

**PIMA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AIR PROGRAM**

33 N. Stone Avenue, Suite 700 • Tucson, AZ 85701 • Phone: (520) 724-7400

AIR QUALITY PERMIT

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

ISSUED TO

**CITY OF TUCSON
THOMAS O. PRICE SERVICE CENTER
4004 S PARK AVE
TUCSON, AZ 85714**

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

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

PERMIT NUMBER **1845**

PERMIT CLASS **II**

ISSUED: **April 25, 2017**

EXPIRES: **April 24, 2022**

Amended: June 22, 2017



Rupesh Patel, Air Permit Manager, PDEQ
SIGNATURE, TITLE

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Permit Summary

This air permit is a renewal of the 5-yr permit issued to City of Tucson 'Thomas O. Price Service Center' located as 4004 S. Park Ave and adjacent Sun Tran facility located at 4220 S. Park Avenue. The facility contains machine shops, vehicle maintenance and repair shops, carpentry and print shops, paint shops, fueling stations, administrative office areas, and 911 Service Center.

There is an ongoing soil vapor extraction unit (SVEU) program to remove historic soil and underground impacts from petroleum hydrocarbon compounds. The program comprises of two remediation systems. One system is located inside the Thomas O. Price Service Center (adjacent to the fuel island – 4004 S. Park Avenue, Tucson) and the other is located north of Ajo Road within the Tucson Fire Station #10 parking lot (801 E. Ajo Way, Tucson). Both systems are in place to help remediate soil and groundwater contamination due to former leaking underground storage tanks as required by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ).

Facility emissions of air pollutants are identified from each SVE unit, six natural gas fired boilers and six diesel and natural gas emergency generators used to supply power to the 911 Service Center, CNG Plant, and Sun Tran Facility Buildings.

The facility constitutes a **Class II, True Minor Source** of all criteria pollutants. The Thomas O. Price Service Center operates under the following industrial classifications:

- SVEU systems: SIC code: 1799 (NAICS 562910)
- Maintenance and Repair Facility: SIC code: 9229 (NAICS 922190)

Background

The SVEU at the Thomas O. Price Service Center has been operating since 1996. The adjacent Tucson Fire Station SVEU started operation in 2002 and was previously permitted under a general permit issued by Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. Both units were merged to operate under this Pima County air permit #1845.

SVEU Systems

The Thomas O. Price Service Center SVEU and the Tucson Fire Station #10 SVEU are natural gas/electric fired with percent destruction efficiency ranging between 90-95%. This destruction efficiency range is applied as guidance to ensure equipment is operating properly, and is not applicable when the inlet gasoline range organics (GROs) are less than or equal to 500 ppmV.

Fossil Fuel Fired Industrial and Commercial Equipment

The facility operates a total of six emergency generators that are subject to local performance standards for fossil-fuel fired industrial and commercial equipment and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines 'ICE. There are a total of six natural gas fired boilers that are subject to local performance standards only.

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.

Controlled Permit-Wide Potential Emissions of Pollutants ¹ (tons/yr)									
Conventional or Criteria Air Pollutant								HAPs	
PM_{2.5}	PM₁₀	PM	NO_x	VOC	CO	SO₂	Lead	Total	Single
0.61	0.62	0.62	9.13	6.18	6.94	0.14	Negligible	0.93	< 0.43

¹ The actual emissions are based on the continuous operation of the soil vapor extraction units and boilers. The emergency (standby) generators are limited to operate 100 hrs/yr for maintenance and testing (no operational limitation during true emergencies). Total HAPs includes 0.43 tons/yr of benzene emissions from the soil vapor extraction systems. All provisions of this Permit that are federally enforceable or material permit conditions are specifically indicated as such.

Specific Conditions

Section 1

Applicability

- I.** The Specific Conditions contained in this permit apply to the facilities, equipment, sources and operations listed in the permit application and shall not relieve the Permittee or its subcontractors from compliance with all local or county codes, state statutes and federal laws or from obtaining permits for other operations or activities when required. [PCC 17.12.010.D & PCC 17.12.165]
- II.** The facility covered by this permit constitutes an existing **Class II; True Minor Stationary Source** for all criteria pollutants. The Specific Conditions contained in this permit apply to the following affected facilities, equipment, sources, and operations at the facility:
- A. Facility-Wide Operations**
- Applicable to Facility-Wide Operations: All sources of air contaminants operating at the facility. [PCC 17.16.010.A & PCC 17.16.430]
- B. Soil Vapor Extraction Unit (SVEU) Systems**
- Applicable to both SVEU systems and associated equipment to be equipped and operated at all times with air pollution controls. [PCC 17.16.430, PCC 17.12.185.A.2 & PCC 17.12.190.B]
[Federally Enforceable Condition]
- C. NSPS Subpart IIII for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines ‘ICE’**
- Applicable to two 835 horsepower bi-fueled (diesel/natural gas) engines at the new CNG plant and a 755 horsepower engine for 911 Police Communications (at 4004 S. Park Ave.).
- D. NSPS Subpart JJJJ for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines ‘ICE’**
- Applicable to a 128 horsepower natural gas engine located at the Sun Tran Facility buildings (at 4220 S. Park Ave.).
- E. Non-NSPS/Non-NSPS/Non-NESHAP Stationary Internal Combustion Engines ‘ICE’**
- Applicable to a 63 Hp natural gas engine located at the Sun Tran Facility (at 4220 S. Park Ave.)/ and one 500 Hp diesel engine for 911 Fire Communications (at 4004 S. Park Ave.).
- F. Natural Gas Fired Boilers**
- Applicable to the natural gas fired boilers (040-BOW-02B, 040-BOW-01B, 294-BOW-01B, 294-BOW-02B and 294-BOW-01A) located at 4004 S. Park Avenue, Tucson), and one natural gas boiler (286-BOW-01AR) located at 4220 S. Park Ave.
- G. General Conditions**
- Applicable to all Permittees and facility wide operations.

III. The Specific Conditions applicable to the facility are grouped into the following permit sections:

- Section 1: Applicability
- Section 2: Facility Wide Operations
- Section 3: Soil Vapor Extraction (SVEU) Systems
- Section 4: NSPS Subpart IIII for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines ‘ICE’
- Section 5: NSPS Subpart JJJJ for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines ‘ICE’
- Section 6: Non-NSPS/Non-NESHAP Engines
- Section 7: Fossil Fuel Fired Industrial and Commercial Equipment (Natural Gas Fired Boilers)
- Section 8: General Conditions

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

Section 2

Facility Wide Operations

In accordance with II.A of Section 1, the provisions of this Section apply to facility-wide operations and all sources of air contaminants. All provisions in this Section are locally enforceable unless otherwise noted. [PCC 17.16.010.B]

I. Emission Limits and Standards

A. General Control Standards

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 17.12.020 & PCC 17.16.020.A]
2. The Permittee shall keep complete records of the materials used as fuel for any stationary or portable source of air pollution which burns any material except natural gas. [PCC 17.16.010.C]
3. The Permittee is prohibited from firing high sulfur oil in any stationary or portable source without submitting a revision, as provided in V of this Section, demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Control Officer, both that sufficient quantities of low sulfur oil are not available for use by the Permittee, and that the Permittee has adequate facilities and contingency plans to ensure that the sulfur dioxide ambient air quality standards will not be violated. For purposes of this paragraph “high sulfur oil” means oil containing 0.90 percent or more by weight of sulfur. Notwithstanding the prohibition from firing high sulfur oil, the Specific Conditions contained in this permit may prescribe lower fuel sulfur limits for specific stationary or portable sources. [PCC 17.12.185.A.2]
[Federally Enforceable Condition]
4. 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 Standards

1. 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]
2. 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]

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. Opacity Limit

Except as otherwise specified in the Specific Conditions of this permit and the Table in Attachment 2, 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 17.12.140.C.3, 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%]

1. Opacities (optical densities), as measured in accordance with Method 9, of an effluent shall be measured by a certified visible emissions evaluator with his natural eyes, approximately following the procedures which were used during his certification, or by an approved and precisely calibrated in-stack monitoring instrument. [PCC 17.16.040.A.1]
2. A violation of an opacity standard shall be determined by measuring and recording a set of consecutive, instantaneous opacities, and calculating the arithmetic average of the measurements within the set unless otherwise noted in this permit. The measurements shall be made at approximately fifteen-second intervals for a period of at least six minutes, and the number of required measurements shall be as specified in Attachment 5. Sets need not be consecutive in time, and in no case shall two sets overlap. If the average opacity of the set of instantaneous measurements exceeds the maximum allowed by any rule, this shall constitute a violation. [PCC 17.16.040.A.2]
3. The use of air or other gaseous diluents solely for the purpose of achieving compliance with an opacity standard is prohibited. [PCC 17.16.040.A.3]
4. When the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure of a source to otherwise meet the requirements of I.D and I.E of this Section, I.D and I.E of this Section shall not apply. [PCC 17.16.040.B]

E. 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.E.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.E.2 of this Section shall not apply to the generation of airborne particulate matter from undisturbed land.

F. Asbestos Requirements for Demolition and Renovation Activities

The Permittee shall not allow or commence demolition or renovation of any NESHAP facility, as defined in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants – Asbestos, without first obtaining an activity permit from the Control Officer. Should this stationary source, pursuant to 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, become subject to asbestos regulations when conducting any renovation or demolition at this premises, then the Permittee or operator shall submit proper notification as described in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M and shall comply with all other applicable requirements of Subpart M. The Permittee shall keep a record of all relevant paperwork on file. [PCC 17.12.475 & 40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

II. Monitoring Requirements

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3]

A. Visible Emissions (VE)

If at any time or while conducting an opacity check required by the Specific Conditions of this permit, the Permittee sees a plume or effluent from a facility source, that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20% opacity, or diffuse beyond the property boundary line, the Permittee shall investigate the source of the emissions and, if required, take corrective action. If the plume persists or the activity or operation which is causing or contributing to the emissions cannot be halted or corrected, the Permittee shall, when practicable, make a VE determination of the opacity in accordance with EPA reference Method 9 using a certified visible emissions evaluator. If the VE determination exceeds the applicable opacity limit, or the emissions diffuse beyond the property boundary line, the Permittee shall report this as an excess emission in accordance with IV.A of this Section. [PCC 17.16.040]

B. Compliance with Facility Wide Standards

Except as otherwise contained in the Specific Conditions of this permit, additional monitoring for compliance with the facility-wide standards in I.A through F of this Section shall not be necessary. The Control Officer may ask the Permittee to conduct additional monitoring if the Control Officer has reasonable cause to believe a violation of the standards has been committed. [PCC 17.12.185.A.4.a]

III. Recordkeeping Requirements

A. Monitoring Records

The Permittee shall maintain records of required monitoring information in accordance with Section XI of the General Conditions of this permit. For the purpose of this provision, monitoring information shall also include emissions checks, observations, and inspections required by the Specific Conditions of this permit and, as applicable, descriptions of the particular piece of equipment, process, or area being monitored.

B. Record Retention

[PCC 17.12.185.4.b]

The Permittee shall retain records of all required monitoring and support information for a period of 5 years in accordance with section XI.B of the General Conditions of this permit.

C. Recordkeeping for Compliance Determinations

The Permittee shall retain a copy of the permit onsite including all required monitoring records and support information for review by the Control Officer. 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 Requirements

[PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

A. Excess Emissions Reporting

The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this permit within 24 hours of the time the Permittee first learned of the excess emissions occurrence in accordance with Section X.A of the General Conditions. The Permittee shall report other deviations from the requirements in this permit within two working days of the time the deviation occurred in accordance with Section X.B of the General Conditions. [PCC 17.12.040]

B. Emissions Inventory Reporting

[PCC 17.12.320]

When requested by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall complete and submit to the Control Officer, an annual emissions inventory questionnaire in accordance with section VI of the General Conditions of this permit.

C. Certification of Truth Accuracy and Completeness

[PCC 17.12.165.H]

All reports required by this permit shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy and completeness in accordance with section VII of the General Conditions of this permit.

V. Facility Changes

A. Before installing additional emission sources, modifying existing emission sources, switching fuels, or changing the method of operation at the facility such that the changes increase actual emissions more than 10% of the major source threshold, the Permittee shall, if applicable, apply for the appropriate revision in accordance with sections XIV and XV of the General Conditions of this permit. [PCC 17.12.240.C.3, 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 XV.C of the General Conditions of this permit [PCC 17.12.240.C]

C. The Permittee shall maintain a log of other facility changes that do not require revision or notice in accordance with XV.B of the General Conditions of this permit. [PCC17.12.240.B]

VI. Testing Requirements

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.

The Permittee shall follow the general testing requirements in section XVI of the General Conditions, as applicable, unless stated otherwise in the Specific Conditions of this permit. The test methods and standards are from 40 CFR 60, Appendix A or incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 60.17.

- A. When required, EPA Test Method 9 shall be used to monitor compliance with the opacity standards identified in this permit. [PCC 17.12.045.B]
- B. When required, 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.
- C. Except as provided in this permit, should the Permittee desire to test or be required to test to demonstrate compliance with the standards contained in this permit, the Permittee shall contact the Control Officer for test methods and guidelines.

Section 3**Soil Vapor Extraction (SVEU) Systems**

As provided in II.B of Section 1 of this permit, the provisions of this Section are applicable to the affected Soil Vapor Extraction (SVEU) systems and Air Pollution Control equipment identified in Table 1 of Attachment 2.

All provisions of this Section that are federally enforceable or material permit conditions are specifically indicated as such. **The affected emission source is the SVEU systems to be operated at all times with air pollution controls (APC) as described in Table 1 of Attachment 2 and this Section.**

[PCC 17.16.430, PCC 17.12.185.A.2 & PCC 17.12.190.B]

I. Emission Limitations and Standards

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

A. Particulate Matter Standard

The Permittee shall not discharge into the atmosphere in any one hour from any unclassified process source in total quantities in excess of the amount calculated by the following equation:

$$E = 3.59P^{0.62}$$

[PCC 17.16.430.A.1.a]

Where:

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

P = the process weight in tons-mass per hour.

B. Arizona Ambient Air Quality Guidelines

The Permittee shall meet the Arizona Ambient Air Quality Guidelines for the following contaminants of concern:

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

Contaminant	Arizona Ambient Air Quality Guidelines ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) in any 24-hr Period
Benzene	4.40E+01
Toluene	3.00E+03
Ethyl Benzene	3.50E+03
Total Xylenes	3.50E+03
PCE	6.40E+02
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	9.90E+02
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	9.90E+02

C. Opacity Standard

The Permittee shall not cause or permit the effluent from a single emission point, multiple emission point, or fugitive emissions source to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 20%.

[PCC 17.16.040.A]

D. Installation of Abatement Equipment

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 dilute, reduce or eliminate the discharge of air pollution to adjoining property.

[PCC 17.16.430.G]

[Material Permit Condition]

E. Operational Conditions (Solleco Thermcat 500)

- a. The Permittee is not authorized to use the Solleco Thermcat 500 when the well gas stream exceeds 12,000 ppmV as Hexane in thermal mode and 3,500 ppmV as Hexane in the catalytic mode.
- b. The volumetric flow rate shall not exceed 500 SCFM.
- c. The operating temperature “Thermal” shall be maintained between 1400-2000 F.
- d. The operating temperature “Catalytic” shall be maintained between 600-1200 F.

F. Operational Conditions (Paragon ET-150)

- a. The Permittee is not authorized to use the Paragon ET-150 when the well gas stream exceeds 6,966 ppmV as Hexane in thermal mode and 2,000 ppmV as Hexane in the catalytic mode.
- b. The volumetric flow rate shall not exceed 150 SCFM.
- c. The combustion temperature range shall be maintained between 1400-1500 F.
- d. The inlet temperature of the catalyst shall be maintained between 700-800 F.

G. 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 17.16.430.D]

H. Uncontrolled Emissions Prevention

The Permittee is not allowed to directly discharge uncontrolled emissions from the soil vapor extraction systems into the atmosphere at any time.

[PCC 17.12.190.B]

[Material Permit Condition]

I. Fuel Limitation

Other than natural gas, propane, or electric energy for fueling the thermal oxidizer burner, the Permittee shall not use any other fuel/ product without first applying for and receiving the appropriate revision in accordance with section XIV and XV the General Conditions of this permit.

II. Monitoring Requirements

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3]

A. GROs and Benzene Inlet and Outlet Concentrations

1. At each location at which the SVEUs are operated, the Permittee shall take representative grab samples of the gas entering and exiting the SVEUs. The samples shall be taken quarterly.

Should new equipment be installed, samples shall be taken as follows: upon startup, representative grab samples shall be taken biweekly for the first six weeks, then monthly for the following six months, and quarterly thereafter.

2. When using natural gas, the Permittee shall observe the exhaust stack of the SVEUs at least once each week for evidence of abnormal emissions. A demonstration to show compliance with the opacity standard I.C of this Section shall not be required since the opacity of visible emissions while combusting natural gas or propane is inherently low.
3. Permittee shall determine the concentrations of gasoline range organics (GROs) and benzene in the inlet and outlet gas samples by using EPA Reference Method 8015 and 8260B. EPA Reference Method 8015 shall be used for GROs and EPA Reference Method 8260B for benzene. Other standard analytical methods which achieve acceptable reporting limits may be substituted in place of the above mentioned methods.

B. Solleco Thermeat 500

The thermal/Catalytic Oxidizer shall be maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's technical specifications.

[PCC 17.12.350]

[Material Permit Condition]**C. Paragon ET-150**

The thermal/Catalytic Oxidizer shall be maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's monthly, bi-monthly and semi-annually preventative maintenance schedule.

[PCC 17.16.430.G]

[Material Permit Condition]**III. Recordkeeping Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

- A. The following information shall be recorded in tabular format as represented in Attachment 3 of this permit:
 - a. Date of sampling;
 - b. Type of Air Pollution Control in use (Thermal or Catalytic Oxidizer);
 - c. The name of company or entity that performed the sampling;
 - d. Site elevation (ft AMSL);
 - e. The concentration of GROs in inlet gas sample (ppmV);
 - f. The concentration of GROs in outlet gas sample (ppmV);
 - g. The GROs destruction efficiency for SVEUs;
 - h. The concentration of benzene in the outlet gas, C₆H₆ (ppmv);
 - i. The flow rate at process blower inlet, Q process (scfm); and
 - j. The exhaust gas temperature, T_{exit} (F).

- B. The Permittee shall record the results of the observations required in II.A.2 of this Section in a log containing the date of the check, the person making the check, the specific stack observed, and whether abnormal emissions were observed. If abnormal emissions were observed, the Permittee shall include in the log entry any corrective action taken.
- C. The Permittee may demonstrate that only commercially available pipeline quality natural gas fuel was fired by making available to the Control Officer for his inspection, documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier, showing that commercial natural gas was purchased for use in the equipment. [PCC 17.12.220.B]
- D. The Permittee shall display the name, address and phone number of a contact person at the site of the SVEU's in a manner as to be clearly visible and accessible.

IV. Reporting Requirements

[PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

A. Soil Vapor Extraction Units

A written report of the results of all sampling tests required in II.A. and III.A of this Section shall be maintained at the site and shall be prepared in accordance with the Arizona Testing Manual and PCC 17.12.050.B using the tabular format as represented of Attachment 3. The report shall be submitted when requested by the Control Officer or with the Semiannual Summary Reports as required by IV.C of this Section if there is a permit deviation or excess emission during the reporting period.

B. Excess Emissions and Permit Deviation Reporting

[PCC 17.12.040]

The Permittee shall follow the provisions in section IV.A of Section 1 of this permit.

[PCC 17.12.040]

C. Semiannual Summary Reports of Required Monitoring

The Permittee shall submit a semiannual summary report of all required monitoring to the Control officer only if permit deviations have occurred during the reporting period. Summary reports, when required, shall contain the reports of all permit deviations that have occurred during the reporting period and a report of all sampling tests conducted during the period as required by IV.A of this Section. Semiannual reports of required monitoring shall be due on January 31st and July 31st of each year and shall cover the period July 1st through December 31st and January 1st through June 30th, respectively. The first semiannual report might not cover a full six-month period.

[PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

D. Emissions Inventory Reporting

[PCC 17.12.320]

When required the Permittee shall follow the provisions in IV.B in Section 1 of this permit.

V. Testing Requirements

[PCC 17.12.050, PCC 17.12.185.A.3.a & 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.

The Permittee shall follow the general testing requirements in section XVI of the General Conditions, as applicable, unless stated otherwise in the Specific Conditions of this permit. The test methods and standards are from 40 CFR 60, Appendix A or incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 60.17.

- A. When required, EPA Test Method 9 shall be used to monitor compliance with the opacity standards identified in this permit. [PCC 17.12.045.B]
- B. When required, 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.
- C. Except as provided in this permit, should the Permittee desire to test or be required to test to demonstrate compliance with the standards contained in this permit, the Permittee shall contact the Control Officer for test methods and guidelines.

Section 4

NSPS Subpart IIII for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines ‘ICE’

In accordance with II.C of the Applicability, the provisions in this Section apply to Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICE) listed in Tables 2 and 2a of Attachment 2. The General Provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, §60.1 through §19 apply to applicable CI ICE sources as indicated in Table 8 of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII. 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

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

B. Operational Limitations

[40 CFR 60.4203, 40 CFR 4205(b) & 40 CFR 60.4202(a)]

1. Emissions Standards

- a. New CI ICE subject to this Section must be certified by the manufacturer at or below the applicable emission standards and shall continue to meet them for the certified emissions life of the engine.
- b. Modified or reconstructed CI ICE subject to this Section shall be certified by the entity that conducts the modification or reconstruction (via the appropriate testing according to 40 CFR 60.4212, if appropriate). This certification shall state that emissions will be at or below the applicable emission standards and the unit shall continue to meet them for the useful life of the engine.
- c. The applicable emission standards and the certified emissions life of the engine(s) is identified in the equipment list in Table 2a of Attachment 2.
- d. The Permittee must operate and maintain applicable units that achieve the emission standards as required in I.B.1.c of this Section according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the Permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4206]

2. Opacity

- a. Except for constant-speed engines, opacity shall not exceed: [40 CFR 60.4202(a)(1) & (a)(2), 40 CFR 89.113 & 40 CFR 1039.105]
 - 1. 20 percent during the acceleration mode;
 - 2. 15 percent during the lugging mode; and
 - 3. 50 percent during the peaks in either the acceleration or lugging modes.
- b. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the effluent from a single emission point or multiple emission point to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 20 percent. Cold diesel engines are exempt for the first 10 consecutive minutes after starting up. Engines accelerated under load, see I.B.2.c of this Section. [PCC 17.16.040.A]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

- c. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the effluent from a single emission point, multiple emission point, or a fugitive emissions source 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 17.16.040.A]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

C. Fuel Requirements

1. The Permittee is prohibited from firing high sulfur oil in stationary CI ICE subject to this Section. For purposes of this provision, high sulfur oil means fuel oil 0.90 percent or more by weight of Sulfur.

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

[Locally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]

2. Beginning October 1, 2010, stationary CI ICE subject to this Section that use diesel fuel must purchase diesel fuel that meets the following requirements on a per-gallon basis:

[40 CFR 60.4207(b) & 40 CFR 80.510(b)]

- a. Sulfur content: 15 ppm maximum;
- b. Cetane index or aromatic content, as follows:
 - i. A minimum cetane index of 40; or
 - ii. A maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

D. Installation Restrictions

[40 CFR 4208]

1. After December 31, 2008, the Permittee may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year. [40 CFR 60.4208(a)]
2. After December 31, 2009, the Permittee may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 25 HP (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year. [40 CFR 60.4208(b)]
3. The requirements of I.D.1 and 2 of this Section do not apply to stationary CI ICE that have been modified or reconstructed, and do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location. This provision does not extend to imported units which shall be treated as new sources. [40 CFR 4208(g) & (h)]

E. Emergency Designation

The Permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in paragraphs I.E.1 through I.E.3 of this Section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE, 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 I.E.1 through I.E.3 of this Section, is prohibited. If the Permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs I.E.1 through I.E.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 60.4211(f)]

1. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.

[40 CFR 60.4211(f)(1)]

2. The Permittee may operate the subject emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in I.E.2.a through I.E.2.c of this Section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed in I.E.3 of this Section counts as part of the 100 per calendar year allowed by this paragraph I.E.2 [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)]
 - a. The subject emergency stationary ICE 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 ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(i)]
 - b. Emergency stationary ICE 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 60.4211(f)(2)(ii)]
 - c. Emergency stationary ICE 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 stationary ICE 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 I.E.2 of this Section. Except as provided in paragraph I.E.3.a 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 60.4211(f)(3)]
 - a. 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 60.4211(f)(3)(i)]
 - 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.

F. Compliance

[40 CFR 60.4211]

1. The Permittee must operate and maintain the applicable stationary CI ICE and control device (if applicable) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or procedures developed by the Permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, the Permittee may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR 60.4211(a)]
2. With respect to 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE subject to this Section, the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission standards specified in Table 2a of Attachment 2 by purchasing an engine certified to those standards of the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR 60.4211(c)]

II. Monitoring Requirements

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3.d]

A. Hour limitation

For each generator identified as having an hour limitation in Table 2 of Attachment 2, 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. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3.d]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]**B. Hour Meter Installation**

The Permittee of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines must install a non-resettable hour meter on each applicable stationary CI ICE prior to startup of each engine. [40 CFR 60.4209(a)]

C. Diesel Particulate Filter

If the Permittee owns or operates a stationary CI internal combustion engine equipped with a diesel particulate filter to comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4204, the diesel particulate filter must be installed with a backpressure monitor that notifies the owner or operator when the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached. [40 CFR 60.4209(b)]

D. Opacity

1. Opacity levels in I.B.2.a of this Section are to be measured and calculated as set forth in 40 CFR part 86, subpart I. Notwithstanding the provisions of 40 CFR part 86, subpart I, two-cylinder nonroad engines may be tested using an exhaust muffler that is representative of exhaust mufflers used with the engines in use. [40 CFR 89.113(b)]
2. The following engines are exempt from the requirements in II.D.1 above of this Section: [40 CFR 89.113 (c)(1) & (3)]
 - a. Single-cylinder engines;
 - b. Constant-speed engines.
3. The Permittee shall conduct a visible emissions check on the exhaust stack of each generator at least monthly if run during the month. For the purposes of this Section, a visible emission check is verification that abnormal emissions are not present at the generator stack. 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). [PCC 17.12.185.A.3.d]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

III. Recordkeeping Requirements

[PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

A. Operating Hours

The Permittee shall maintain a record of the rolling twelve (12) month operating hour total for each engine with an operating hour limitation identified in the equipment list.

B. Hourly Operational Records

[40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

Starting with the model years in the following table, if the emergency stationary ICE does not meet the standards applicable to a non-emergency unit for the same model year and horsepower, the Permittee must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The Permittee must also record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

Engine Power	Model Year
25 ≤ HP < 75	2013
75 ≤ HP < 175	2012
HP ≥ 175	2011

C. Opacity

1. The Permittee shall keep all records generated to show compliance with the opacity level measurement requirements of II.D.1 of this Section (if required).
2. 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 17.12.185.A.3.d]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

D. Diesel Particulate Filter

If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the Permittee must keep records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the operator that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

[40 CFR 60.4214(c)]

E. Diesel Fuel Recordkeeping

The Permittee shall maintain records that verify compliance with the diesel fuel requirements in I.C of this Section.

[PCC 17.12.185.4]

IV. Reporting Requirements

[40 CFR 60.4214(a)(1) & 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 General Conditions of this Permit.

[PCC 17.12.185.A.5 & PCC 17.12.040]

V. Testing Requirements

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

- A. Comply with the testing requirements in VI of Section 2 of this permit.
- B. Engine Performance Testing

Should the Permittee elect to or be required to conduct performance testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable standards in this Section, the Permittee shall do so in accordance with 40 CFR 60.4212.

Section 5

NSPS Subpart JJJJ for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines ‘ICE’

The provisions in this Section apply to emergency designated SI ICE identified in Table 3 of Attachment 2. The General Provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A apply to applicable SI ICE indicated in Table 3 of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ. 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

1. The Permittee shall not operate emergency stationary SI ICE for more than the number of hours per year specified in the permit equipment list on a rolling (12) month total basis for the purpose of maintenance and readiness testing, and non-emergency use as provided in condition I.E. There is no time limit on the use of emergency engines in emergency situations.

[Material Permit Condition]

2. The Permittee of an emergency stationary SI ICE combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines must install a non-resettable hour meter on each applicable stationary CI ICE prior to startup of each engine.

[40 CFR 60.4237]

B. Operational Limitations

1. Emissions Standards

- a. The Permittee of SI ICE that commenced construction after June 12, 2006 (date engine was ordered), or were modified or reconstructed, with the following dates of manufacture and for the applicable engine class and maximum engine power, shall comply with the applicable emission limitations in NSPS, Subpart JJJJ, §60.4231 and §60.4233 as provided below:

[40 CFR 60.4231, 40 CFR 60.4233 & Table 1 to NSPS Subpart JJJJ]

Applicability for Emergency Engines

MFG Date	Max. Power	Engine Class	Applicable Regulations (Emissions Req.)
On or after 7/1/2008	HP < 25	SI ICE	40 CFR 60.4231(a) & 40 CFR 60.4233(a) (Parts 90, 1054)
On or after 1/1/2009	HP >25 HP	Gasoline (G)	40 CFR 60.4231(b) & 40 CFR 60.4233(b) (Parts 90, 1048, 1054)
		Rich Burn-LPG (RB-LPG)	40 CFR 60.4231(c); 40 CFR 60.4233(c) (Parts 90, 1048)
		SI ICE (not G or RB-LPG)	40 CFR 60.4231(d),(e); 60.4233(d),(e) (Parts 90, 1048, 1054, Table 1 to Subpart JJJJ)
On or after 1/1/2009	25 ≤ HP < 130	Modified or Reconstructed SI ICE	40 CFR 60.4233(f)(1-4)
Prior to 1/1/2009	HP ≥ 130		

Reference - Table 1 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60 – NO_x, CO, and VOC Emission Standards

Engine Class/Types Note	Max. Power	Emission Standards ^a g/hp-hr or (ppmvd at 15% O ₂)		
		NO _x	CO	VOC ^c
Emergency ICE	25 < HP < 130	10 ^b (N/A)	387 (N/A)	N/A (N/A)
Emergency ICE	HP ≥ 130	2.0 (160)	4.0 (540)	1.0 (86)
Modified or Reconstructed Emergency ICE (not G or RB-LPG)	HP ≥ 130	3.0 (250)	4.0 (540)	1.0 (86)

- a Owners and Operators of stationary non-certified SI engines may choose to comply with the emission standards in units of either g/hp-hr or ppmvd at 15% O₂.*
- b The emission standards applicable to emergency engines between 25 and 130 hp are in terms of NO_x + HC.*
- c For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.*

b. The Permittee must operate and maintain emergency stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in condition I.B.1.a over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4234]

2. Opacity

The opacity of emissions from emergency SI ICE shall not exceed the facility-wide opacity limits in Attachment 5. In addition, the Permittee shall not cause or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from engines smoke for any period greater than ten consecutive seconds which exceeds 40 percent opacity. Visible emissions when starting cold equipment shall be exempt from this requirement for the first ten minutes.

[PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.130.B & PCC 17.16.340.E]

[Federally Enforceable when opacity is above 40%]

C. Fuel Requirements

[Material Permit Conditions]

1. The Permittee shall burn only the fuel(s) specified in the equipment list.
2. If the Permittee burns gasoline in the emergency SI ICE, then Permittee must use gasoline that meets the per gallon fuel sulfur limit of 80 parts per million (ppm) as stated 40 CFR 80.

[40 CFR 60.4235][PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

D. Installation Restrictions

[40 CFR 60.4236]

1. The Permittee may not install stationary emergency SI ICE that do not meet the applicable requirements in 40 CFR §60.4233 after the specified dates as follows: [40 CFR.4236(a)-(c)]
 - a. For stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power < 500 HP, after July 1, 2010.
 - b. For stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power ≥ 500HP, after July 1, 2009.
 - c. For lean burn stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power 500 ≤ HP ≤ 1350, after January 1, 2010.
 - d. For emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power > 19 KW (25 HP), after January 1, 2011.

2. In addition to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4231 and 40 CFR 60.4233, it is prohibited to import stationary SI ICE less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP), stationary rich burn LPG SI ICE, and stationary gasoline SI ICE that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in I.B.1.a, after the dates specified in condition I.D. [40 CFR 60.4236(d)]
3. The requirements of I.D do not apply to stationary SI ICE that have been modified or reconstructed, and they do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location. [40 CFR 60.4236(e)]

E. Emergency Designation

The Permittee must operate emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in conditions I.E.1 through I.E.3. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs I.E.1 through I.E.3 of this Section is prohibited. If the Permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs I.E.1 through I.E.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 60.4243(d)]

1. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)(1)]
2. The Permittee may operate the subject emergency stationary ICE as specified in condition I.E.2.a through I.E.2.c for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed in condition I.E.3 counts as part of the 100 per calendar year allowed by this paragraph. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)(2)]

- a. The subject emergency stationary ICE 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 ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(i)]

- ~~b. Emergency stationary ICE 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 60.4211(f)(2)(ii)]~~

[Vacated by U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in Delaware vs EPA, May 4, 2016]

- ~~e. Emergency stationary ICE 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)]~~

[Vacated by U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in Delaware vs EPA, May 4, 2016]

3. The Permittee may operate the subject emergency stationary ICE 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 I.E.2. Except as provided in I.E.3.a, 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 permit to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)]

- a. 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 the following conditions are met: [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)(i)]
- 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 permit 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.

F. Compliance

1. Requirements For SI ICE with HP < 25, Gasoline, and Rich Burn LPG:

If the Permittee's stationary SI ICE is manufactured after July 1, 2008, and must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4233 (a) through (c) as provided in I.B.1.a, as applicable, the Permittee must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR 4231 (a) through (c), as applicable, for the same engine class and maximum engine power. In addition the Permittee must meet one of the requirements specified in I.F.1.a and b. below:

a. Certified Engine (operated & maintained to manufacturer's requirements)

Operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, the Permittee must keep records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance, but no performance testing is required. The Permittee must also meet the requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 1068, subparts A through D, as they apply. If the Permittee adjusts engine settings according to and consistent with the manufacturer's instructions, the stationary SI internal combustion engine will not be considered out of compliance. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(1)]

b. Non-Certified Engine (not operated & maintained in a certified manner)

If the engine and control device is not operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, the engine will be considered a non-certified engine, and must demonstrate compliance according to condition I.F.1.b.i through iii, as stated below. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2)]

i. If $HP < 100$:

The Permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions, but no performance testing is required. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2)(i)]

ii. If $100 \leq HP \leq 500$ HP:

The Permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the Permittee must conduct an initial performance test within 1 year of engine startup to demonstrate compliance. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2)(ii)]

iii. If $HP > 500$ HP:

The Permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the Permittee must conduct an initial performance test within 1 year of engine startup and conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2)(iii)]

2. Requirements For SI ICE with $HP > 25$ HP (Excluding Gasoline and Rich Burn-LPG)

If the Permittee's SI ICE must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4233 (d) or (e), as provided in I.B.1.a, the Permittee must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in I.F.2.a and b, as stated below: [40 CFR 60.4343(b)&(c)]

a. Certified Engine

Purchasing an engine certified according to procedures in NSPS, Subpart JJJJ for the same model year and demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in I.F.1 as stated above. [40 CFR 60.4243(b)(1)]

b. Non-Certified Engine

Purchasing a non-certified engine and demonstrating compliance with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e) and according to the testing requirements in V.1, as applicable, and according to conditions I.F.2.b.i and ii, as stated below:

i. *If the SI ICE $25 < HP \leq 500$*

The Permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the Permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance. [40 CFR 60.4243(b)(2)(i)]

ii. *If the SI ICE $HP > 500$*

The Permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the Permittee must conduct an initial performance test and conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance. [40 CFR 60.4243(b)(2)(ii)]

3. Requirements for Modified or Reconstructed SI ICE:

If the Permittee must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f), as provided in I.B.1.a, the Permittee must demonstrate compliance according to I.F.2.b.i or ii, except that if the Permittee complies according to I.F.2.b.i, the Permittee demonstrates that the non-certified engine complies with the emission standard in §60.4233(f). [60.4243(c)]

4. Temporary use of Propane in Natural Gas Fired Engines

The Permittee may operate their stationary SI natural gas fired engines using propane for a maximum of 100 hours per year as an alternative fuel solely during emergency operations, but must keep records of such use. If propane is used for more than 100 hours per year in an engine that is not certified to the emission standards when using propane, the Permittee is required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards in condition I.B.1.a.

[40 CFR 60.4243(e) & 40 CFR 60.4233]

5. AFR Controller Operation and Maintenance

It is expected that air-to-fuel ratio (AFR) controllers will be used with the operation of three-way catalysts/non-selective catalytic reduction. The AFR controller must be maintained and operated appropriately in order to ensure proper operation of the engine and control device to minimize emissions at all times.

[40 CFR 60.4243(e)]

II. Monitoring Requirements

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3d]

A. Hour Limitation

For each engine in the ATO subject to a run hour limitation, the Permittee shall record the monthly operating hours as measured through the run hour meter and recalculate a rolling twelve (12) month total within 10 calendar days of the end of the month.

B. Emergency and Non-Emergency Service - Times of Operation

[40 CFR 60.4245(b)]

For stationary SI emergency ICE with maximum engine power and manufactured on or after and date as provided in the table below that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the Permittee must keep records of the 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.

MFR Date	Engine Power
July 1, 2010	HP ≥ 500 HP
July 1, 2011	130 ≤ HP ≤ 500
July 1, 2008	25 ≤ HP ≤ 130

C. Opacity

In order to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limits in I.B. .2, the Permittee shall conduct a visible emissions check on the exhaust stack of gasoline fueled SI ICE at least monthly if run during the month. For the purposes of this condition, a visible emissions check is verification that abnormal emissions are not present at the generator stack. No monthly visible emissions checks are required for stationary engines that only fire natural gas or LPG (Propane).

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3.e]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

D. Fuel Requirements

1. For engines in the equipment list that fire natural gas or LPG, the Permittee may demonstrate that only commercially available natural gas or LPG fuel was fired by making available to the Control Officer for inspection, documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier, showing that natural gas or LPG was purchased for use in the equipment. Alternatively, the demonstration may be made by actual inspection of the equipment showing that natural gas is plumbed to the equipment for firing.
2. For engines in the ATO that fire gasoline, the Permittee shall be considered in compliance with the gasoline fuel limitations in condition 69 by demonstrating that only the specified fuel 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 Conditions]

III. Recordkeeping Requirements

[PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

A. Run Hour Records

The Permittee must keep the following:

1. For each subject SI ICE identified as having an operational limitation in 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.
2. 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.

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & 4]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

[40 CFR 60.4245(b)]

B. Records of Notifications, Maintenance, and Emissions Information

The Permittee must keep records of the information in paragraphs a through d.

[40 CFR 60.4245(a)]

1. All notifications submitted to comply with this Section and all documentation supporting any notification.
2. Maintenance conducted on the engine.
3. If the stationary SI ICE is a *Certified Engine*, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR Parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060 as applicable.
4. If the stationary SI ICE is a *Non-Certified* engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to I.F.1.b, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

[40 CFR 60.4245(a)(4) & 40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2)]

C. Notification Required for Non-Certified stationary SI ICE with HP ≥ 500

For all stationary SI ICE greater than or equal to 500 HP that have not been certified by an engine manufacturer to meet the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4231 as provided in condition I.B.1.a, the Permittee must submit an initial notification as required in 40 CFR 60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information below: [40 CFR 60.4245(c)]

1. Name and address of the Permittee;
2. The address of the affected source;
3. Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;
4. Emission control equipment; and
5. Fuel used

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 General Conditions of this Permit.

V. Testing Requirements

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

A. The Permittee shall comply with testing requirements in VI of Section 2 of this permit in addition to the following:

1. If required to conduct performance testing, the Permittee must follow the procedures in paragraphs (a) through (f) of 40 CFR 60.4244. [40 CFR 60.4244(a)]
2. For all SI ICE that are subject to performance testing, the Permittee must submit a copy of each performance test as conducted in 40 CFR §60.4244 within 60 days after the test has been completed. [40 CFR 60.4245(d)]

Section 6

Non NSPS / Non NESHAP Stationary Internal Combustion Engines ‘ICE’

The provisions in this Section apply to emergency designated internal combustion engines ‘ICE’ identified in Table 4 of Attachment 2 that are not subject to NSPS or NESHAP requirements. All provisions of this Section are locally enforceable unless otherwise noted.

I. Emission Limitations and Standards

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

A. Operational Limitations

[Material Permit Conditions]

1. The Permittee shall not operate emergency ICE for more than the number of hours per year specified in the equipment list on a rolling twelve (12) month total basis for the purpose of maintenance and readiness testing. There is no time limit on the use of emergency engines in emergency situations.
2. The Permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed except as otherwise approved by the Control Officer and as indicated in the Table 4 of Attachment 2.
3. The Permittee shall burn only the fuel(s) specified in Table 4 of Attachment 2.

B. Opacity Limit

[Federally Enforceable when opacity is above 40% Opacity]

The opacity of emissions from ICE shall not exceed the facility-wide opacity limits in Attachment 5. In addition, the Permittee shall not cause or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from engines smoke for any period greater than ten consecutive seconds which exceeds 40 percent opacity. Visible emissions when starting cold equipment shall be exempt from this requirement for the first ten minutes.

[PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.130.B & PCC 17.16.340.E]

II. Compliance Determination

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3, 4, & 5]

A. Operational Limitations

[Material Permit Conditions]

1. For each emergency ICE, the Permittee shall record the monthly operating hours as measured through the run hour meter and recalculate rolling twelve (12) month total within 10 calendar days of the end of the month. In addition, the Permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as an emergency.
2. In order to demonstrate compliance with the fuel limitation in I.A.3, the Permittee shall maintain records of fuel supplier specifications which verify the sulfur content of the fuel(s), piped and/or as delivered. For gaseous fueled ICE a demonstration may be made by actual inspection of the equipment showing that gaseous fuel is plumbed to the equipment for firing.

B. Opacity Limit

1. The Permittee shall conduct a visible emissions check on the exhaust stack of liquid fueled ICE at least monthly if run during the month. For the purposes of this condition, a visible emission check is verification that abnormal emissions are not present at the generator stack. 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).
2. No monthly visible emissions checks are required for ICE that only fire gaseous fuels.

Section 7

Natural Gas Fired Boilers

The provisions in this section are applicable to boilers identified on the equipment list in Table 3 of Attachment 2. In addition to the following provisions, the general provisions of this permit also apply. All provisions of this section are locally enforceable unless otherwise noted.

I. Emission Limitations and Standards

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

A. Operating Limitation

The Permittee shall burn only the following fuels in each boiler listed in Table 3 of Attachment 2, subject to the following limitations:

[PCC 17.12.350.A.3.a]

[Material Permit Condition]

1. Natural Gas

There are no operating hours or fuel limitations for equipment when burning natural gas. For the purpose of this provision, *Natural gas* means: A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or liquefied petroleum gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835; or a mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions (*i.e.*, a temperature of 288 Kelvin, a relative humidity of 60 percent, and a pressure of 101.3 kilopascals), additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 34 and 43 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (950 and 1,150 Btu per dry standard cubic foot); or propane or propane-derived synthetic natural gas. *Propane* means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C₃H₈.

[Reference 40 CFR 63.11237]

2. Opacity Limit

The opacity of all plumes and effluents from equipment listed in Table 3 of Attachment 2 shall not exceed 20% as determined by EPA Reference Method 9, Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60.

[PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.130.B]

II. Compliance Determination

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3, 4 & 5]

A. Operating Limitation

When using natural gas fuel, the Permittee may demonstrate that only commercially available pipeline quality natural gas fuel was fired by making available to the Control Officer for inspection, documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier, showing that 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 plumbed to the equipment for firing.

B. Opacity Limit

A demonstration to show compliance with the emission limitation for opacity in condition I.A.2 of this section shall not be required since the percent of opacity of visible emissions from the boilers while combusting natural gas fuel is inherently low. The Permittee shall operate and maintain the boilers 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.

Section 8

General Conditions

[References to A.R.S. are references to the Arizona Revised Statutes, references to A.A.C. are references to the Arizona Administrative Code, and references to PCC are references to Title 17 of the Pima County Code]

I. Permit Expiration and Renewal

[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 A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 3, and Pima County air quality rules. Any permit noncompliance 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. 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 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 and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopenings shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. Permit reopenings for reasons other than those stated in paragraph III.B.1 of this attachment shall not result in the resetting of the five-year permit term.

IV. Posting of Permit

[PCC 17.12.080]

The Permittee shall maintain a complete copy of the permit onsite. If it is not feasible to maintain a copy of the permit onsite the Permittee may request in writing, to maintain a copy of the permit at an alternate location. Upon written approval by the Control Officer, the Permittee must maintain a complete copy of the permit at the approved alternative location.

V. Fee Payment

[PCC 17.12.185.A.8 & PCC 17.12.520]

The Permittee shall pay fees to the Control Officer pursuant to PCC 17.12.520.

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, 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 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 call to report excess emissions is **520-724-7400**. The facsimile number to report excess emissions is **520-838-7432**.
 - ii. Detailed written notification by submission of an excess emissions report within 72 hours of the notification under X.A.1.a.i of this attachment.

Send to PDEQ Air Program, 33 N. Stone Avenue, Ste 700, 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 X.A.1.a & b of this attachment.

B. Permit Deviations (Other Than Excess Emissions) Reporting Requirements.

The Permittee shall promptly report 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. For the purposes of this condition, "promptly report" shall mean that the Permittee submitted the report to the control officer by certified mail or hand-delivery within two working days of the of time the deviation was discovered.

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 17.12.185.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 (2) 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 § 49-480.F.3 & 5]

For any excess emission that cannot be corrected with 72 hours, the Permittee is required to submit a compliance schedule to the Control Officer 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 an 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 PCC 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 X.A of this attachment 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 Permittee'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 X.E.3.b of this attachment, 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 X.A of This attachment 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 X.E.2 of this Section.

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 X.E.2 of this attachment.

5. Demonstration of Reasonable and Practicable Measures

For an affirmative defense under X.E.2 or 3 of this Section, the Permittee of the source shall demonstrate, through submission of the data and information required by this Section and X.A, 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, where applicable, 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 emissions, permit deviations, emergency reports, and compliance schedules in accordance with X of this attachment.
- B. Performance test results in accordance with XVI.F of this Section.
- C. Reporting requirements listed in this the Specific Conditions of this permit.

XIII. Duty To Provide Information

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

- 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.
- 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. In addition, an applicant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the source after the date it filed a complete application but prior to release of a proposed permit.

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 XV, 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 a 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 PCC 17.12.235, or a change subject to logging or notice requirements in subsection XV.B or C of this Section, 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 PCC 17.12.195, the following changes may be made if the source keeps onsite records of the changes according to XV.I of this Section:
 - 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 PCC 17.04.340, Insignificant Activities definition; (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 PCC 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 XV.C of this Section, 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 XV.C of this Section without the required notice by applying for a minor permit revision under PCC 17.12.255 and complying with PCC 17.12.255.D.2 and G.
- F. The permit shield described in PCC 17.12.310 shall not apply to any change made under this Section, other than implementation of an alternate operating scenario under XV.B.1 of this Section.
- G. Notwithstanding any other part of this attachment, 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 PCC 17.12.235.A.
- H. If a source change is described under both XV.B and C of this Section, the source shall comply with XV.C of this attachment. If a source change is described under both subsections XV.C of this Section and PCC 17.12.235.B, the source shall comply with PCC 17.12.235.B.
- I. A copy of all logs required under XV.B of this Section 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 PCC 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 PCC 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**A. Operational Conditions During Testing**

When required by the Specific conditions in this permit, performance 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, 40 CFR 52; Appendices D and E, 40 CFR 60; Appendices A through F; and 40 CFR 61, Appendices B and C unless modified by the Control Officer pursuant to PCC 17.12.050.B or 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.D. 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 platform(s);
3. Safe access to sampling platform(s); and
4. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

E. Interpretation of Final Results

Unless otherwise identified in the Specific Conditions of this permit, 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 Control Officer's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the other two runs. If the Control Officer or the Control Officer's designee is present, tests may only be stopped with the Control Officer's or such designee's approval. If the Control Officer or the Control Officer's designee is not present, tests may only be stopped for good cause. Good cause includes: forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances beyond the Permittee's control. Termination of any test without good cause after the first run is commenced shall constitute a failure of the test. Supporting documentation, which demonstrates good cause, must be submitted.

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 17.12.185.A.7.d]

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

XVIII. 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.

XIX. 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.

XX. Asbestos Requirements (Demolition/ Renovation)

Should this stationary source, pursuant to 40 CFR 61, Subpart M become subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Asbestos for asbestos regulations when conducting any renovation or demolition at this premises, then the Permittee shall submit proper notification as described in 40 CFR Subpart M and shall comply with all other applicable requirements of subpart M. The Permittee shall keep a record of all relevant paperwork on file.

[40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

XXI. Stratospheric Ozone Depleting Substances

The Permittee shall not use, sell, or offer for sale any fluid as a substitute material for use in any motor vehicle, residential, commercial, or industrial air conditioning system, refrigerator or freezer unit, or other cooling or heating device designed to use a chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) or hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) compound as a working fluid, unless such fluid has been approved for sale and such use by the Administrator. The Permittee shall keep a record of all paperwork relevant to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subpart F onsite.

[40 CFR 82 & PCC 17.16.710]

Attachment 1

Applicable Regulations

Code of Federal Regulations

Chapter 40 Part 60: NSPS

Appendix A-4 Method 9 – Visual determination of the opacity of emissions from stationary sources
Subpart IIII for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines ‘ICE’
Subpart JJJJ for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines ‘ICE’

Pima County Code Title 17, Chapter 17.12:

- 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
- 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
- 17.12.190 Permits containing synthetic emission limitations and standards
- 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
- 17.12.350 Material Permit Condition
- 17.12.520 Fees related to Class II and Class III permits

Pima County Code Title 17, Chapter 17.16:

- 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
- 17.12.040 Standards and applicability (Includes NESHAP)
- 17.16.050 Visibility limiting standard
- 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
- 17.16.430 Standards of performance for unclassified sources

Pima County Code Title 17, Chapter 17.20:

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

Pima County Code Title 17, Chapter 17.24:

- 17.24.020 Recordkeeping for compliance determination

Attachment 2**Equipment List****Table 1 Soil Vapor Extraction Units with APC (ref. Section 3)**

Type of Equipment	Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial/Part No.	Max Rated Capacity	Date of Manufacturer
SVEU	150 SCFM	Paragon	ET-150	618	PSC2	March 1995
SVEU	600 SCFM	Solleco	500 TCAT	C1154	PSC3	May 2003

Table 2 Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines subject to NSPS Subpart III: (ref. Section 4)

Equipment Number	Location	MFR	Model	Serial Number/ Unique ID	Maximum Rated Capacity	Run Hour Limitation	Fuels Used	Date of MFR	Date Installed
482-GEN-01B	CNG Plant	Perkins	2506C-E15TAG3	MGDF5333 N01024A	835 hp	100 hours	Diesel/Natural Gas	9/9/2015	7/1/2016
482-GEN-02B	CNG Plant	Perkins	2506C-E15TAG3	MGDF5333 N01019A	835 hp	100 hours	Diesel/Natural Gas	9/9/2015	7/1/2016
040-GEN-02A	911-Com-Police	Cummins	QSX15-G9	79574844	755 hp	100 hours	Diesel	4/1/2012	3/18/2013

Table 2a – Supplemental Requirements for Generators/ICE subject to NSPS Subpart III (ref. Section 4):

Equipment Number	Applicable NSPS Emission Standards	NO _x (g/hphr)	NMHC (g/hphr)	NMHC+NO _x (g/hphr)	CO (g/hphr)	PM (g/hphr)	Useful Life (term, date)
482-GEN-01B	Post Model 2007	--	--	4.8	2.6	0.15	8,000 hours or 10 years, whichever comes first.
482-GEN-02B	Post Model 2007	--	--	4.8	2.6	0.15	8,000 hours or 10 years, whichever comes first.
040-GEN-02A	Post Model 2007	--	--	4.8	2.6	0.15	8,000 hours or 10 years, whichever comes first.

Table 3 Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines subject to NSPS Subpart JJJJ: (ref. Section 5)

Equipment Number	Location	MFR	Model	Serial Number/ Unique ID	Maximum Rated Capacity	Run Hour Limitation	Fuels Used	Date of MFR	Date Installed
288-GEN-01A	Sun Tran BMF 09	Generac	FGNXB08.02NN	G00011151	128 hp	100 hours	Natural Gas	8/28/2015	7/1/2016

Table 4 ICE not subject to NSPS or NEHSHAP: (ref. Section 6)

Equipment Number	Location	MFR	Model	Serial Number/ Unique ID	Maximum Rated Capacity	Run Hour Limitation	Fuels Used	Date of MFR	Date Installed
286-GEN-01A	Sun Tran BMF 10	Ford	LRG-4231-6005-A	12601 K-05-RK	63 hp	100 hours	Natural Gas		1/1/1999
040-GEN-01A	911-Com-Fire	Caterpillar	3406	4ZR05963	500 hp	100 hours	Diesel	1/1/1999	12/23/1999

Table 5 – Fossil Fuel Fired Equipment (ref. Section 7):

Equipment/Source ID Number or Location	Description	Asset Number	Maximum Rated Capacity	Allowable Fuels and Annual Limits		Applicability	
				Natural Gas	Fuel Oil	NSPS Subpart Dc	NESHAP Subpart JJJJJ
				(hrs)	(Gal, hrs, CF, % S)		
TOPSC BLDG 02 CEN PLANT	Boiler	294-BOW-01B	5.260 MMBtu/hr	8,760	N/A	No	N/A
TOPSC BLDG 02 CEN PLANT	Boiler	294-BOW-02B	5.260 MMBtu/hr	8,760	N/A	No	N/A
TOPSC BLDG 06 STREETS	Boiler	298-BOW-01A	3.222 MMBtu/hr	8,760	N/A	No	N/A
Sun Tran BMF 10	Boiler	286-BOW-01AR	1.512 MMBtu/hr	8,760	N/A	No	N/A
TOPSC BLDG 02 911 Dispa	Boiler	040-BOW-02B	0.45 MMBtu/hr	8,760	N/A	No	N/A
TOPSC BLDG 02 911 Dispa	Boiler	040-BOW-01B	0.45 MMBtu/hr	8,760	N/A	No	N/A

Attachment 3

SVEU Recordkeeping Table

Date	Type of Air Pollution Control in Use	Name of Testing Company	Elevation (ft. AMSL)	GROs _{INLET} Conc. (ppmV)	GROs _{OUTLET} Conc. (ppmV)	GROs Destruction Efficiency (%)	Benzene Conc. (ppmV)	Flow Rate @ Process Blower (Q _{process} , scfm or acfm)	Temp. @ Exhaust Rate (T _{exit} , °F)

Where:

Q_{process} = flowrate at the exit of process blower (acfm or scfm value; only one is required)

T_{exit} = stack gas exit temperature.

GROs_{INLET} = concentration of volatile organic compounds in the inlet gas (from Modified TO-15 sample analysis)

GROs_{OUTLET} = concentration of volatile organic compounds in the outlet gas (from Modified TO-15 sample analysis)

Benzene = concentration of benzene in the exhaust gas (from Modified TO-15 sample analysis)

$$\text{Destruction Efficiency (\%)} = \frac{(\text{GRO}_{\text{INLET}} - \text{GRO}_{\text{OUTLET}})}{(\text{GRO}_{\text{INLET}})} * 100$$

Attachment 4**List of 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	-	-
<p>Internal combustion engine (ICE)-driven compressors, ICE-driven electrical generator sets, and ICE driven water pumps used only for emergency replacement or standby service.</p> <p><i>Note: Portable or temporary ICE 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 ICE 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 ICE.</i></p>	-	-
Lab equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analyses.	-	-
Trivial activities as provided in PCC 17.04.340.A.237 a through xx.	-	-

Attachment 5**From Table 17.16.040: Applicable Emissions-Discharge Opacity Limiting Standards**

Type of Source	Instantaneous Opacity Measurements			Maximum Allowable Average Opacity, %
	Required No. (For a Set)	Excluded No. (Highest Values)	No. to Use For Averaging	
Cold Diesel Engines ¹	25	0	25	60
Loaded Diesel Engines ²	26	1	25	60
Other Sources ³	25	0	25	20

¹ Applicable to the first 10 consecutive minutes after starting up a diesel engine.

² Applicable to a diesel engine being accelerated under load.

³ Any source not otherwise specifically covered within this table, unless otherwise specifically covered in this chapter.