the Beaufort Scale of Wind-Speed equivalents, or as recorded by a U.S. weather Bureau Station or a U.S. government military installation.

[SIP Rule 343.B]

**[Federally Enforceable Condition]**

3. Fuel Limitation

- a. When natural gas fuel is fired in the boilers, the Permittee shall ensure that the natural gas is 'pipeline quality'. For the purpose of this part, a 'pipeline quality' natural gas shall mean natural gas that meets the requirements of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approved Tariff agreement that limits transmission to pipeline quality natural gas of sulfur content to less than 5 grains of sulfur per 100 scf of natural gas and a lower heating value greater than or equal to 967 Btu/ft<sup>3</sup>. [PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

**[Material Permit Condition]**

- b. The Permittee shall not emit from fossil-fuel fired industrial and commercial equipment more than 1.0 pound of sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input when low sulfur oil is fired. [PCC 17.16.165.E]

- c. Permittee shall not operate the boilers in combination more than 5580 hours during any 12-consecutive month period when fired by #2 low sulfur distillate fuel oil. [PCC 17.12.190.B]

**[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]**

B. Emergency Generators

The provisions of this Section are applicable to equipment subject to the Pima County SIP and Title 17 of the PCC, as such in Part "D" Table 2 of this permit.

1. Emissions of particulate matter shall not exceed: [PCC 17.16.340.C.1]

$$E = 1.02Q^{0.769}$$

where:

E = the maximum allowable particulate emissions rate in pounds-mass per hour.

Q = the heat input in million Btu per hour.

2. Opacity Standard

- a. No person shall 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. [SIP Rule 321 & PCC 17.16.340.E]

**[Federally Enforceable Condition]**

- b. The maximum allowable average opacity for cold (i.e., within 10 consecutive minutes of startup) or loaded (i.e., being accelerated under load) diesel engines shall not exceed 60%. [PCC 17.16.040]

3. Sulfur Dioxide Standard

Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions shall not exceed 1.0 pound per million Btu heat input when low sulfur oil is fired. [PCC 17.16.340.F]

4. Fuel Limitation

Permittee shall burn only low sulfur diesel fuel in the generators (fuel oil containing < 0.9% by weight of sulfur). [PCC 17.16.340.H & PCC 17.12.190.B]

**[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]**

5. Diesel Fired Units

Permittee shall not operate any generator more than 500 hours during any 12-consecutive month period. [PCC 17.12.190.B]

**[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]**

C. General Standards

Odor Limiting Standard

The permittee shall not cause or permit emissions from malodorous matter to cross a property line between the source and a residential, recreational, institutional, educational, retail sales, hotel, or business premise without minimizing the emissions by applying good modern practices.

[SIP Rule 344.A & PCC 17.16.030]

**[Federally Enforceable Condition]**

**III. Monitoring Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3]

A. Dual Fired Boilers

The provisions of this Section are applicable to equipment subject to the Pima County SIP and Title 17 of the PCC, as such in Part “D” Table 1 of this permit.

1. A demonstration to show compliance with the emission limit for particulate matter pursuant to Section II.A.1 of this part shall not be required unless the Control Officer has reason to believe that conditions may exist which have the potential to cause a violation of the applicable requirement.
2. The Permittee shall observe the exhaust stacks of each boiler at least once during each quarter for evidence of visible emissions.
3. Compliance with the visibility limiting standard referenced in Section II.A.2 of this part shall be determined by using EPA Test Method 9. [PCC 17.16.040.A.1]
4. Permittee shall be considered in compliance with Section II.A.3 of this part by demonstrating that only commercially available pipeline quality natural gas fuel was fired in the equipment listed in this part. 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 equipment. Alternatively, the demonstration may be made by actual inspection of the equipment showing that pipeline natural gas is the only fuel supply plumbed to the equipment for firing.
5. Permittee shall install and maintain a non-resettable operational hour meter on boilers when fired by distillate fuel oil. **[Material Permit Condition]**

B. Emergency Generators

The provisions of this Section are applicable to equipment subject to the Pima County SIP and Title 17 of the PCC, as such in Part “D” Table 2 of this permit.

1. A demonstration to show compliance with the emission limit for particulate matter pursuant to II.B.1 of this part shall not be required unless the Control Officer has reason to believe that

conditions may exist which have the potential to cause a violation of the applicable requirement.

2. Compliance with the opacity standard referenced in II.B.2 of this part shall be determined by using EPA Test Method 9. [PCC 17.16.040.A.1]
3. The Permittee shall observe the exhaust stacks of each generator at least once during each quarter for evidence of visible emissions. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3]
4. The Permittee shall install and maintain a non-resettable engine hour meter on each generator. **[Material Permit Condition]**

#### IV. Record Keeping Requirements

[PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

##### A. Dual Fired Boilers

The provisions of this Section are applicable to equipment subject to the Pima County SIP and Title 17 of the PCC, as such in Part “D” Table 1 of this permit.

1. The permittee shall record the results of the visible emission observations required in Section III.A.2 of this part in a log containing the date of the check, the person making the check, the specific stack observed and whether visible emissions were observed. If the visible emissions were greater than the standard in Section II.A.2 of this part, the permittee shall include in the log entry any corrective action taken and report to the Control Officer according to the requirements in Section V of this part.
2. The Permittee shall maintain all required documentation to show compliance with the fuel limitation monitoring requirements in Section III.A.4 of this part, alternatively, the Permittee may demonstrate by actual inspection of the equipment showing that pipeline natural gas is the only fuel supply plumbed to the equipment for firing.
3. The Permittee shall keep monthly totals of the hours of operation for each boiler when fired by distillate fuel oil. The totals for each month shall be recorded within five working days after the end of the month. If no distillate fuel oil is fired then 0 (zero) records shall be recorded. **[Material Permit Condition]**
4. The Permittee shall keep rolling monthly totals of the hours of operation for each boiler (when fired with #2 low sulfur distillate fuel oil) for the most recent 12-consecutive month period. These shall be kept by adding the totals from section IV.A.3 of this part to the sum of the previously recorded 11 consecutive months. **[Material Permit Condition]**
5. The Permittee shall maintain an operation log for each boiler that burns any material, except natural gas showing:
  - a. the type of fuel burned in the boiler; [PCC 17.16.010.C]
  - b. the dates that fuel was purchased or delivered;
  - c. the sulfur content of the fuel being fired; and
  - d. the basis for the determination of the sulfur content

[Having original copies of delivery sheets on site that verifies the above information shall satisfy

the requirements of this part.]

**B. Emergency Generators**

The provisions of this Section are applicable to equipment subject to the Pima County SIP and Title 17 of the PCC, as such in Part "D" Table 2 of this permit.

1 The Permittee shall keep monthly totals of the engine-hours of operation for each generator. The totals for each month shall be recorded within five working days after the end of the month.

**[Material Permit Condition]**

2. The Permittee shall keep rolling monthly totals of the engine-hours of operation for each generator for the most recent 12-consecutive month period. These shall be kept by adding the totals from Section IV.B.1 of this part to the sum of the previously recorded 11 consecutive months.

**[Material Permit Condition]**

3. The Permittee shall maintain an operation log for each generator showing:

a. the type of fuel burned in the generator; [PCC 17.16.010.C]

b. the maximum sulfur content in percent by weight for each load of fuel purchased; [PCC 17.16.340.I]

c. the lower heating value of the fuel being fired; [PCC 17.16.340.I]

d. the dates that fuel was purchased or delivered; and

e. the basis for the determination of the sulfur content.

[Having original copies of delivery sheets on site that verifies the above information will satisfy recordkeeping of the above records.]

4. The Permittee shall record the results of the visible emissions observations required in Section III.B.3 of this part, in a log containing the date of the check, the person making the check, the specific stack observed, and whether visible emissions were observed. If the visible emissions observed were greater than the standard in Section II.B.2.a and Section II.B.2.b, the Permittee shall include in the log entry any corrective action taken and report to the Control Officer according the requirements in Section V of this part.

**C. General Standards**

1. The Permittee shall retain all records relating to this permit, and a copy of the permit at the permit site. The Permittee shall comply with the permit posting requirements of Part "A", Section IV. All records shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements of Section XII. of Part "A".

[PCC 17.12.080]

2. All records shall be retained for at least five years.

**V. Reporting Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

A. Dual Fired Boilers (see also source wide requirements in Section V.C. of this part)

B. Emergency Generators

The Permittee shall report any daily period during which the sulfur content of the fuel being fired is greater than 0.8 percent. [PCC 17.16.340.J]

C. General Standards

1. Excess Emissions and Permit Deviation Reporting

The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this Part within 24 hours of the time the Permittee first learned of the excess emissions occurrence. The Permittee shall report other deviations from permit requirements in this Part within two working days of the time the deviation occurred. (See Part "A", Section XI for detailed information on these two reports). [PCC 17.12.040 & 17.12.185.A.5]

2. Emissions Inventory Reporting

Every source subject to a permit requirement shall complete and submit an annual emissions inventory questionnaire when requested by the control officer. (See Part "A", Section VI for additional information on this report). [PCC 17.12.320]

**VI. Testing Requirements**

- A. Mass emission testing to determine compliance with the particulate matter standard in Section II.A.1. and Section II.B.1 of this part is not normally necessary as standard emission factors for boilers and generators yield emission estimates of particulate matter that are far less than the standard allowed by the referenced equation. The control officer may require the Permittee to quantify its particulate matter emissions if the control officer has reasonable cause to believe a violation of a standard has been committed. [PCC 17.20.010]
- B. EPA Test Method 5 shall be used to monitor compliance with II.A.1 and II.B.1 of this part when required or requested by the control officer. [PCC17.12.185.A.3 & PCC 17.16.165.K.1.c]
- C. EPA Test Method 9 may be used to monitor compliance with the opacity standard in Section II.A.2 and Section II.B.2 of this part when required or requested by the control officer. [PCC 17.12.045]
- D. Testing to determine compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission standard in II.B.3 of this part is not normally necessary as standard emission factors for generators yield sulfur dioxide concentrations well below the standard when the units are fired with low sulfur fuel. The control officer may require the Permittee to quantify its sulfur dioxide matter emissions if the control officer has reasonable cause to believe a violation of a standard has been committed. [PCC 17.20.010]
- E. EPA Test Method 6 shall be used to monitor compliance with II.B.3 of this part when required or requested by the control officer. [PCC17.12.185.A.3 & PCC 17.16.165.K.1.d]
- F. The Permittee shall determine compliance with the sulfur content standard in Section II.B.4 of this part as follows: ASTM D-129-91 or an equivalent shall be used to determine the sulfur content of liquid fuels and ASTM D 1072-90, or an equivalent shall be used for the sulfur content of gaseous fuels. [PCC 17.16.340.K]
- G. The permittee may submit an alternative 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]

**Permit Issued To: Carondelet St. Joseph's Hospital  
Permit Number 1629**

**Part "C": APPLICABLE REGULATIONS**

**REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED AS APPLICABLE**

Compliance with the terms contained in this permit shall be deemed compliance with the following federally applicable requirements in effect on the date of permit issuance:

Pima County SIP:

Rule 321	Emissions-Discharge: Opacity Limiting Standards and Applicability
Rule 343	Visibility Limiting Standard
Rule 344.A	Odor Limiting Standard

Compliance with the terms contained in this permit shall be deemed compliance with the following non-federally applicable requirements in effect on the date of permit issuance:

Pima County Code (PCC) Title 17, Chapters:

- 17.12.045 Test methods and procedures
- 17.12.080 Permit display or posting
- 17.12.185 Permit contents
- 17.12.220 Compliance plan; certification
- 17.12.190 Permits containing voluntarily accepted emission limitations and standards
- 17.12.320 Annual emissions inventory questionnaire
- 17.12.350 Material permit condition
  
- 17.16.010 Local rules and standards
- 17.16.030 Odor Limiting Standards
- 17.16.040 Standards and applicability (Includes NESHAP)
- 17.16.050 Visibility limiting standard
- 17.16.130 New and Existing Stationary Source Performance Standards
- 17.16.165 Standards of performance for fossil-fuel fired industrial and commercial equipment
- 17.16.340 Standards of Performance for Stationary Rotating Machinery
  
- 17.20.010 Source Sampling, Monitoring, and Testing

**Permit Issued To: Carondelet St. Joseph's Hospital  
Permit Number 1629**

**Part "D": EQUIPMENT LIST**

**TABLE 1: Boilers**

<b>Equipment Unit ID</b>	<b>Max Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)</b>	<b>Fuel Consumption Rate (gal/hr)</b>	<b>Manufacturer</b>	<b>Model</b>	<b>Serial Number</b>	<b>Fuel</b>
Boiler 1	12.5	89	Trane Murray	MCF1-25	10434	Dual Fired*
Boiler 2	12.5	89	Trane Murray	MCF1-25	10435	Dual Fired*
Boiler 3	8.369	60	Kewanee	H35250-G0	R-6140	Dual Fired*

\*The primary fuel fired in the boilers is natural gas, however the boilers may be fired by #2 low sulfur distillate fuel oil.

**TABLE 2: Emergency Generators**

<b>Equipment Unit ID</b>	<b>Max Brake Horespower Rating (bhp)</b>	<b>Manufacturer</b>	<b>Model</b>	<b>Serial Number</b>	<b>Fuel</b>
CSJ Emergency Generator No.1 (PDEQ Equip ID #9)	2172	Caterpillar	3512B TA	CAT00000EZH00475	**Diesel
CSJ Emergency Generator No.2 (PDEQ Equip ID #10)	2172	Caterpillar	3512B TA	CAT00000EZH00492	**Diesel

\*\* #2 low sulfur distillate fuel oil.