

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

SILVER BELL MINING, L.L.C.

25000 W. AVRA VALLEY ROAD

MARANA, AZ 85653

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 2028

PERMIT CLASS II

ISSUED: APRIL 19, 2016

EXPIRES: APRIL 18, 2021



SIGNATURE

Rupesh Patel, Air Permit Manger, PDEQ

TITLE

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PERMIT SUMMARY

This air quality permit is a renewal of the 5-year, individual permit issued to Silver Bell Mining, LLC, the Permittee, for its mining operations located at 25,000 W. Avra Valley Road, Marana, AZ. Silver Bell Mine (SBM) is a fully owned subsidiary of ASARCO, LLC. SBM produces cathode copper from the mining and leaching of sulfide and oxide ore.

The facility is classified as a True Minor Source of criteria pollutants and is located in an area that is designated as non-attainment for PM₁₀ (Rillito PM₁₀ Nonattainment Area). In June 2008, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality submitted a state implementation plan (SIP) revision to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requesting redesignation of the area to attainment (*Rillito Moderate Area PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation to Attainment*). The action to redesignate the area as attainment is still pending.

The facility operates under the following industrial classification: Copper Ore Mining - SIC code 1021 (NAICS 212234).

In their renewal application dated August 7, 2009, SBM applied for authority to construct a duplicate SX-EW tankhouse or the addition of SX trains and EW cells to accommodate a potential 100% increase in the cathode copper production rate and included estimates of the potential emissions from the expansion of operations. This expansion would increase fugitive particulate emissions as a result of increases in mining activity, including drilling, blasting, loading, and hauling of ore to dumps. Other than the addition of two additional emergency generators, mobile mining equipment, and additional SX-EW components including two LPG boilers, there will be no other changes in the method of operation or products produced at the facility. This permit renewal incorporates the proposed (new) installations as a result of the expansion of the facility's operations.

Emissions from the facility consist primarily of fugitive particulate matter from its mining operations. The mining operations of SBM include mining from four open pits, with chalcocite as the principal copper-bearing mineral. Ore is mined in two ways: 1) by conventional open-pit mining i.e., blasting and hauling the ore to heap leach dumps, and 2) rubblizing the ore in place in heaps inside the pits. The dumps and heaps are leached through the application of sulfuric acid. Copper-laden leach solution, called pregnant leach solution (PLS), drains from the base of each dump and heap into collection ponds.

The copper in the PLS is then extracted producing cathode copper using solvent extraction (SX) and electro-winning (EW) processes (SX-EW). In the SX-EW process, the PLS is pumped from the collection ponds to the SX-EW plant. The SX process at SBM utilizes two solvent extraction trains, each with three processing stages (two solvent extraction stages and one stripping stage). In the SX process, copper from the PLS is selectively recovered and concentrated in to a purified acidic copper solution called rich electrolyte. At the EW tank-house, the heated rich electrolyte undergoes an electro-chemical process resulting in the copper being plated from the rich electrolyte onto cathodes. This process produces a high-purity, metallic, cathode copper that can be sold directly on the world market. The copper-depleted, aqueous solution leaving the EW tank house, called lean electrolyte, is recycled back to the stripping stage of the SX process. SBM's production rate of cathode copper currently averages 65 tons/day.

The facility as it is currently operated is not subject to NSPS, subpart LL – Standards of Performance for Metallic Mineral Processing Plants.

The Potential to Emit (PTE) of the facility is based on operation 24 hours/day 365 days per year. The following emission rates are for reference purposes and are used to establish whether or not the source is a major source in terms of the Title V permit program. They are not intended to be enforced by direct measurement unless otherwise noted in the Specific Conditions of this permit.

| Facility-Wide Potential Emissions of Pollutants ¹ (tons/yr) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------|-------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|------|-------|--------|
| Conventional or Criteria Air Pollutant | | | | | | | | NSPS | HAPs | |
| PM _{2.5} | PM ₁₀ | PM | NOx | VOC | CO | SO ₂ | Lead | N/A | Total | Single |
| 2.27 | 2.33 | 2.55 | 12.60 | 4.68 | 14.58 | 1.77 | ND ² | N/A | 0.16 | < 0.16 |

¹ The PM estimates of point source emissions only. Fugitive emissions from non-categorical stationary sources are not considered in determining whether the source is a major stationary source.

² No Data. These emissions are insignificant.

All terms and conditions of this permit that are federally enforceable or material permit conditions are specifically indicated as such.

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

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

SECTION 1

APPLICABILITY

I. Statutory Authority

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

II. Permitted Facility Sources

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

A. Facility-Wide Operations

The following general provisions apply to facility-wide operations and to all sources of air contaminants operating at the facility: Operating Restrictions, General control standards, General materials handling standards, Odor limiting standard, Opacity standard, Visibility limiting standard, and Authorization to conduct fugitive dust producing activities. [PCC 17.16.010 thru 060, 17.16.400.A, & PCC 17.16.430.F]

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

B. Emissions from New and Existing Nonpoint Sources

This section applies to existing and new nonpoint sources of fugitive dust. [PCC 17.16.070 thru PCC 17.16.120]

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

C. Mining Operations

This section applies to the following activities and operations at the facility: Mines, materials handling facilities, and loaders; Electro-winning tank-house operations; Petroleum liquid storage tanks; Portable sources; Surface coating and solvent degreasing/cleaning operations; and Abrasive blasting operations. [PCC 17.16.100.D, PCC 17.16.360.F, PCC 17.16.400.C, PCC 17.16.430.F, PCC 17.16.450, & PCC 17.16.470]

[Locally & Federally Enforceable Conditions]

D. Fossil-Fuel Fired Industrial and Commercial Equipment (Boilers and Heaters)

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

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

E. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines ‘ICE’

40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [PCC 17.16.490.A.81]

[Federally Enforceable Conditions]

1. Applicable to manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified below:
 - a. Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE with a displacement less than 30 liters per cylinder, where the model year is 2007 or later, for engines that are not fire pump engines.
 - b. Owners and Operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 2005 where the stationary CI ICE are manufactured after April 1, 2006, and are not fire pump engines.
 - c. Owners and operators of any stationary CI ICE that are modified or reconstructed after July 11, 2005 and any person that modifies or reconstructs any stationary CI ICE after July 11, 2005.
 - d. The provisions of I.D of Section 6 of this permit are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005.

F. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for ‘RICE’

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

[Federally Enforceable Conditions]

1. Applicable to each existing, new or reconstructed stationary compression ignition (CI) RICE at an area source as follows: [40 CFR 60.6595(a), 40 CFR 63.6590(c) & 40 CFR 60.6603(a)]
 - a. A stationary RICE is “existing,” if construction or reconstruction was commenced before June 12, 2006:
 - i. Except as provided in paragraph II.F.1.a.ii below, for each existing CI RICE, the Permittee must comply with the applicable requirements in Section 7 of this permit no later than May 3, 2013.
 - ii. If the CI stationary RICE is an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 hp that is certified to the Tier 3 (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kilowatt (kW)) emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112, the Permittee may comply with the requirements in II.F of this Section by meeting the requirements for Tier 3 engines (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kW) in 40 CFR Part 60, subpart IIII instead of the emission limitations and other requirements that would otherwise apply. [40 CFR 63.6603(e)]
 - b. A stationary RICE is “new” if construction was commenced on or after June 12, 2006. A stationary RICE is “reconstructed” if reconstruction as defined in 40 CFR 63.2 commenced on or after June 12, 2006: [40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii)]
 - i. For each new or reconstructed stationary CI RICE, the Permittee must meet the requirements in II.F of this Section by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines. [40 CFR 63.6590(c)]

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

Local stationary performance standards apply to the following facilities or operations: Each mine, material handling facility, and loader; fossil-fuel fired industrial and commercial equipment, stationary internal combustion engines; surface coating and solvent degreasing/cleaning operations, and each unclassified source. [PCC 17.12.185.A.2, PCC 17.16.165, PCC 17.16.340, PCC 17.16.360, PCC 17.16.400 & PCC 17.16.430]

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

III. Permit Sections

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

Section 1 – Applicability (This Section)

Section 2 – Facility-Wide Operations

Section 3 – Emissions from New and Existing Nonpoint Sources

Section 4 – Mining Operations

Section 5 – Fossil-Fuel Fired Industrial and Commercial Equipment

Section 6 – NSPS for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines ‘ICE’

Section 7 – NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines ‘RICE’

IV. Applicability of more than one standard

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

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

SECTION 2

FACILITY-WIDE OPERATIONS

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 LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

A. Operating Restrictions

[PCC 17.12.350.A.3.a]

[Material Permit Conditions]

The Permittee shall comply with operating restrictions as provided in I.A of Sections 5 through 7 to avoid other federally applicable requirements.

B. 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 or propane. [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 to use 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]
[Material Permit 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]

C. General 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]

D. 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]

E. Opacity Limit

Except as otherwise specified in the Specific Conditions of this permit and the Table in Attachment 4, the opacity of all plumes and effluents from all point, non-point, or fugitive emission sources shall not exceed 20% as determined by EPA Reference Method 9, Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60.

[PCC 17.16.040, 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 4. 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.E and I.F of this Section, I.E and I.F of this Section shall not apply. [PCC 17.16.040.B]

F. Visibility Limiting Standard

[PCC 17.16.050]

1. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit operations or activities likely to result in excessive amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne in accordance with Section 3 of this permit.
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 in accordance with Section 3 of this permit. 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. Compliance with Section 3 of this permit shall be considered compliance with I.F.2 of this Section.
 - b. I.F.2 of this Section shall not apply when wind speeds exceed twenty-five (25) miles per hour (using the Beaufort Scale of Wind-Speed Equivalents, or as recorded by the National Weather Service). This exception does not apply if control measures have not been taken or were not commensurate with the size or scope of the emission source.

- c. I.F.2 of this Section shall not apply to the generation of airborne particulate matter from undisturbed land.

G. Authorization to Conduct Fugitive Dust Producing Activities

[PCC 17.12.470.F & PCC 17.16.060]

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

II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3]

A. Visible Emissions (VE)

If at any time, or while conducting an VE check required by the Specific Conditions of this permit, the Permittee sees any plume or effluent from a facility source, that on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the opacity limit, or diffuse beyond the property boundary line, the Permittee shall investigate the source of the emissions and take corrective action, if required. If the plume persists or the activity or operation which is causing or contributing to the emissions cannot be corrected or halted, the Permittee shall, when practicable, make a visual determination of the opacity in accordance with I.E of this Section. 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. Additional Monitoring (Upon Control Officers Request)

Except as otherwise contained in the Specific Conditions of this permit, monitoring for compliance with the facility-wide standards in I.A through G 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.

III. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

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 VE 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 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 in accordance with section X of the General Conditions of this permit.

[PCC 17.12.040]

B. Emissions Inventory Reporting

[PCC 17.12.320]

The Permittee shall complete and submit to the control officer, when requested, 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.I]

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

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

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

The Permittee shall follow the general testing requirements in section XVI of the General Conditions, as applicable, unless otherwise specified in the Specific Conditions of this permit. The test methods referenced below are from 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A unless otherwise noted:

- A. When required, EPA Test Method 9 shall be used to monitor compliance with the opacity standards identified in this Permit.
- B. The Permittee may submit an alternate and equivalent test method(s) that is listed in 40 CFR Subpart 60, Appendix A, to the Control Officer in a test plan, for approval by the Control Officer. [PCC 17.12.045.D]
- C. Except as provided in this Section, 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**EMISSIONS FROM NEW AND EXISTING NONPOINT SOURCES**

In accordance with II.B of Section 1, the provisions of this Section apply to existing and new nonpoint sources and all fugitive dust producing activities. All provisions in this Section are locally enforceable unless otherwise noted. [PCC 17.16.010.B]

I. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS [PCC 17.12.185.A.2]**A. Fugitive Dust Standards for Existing and New Nonpoint Sources****1. Motor Vehicle Operations** [PCC 17.16.070]

The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit a vacant lot, or an urban or suburban open area, to be driven over or used by motor vehicles, trucks, cars, cycles, bikes, or buggies, or by animals such as horses, without taking reasonable precautions to limit excessive amounts of particulates from becoming airborne. Dust shall be kept to a minimum by using an approved dust suppressant, or adhesive soil stabilizer, or by paving, or by barring access to the property, or by other acceptable means.

2. Vacant Lots and Open Spaces [PCC 17.16.080]

a. The Permittee shall not use or leave a vacant lot, housing plot, building site, parking area, sales lot, playground, livestock feedlot, or other open area - other than those used solely for soil-cultivation or vegetative crop-producing and harvesting agricultural purposes in such a state, after construction, alteration, clearing, leveling, or excavation that naturally induced wind blowing over the area causes a violation of I.E or I.F of Section 2 of this permit. Dust emissions must be permanently suppressed by landscaping, covering with gravel or vegetation, paving, or applying equivalently effective controls.

3. Roads and Streets [PCC 17.16.090]

a. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit the use, repair, construction or reconstruction of a roadway or alley without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. Dust and other particulates shall be kept to a minimum by employing temporary paving, dust suppressants, wetting down, detouring or by other reasonable means.

b. The Permittee shall not construct a new unpaved service road or unpaved haul road unless dust will be suppressed after construction by intermittently watering, limiting access, or applying chemical dust suppressants to the road, in such a way that visible dust emissions caused by vehicular traffic on the road do not violate I.E or I.F of Section 2 of this permit.

c. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit transportation of materials likely to give rise to airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions, such as wetting, applying dust suppressants, or covering the load, to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Earth or other material that is deposited by trucking or earth moving equipment shall be removed from paved streets by the person responsible for such deposits.

d. The surfacing of roadways with asbestos tailings is prohibited.

4. Particulate Materials [PCC 17.16.100]
- a. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit crushing, screening, handling, transporting or conveying of materials or other operations likely to result in significant amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions, such as the use of spray bars, wetting agents, dust suppressants, covering the load, and hoods to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.
 - b. Dust emissions from the transportation of materials shall be effectively controlled by covering stock loads in open-bodied trucks, limiting vehicular speeds, or other equivalently effective controls.
5. Storage Piles [PCC 17.16.110]
- a. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit organic or inorganic dust producing material to be stacked, piled or otherwise stored without taking reasonable precautions such as chemical stabilization, wetting, or covering to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.
 - b. Stacking and reclaiming machinery utilized at storage piles shall be operated at all times with a minimum fall of material and in such manner, or with the use of spray bars and wetting agents, as to minimize and control to ensure compliance with I.E and I.F of Section 2 of this permit.
6. Mineral Tailings [PCC 17.16.120]
- a. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit construction of mineral tailings piles without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. Reasonable precautions shall mean wetting, chemical stabilization, revegetation, or such other measures as are approved by the control officer.
 - b. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit construction of mineral tailings piles without taking reasonable precautions (i.e. wetting, chemical stabilization and revegetation) to minimize and control to ensure compliance with I.E and I.F of Section 2 of this permit.

II. MONITORING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & 4]

The Permittee shall monitor operations for compliance with this Section and keep records as stated below:

- A. While in operation, the Permittee shall conduct and record visible emissions (VE) checks at least monthly of nonpoint sources and operations as follows:
 1. If while conducting VE checks, the Permittee sees emissions that, on an instantaneous basis, appear to exceed 20% opacity, or diffuse beyond the property boundary line, the Permittee shall investigate the source of the emissions and take corrective actions. If the emissions persist and the activity, operation, or area which is causing or contributing to the emissions cannot be halted or corrected, the Permittee shall, when practicable, make a visual determination of the opacity in accordance with I.E of Section 2 of this permit. If the VE determination exceeds the applicable opacity limit, or the emissions diffuse beyond the property boundary line, the Permittee shall record and report this as an excess emission.

2. If necessary, the frequency of VE checks shall be adjusted based on the fugitive dust generating operation or activity, the existing and forecasted meteorological conditions, and the surface characteristics of areas susceptible to entrainment of particulate matter. If excessive amounts of particulate matter are present or foreseeable, or there is a lack of controls being employed, the Permittee shall increase the frequency of visible emissions checks and dust control measures commensurate with the size and scope of the source to assure and demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations in this Section. The results of these visible emissions checks shall be used to determine the need for additional dust control measures.
- B. The Permittee shall annually review the effectiveness in controlling fugitive dust emissions. If the review shows ineffectiveness in controlling emissions the Permittee shall prescribe alternate or improved methods or techniques for reducing emissions in order to minimize or prevent further deficiencies. The annual review shall take into account past resolved or unresolved compliance issues, including validated complaints reported to the Control Officer. The Control Officer may prescribe additional requirements should the Control Officer determine ineffectiveness in controlling emissions in accordance with I.E or I.F of Section 2 of this permit.
- C. The Permittee shall maintain a copy of the following records for review by the Control Officer:
1. Corrective actions taken to comply with this Section.
 2. Dates on which fresh vegetation was introduced within the property.
 3. Dates on which clearing leveling, or earthmoving take place and the type of control measures employed.
 4. Dates on which overburden is transported and the control measures employed.
 5. Records of annual reviews as prescribed in II.B of this Section, reports, and correspondence with the Control Officer regarding the need for additional necessary and feasible precautions to be taken to control non-point fugitive dust emissions or any agreed upon additional requirements.

IV. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this Section in accordance with section X of the General Conditions of this permit. [PCC 17.12.040]

V. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

Follow the testing provisions in VI of Section 2.

SECTION 4**MINING OPERATIONS**

In accordance with I.C of Section 1 of this permit, the provisions of this Section are applicable to the emission sources and affected operations listed in Attachment 2, and equipment listed in Tables 1 through 3 of Attachment 2. All provisions in this Section are Locally Enforceable unless otherwise noted. [PCC 17.16.010]

I. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

A. Electro-Winning Tank House Operations**[Material Permit Conditions]**

1. Tank-house Cell Operations

The Permittee shall use and maintain poly-balls, foam, surfactants, or other similar measures of its choosing to control and reduce emissions of sulfuric acid mist generated in the electro-winning cells. [PCC 17.16.430.F]

2. Stainless Steel Sheet Buffing Operations

The Permittee shall install, operate, and maintain a dust collector to control and reduce metal HAP emissions from the stainless steel sheet buffing operations building in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. [PCC 17.16.430.F]

B. Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks**[Material Permit Conditions]**

1. No tank with a capacity equal to or greater than 151 m³ (39,888 gallons) shall contain a petroleum liquid (as defined by 40 CFR 60.111(b)) or a volatile organic liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure of 3.5 kilopascals (kPa) or greater. [40 CFR 60.110b(b)][PCC 17.12.185.B]

[Federally Enforceable Condition]

2. No tank with a capacity equal to or greater than 75 m³ (19,812 gallons) and less than 151 m³ (39,888 gallons) shall contain a volatile organic liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure of 15.0 kPa or greater. [40 CFR 60.110b(b)][PCC 17.12.185.B]

[Federally Enforceable Condition]**C. Portable Sources**

For the purpose of this subsection, "*Portable source*" means any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any air pollutant and is capable of being operated at more than one location. "*Major source threshold*" means the lowest applicable emission rate for a pollutant that would cause the source to be major at the particular time and location under PCC 17.04.340.127.

[PCC 17.04.340.A (127, 129, 174, & 234) & PCC 17.16.450]

1. Transportable Non-Road Engines

Portable sources that do not require a permit pursuant to Title 17 of the PCC, including transportable internal combustion engine driven or fuel burning equipment, that have a cumulative potential to emit (PTE) in excess of the levels deemed by the Control Officer to be insignificant activities due to their size or production rate, may be required to demonstrate when the portable source was moved or relocated on the property to establish that the source is not subject to regulation as a stationary source. For the purpose of this provision, portable sources that that can be moved by hand or have a combined potential to emit, without controls, less than 10% of the major source threshold (or 10 tons/year) shall be deemed to be insignificant activities.

[PCC 17.04.340.A.(114.j & 129), PCC 17.12.140.B.3.a, & PCC 17.12.240.C.2]

2. Co-located Sources

- a. The Permittee shall not allow the combined potential to emit (PTE) of the sources covered by this permit and co-located portable sources subject to I.C.2.b of this Section as stated below, to exceed the major source threshold, without first applying for a permit revision as provided in V.A of Section 2. [PCC 17.12.260.B.7]
- b. The Permittee shall consider the emission rate of relocated portable sources that require a permit, pursuant to Title 17 of the PCC, in the emission limitations established by this permit, if the portable source is located on site for more than 6 months and meets either of the following conditions: [PCC 17.04.340.A (41), PCC 17.12.100, PCC 17.12.300.C & E]
 - i. The portable source is considered a pollutant emitting activity belonging to the same industrial grouping as the Permittee's, is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and is under the control of the same person, or under the common control of the same person. For the purpose of this provision, pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same major group which has the same two-digit code, as described in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972, as amended by the 1987 supplement; or
 - ii. The portable source is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and, while classified under a different two digit SIC code, may be considered an aggregated facility under the common control of the Permittee through an established service contract or support/dependency relationship, wherein the portable source supports, or is supported by the Permittee with more than 50% of the raw materials or product.

3. Opacity limits

- a. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the opacity of portable sources to exceed the facility-wide opacity limit in I.E of Section 2. [PCC 17.16.040]
- b. Off-Road Machinery

The Permittee shall not cause, allow, or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from any off-road machinery, smoke for any period greater than ten consecutive seconds, the opacity of which exceeds 40%. Visible emissions when starting cold equipment shall be exempt from this requirement for the first ten minutes. Off-road machinery shall include trucks, graders, scrapers, rollers, and other construction and mining machinery not normally driven on a completed public roadway. [PCC 17.16.450]

- c. Roadway and Site Cleaning Machinery

The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from any roadway and site cleaning machinery smoke or dust for any period greater than ten consecutive seconds, the opacity of which exceeds 40%. Visible emissions when starting cold equipment shall be exempt from this requirement for the first ten minutes. In addition, the Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit the cleaning of any site, roadway, or alley without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Reasonable precautions may include applying dust suppressants. Earth or other material shall be removed from paved streets onto which earth or other material has been transported by trucking or earth moving equipment, erosion by water or by other means. [PCC 17.16.470]

D. Surface Coating and Solvent Degreasing/Cleaning Operations

[PCC 17.16.400.C]

1. Spray Paint Operations

- a. The Permittee shall not conduct any spray paint operation without minimizing organic solvent emissions. Such operations, other than architectural coating and spot painting, shall be conducted in an enclosed area equipped with controls containing no less than ninety-six percent of the overspray. [PCC 17.16.400.C.1]

[Material Permit Condition]

- b. The Permittee is prohibited from conducting or performing paint stripping operations that involve the use of methylene chloride (MeCl, CAS # 75092), and except for facility maintenance, the Permittee is prohibited from conducting any spray application of coatings that contain target Hazardous air Pollutants (HAP) to metal or plastic parts or products, without applying for a permit revision as provided in V.A of this Section and submitting an Initial Notification in accordance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHHH to the Control Officer. For the purpose of this provision “*a target HAP containing coating*” means a spray applied coating that contains compounds of Chromium (Cr), Lead (Pb), Manganese (Mn), Nickel (Ni), or Cadmium (Cd) as defined in 40 CFR 63.11180.

[PCC 17.16.530.B.111, 40 CFR 63.11169, & 40 CFR 63.11180]

[Federally Enforceable Condition]

2. Surface Coating Operations (includes spray paint operations)

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

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

3. Solvent Degreasing/Cleaning Operations

Solvent degreasing and cleaning operations shall comply with the general materials handling standards in I.B of Section 2. In addition, all VOC emissions from solvent washings shall be considered in the emission limitations in I.D.2 of this Section, unless the solvent is directed into containers that prevent evaporation into the atmosphere. For the purpose of this provision, Solvent degreasing or cleaning shall mean “the removal of loosely held uncured adhesives, uncured ink, uncured coatings and contaminants which include dirt, soil, and grease from parts, products, tools, machinery, equipment, and general work areas using a solvent that contains two percent by weight of any regulated air pollutant.” [PCC 17.16.400.A & 17.16.400.C.7]

4. Architectural Coating Operations

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

E. Abrasive Blasting Operations [PCC 17.16.100.D]

Emissions from a sandblasting or other abrasive blasting operations shall be effectively controlled by applying water to suppress visible emissions (wet blasting), enclosing the operation, or use of other equivalently effective controls.

II. MONITORING & RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & 4]

A. Mine, Materials Handling Facilities, & Loaders

The Permittee shall maintain records of the daily process rate and hours of operation of the mine, materials handling facilities, and loaders for review by the Control Officer. [PCC 17.16.360.F]

B. Electro-Winning Tank House Operations

- 1. The Permittee shall maintain records demonstrating the use, operation, and maintenance of the controls employed in the electro-winning tank cells to control the generation of acid mist emissions. [PCC 17.16.430.F]
- 2. The Permittee shall maintain records for the dust collector installed at the stainless steel sheet buffing operations building demonstrating the unit is operated and maintained according to the manufacturer’s recommendations. [PCC 17.16.430.F]

C. Storage Tanks

1. The Permittee shall keep readily accessible records for each storage tank showing:
[PCC 17.12.185.B]
[Federally Enforceable Condition]
 - a. The dimensions of each tank and an analysis showing the capacity of that tank;
 - b. The contents of each tank and including Manufacturer’s Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each product (if practicable); and
2. If the tank contains a volatile organic liquid, the maximum true vapor pressure of those contents.

D. Portable Sources

1. The Permittee shall keep complete records of the materials used as fuel in portable sources that are not fueled by natural gas or propane. [PCC 17.16.010.C]
2. The Permittee shall keep records, as needed, to demonstrate that portable sources not required to obtain a permit as provided in I.C.1 of this Section are not subject to regulation as a stationary source. The Permittee may use the sample portable source relocation log in Attachment 5 of this demonstrate the portable source’s status.
3. The Permittee shall keep records that demonstrate that the combined emissions rate of co-located portable sources that require a permit as provided in I.C.2 of this Section and sources covered by this permit do not exceed the major source threshold.
4. The Permittee shall keep records of emissions related maintenance activities and corrective actions taken to correct any observed deficiencies of the opacity requirements in I.C.3 of this Section.

E. Surface Coating and Solvent Degreasing/Cleaning Operations

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

F. Abrasive Blasting Operations

The Permittee shall maintain records of the dates on which abrasive blasting operations take place and the control measures employed. For the purpose of this provision, abrasive blasting operations do not include commercial blasting cabinets provided such units are operated and maintained with filtration control devices.

III. 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 Section in accordance with section X of the General Conditions of this permit. [PCC 17.12.040]

B. Portable Sources

The Permittee shall contact the appropriate agency to obtain a permit and/or notify the Pima County Department of Environmental Quality (PDEQ) 10 days prior to moving and/or commencing operation of a portable source that requires a permit in accordance with Title 17 of the PCC.

[PCC 17.12.100, PCC 17.12.300.C & E]

IV. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

Follow the testing provisions in VI of Section 2.

SECTION 5

FOSSIL-FUEL FIRED INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT

In accordance with II.D of Section 1, the provisions of this Section are applicable to the fossil-fuel fired industrial and commercial equipment (boilers and heaters) listed in Table 4 of Attachment 2. All provisions in this Section are Locally Enforceable unless otherwise noted.

I. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS [PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

A. Fuel Limitation

The Permittee shall burn only the fuel identified in the equipment list in the affected boiler(s) or heater(s). [PCC 17.12.350.A.3.a]

[Material Permit Condition]

B. Opacity Standard

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

II. MONITORING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

A. Fuel Limitation

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

B. Opacity

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

III. REPORTING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

Follow the reporting and testing requirements in IV. and VI. of Section 2 of this permit.

SECTION 6**NSPS FOR STATIONARY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES ‘ICE’**

In accordance with II.E of Section 1 of this permit, the provisions in this Section apply to stationary CI ICE listed in Tables 5 and 5a 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 Subpart III. All provisions of this Section are Federally Enforceable unless otherwise noted.

I. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

A. Hour Limitation

[PCC 17.12.350.A.3.a]

[Material Permit Condition]

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

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 6a of Attachment 2.
- d. The Permittee must operate and maintain applicable units that achieve the emission standards as required in I.B.1.c 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 minutes. 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 60.4208]

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 6a 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 6 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 quarterly if run during the quarter. 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 section X of the General Conditions of this permit.

[PCC 17.12.040]

V. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

[40 CFR 60.4212 & PCC 17.12.185.A.3.a]

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 Section, 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.

A. Engine Performance Testing

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

B. Opacity

When requested by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall perform EPA Method 9 visible emissions observations on the generator(s)/engines identified Table 6 of Attachment 2 to demonstrate compliance with the opacity standard in I.B.2.b of this Section.

[PCC 17.12.045.B]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

SECTION 7**NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (NESHP) FOR RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES ‘RICE’ (CI RICE)**

As provided in II.F of Section 1 of this permit, the provisions of this Section are applicable to the affected existing stationary CI RICE identified in Table 6 of Attachment 2. The general provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, §§ 63.1 through 63.15 apply to applicable CI RICE sources as indicated in Table 8 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. All provisions of this Section are Federally Enforceable unless otherwise noted.

I. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

A. Hour Limitation

[PCC 17.12.350.A.3.a]

[Material Permit Condition]

The Permittee shall not operate the CI RICE for more than the number of hours per year specified in the permit equipment list on a rolling twelve (12) month total basis. There is no time limit on the use of emergency RICE in emergency situations

B. The Permittee must comply with the following requirements except during periods of startup:

[40 CFR 63.6603, Table 2d, and Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ]

[Material Permit Conditions]**1. If the CI RICE is an emergency engine; or non-emergency engine \leq 300 hp, then the Permittee must comply with the following management practice requirements**

[Rows 1 and 4 of Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ]

- a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation (1000 hours for non-emergency) or annually, whichever comes first; and
- b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and
- c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

2. The Permittee must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes.

[40 CFR 63.6625(h)]

3. The Permittee has the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in III.B.2 of this Section in order to reduce the frequency of the specified oil change requirement in paragraph I.B.1.a of this Section.

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

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

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

C. Fuel Requirements

[Material Permit Conditions]

1. Beginning January 1, 2015, if the Permittee owns or operates an emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake hp and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in IV.B.2.b and c of this Section or that operates for the purpose specified in IV.B.3.b of this Section, the Permittee must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel (ultra low sulfur diesel - ULSD), except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted. [40 CFR 60.6604(b)]
2. The Permittee shall burn only the specified fuel allowed for each generator listed in Attachment 2. Except as provided in I.C.1 of this Section, the Permittee shall only fire fuel with a sulfur content less than 0.90 percent by weight. [PCC 17.12.350.A.3.a]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

D. Opacity Limits

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

1. Except as otherwise specified in this Section, the opacity of all plumes and effluents from all point and non-point sources shall not exceed 20% as determined by EPA Reference Method 9, Appendix A 40 CFR 60. [PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B & PCC 17.16.130.B.1]
[This condition is Federally Enforceable when opacity is above 40%]
2. The Permittee shall not cause, allow, or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from any stationary rotating machinery, smoke for any period greater than ten consecutive seconds that exceeds 40 percent opacity. Visible emissions when starting cold equipment shall be exempt from this requirement for the first ten minutes. [PCC 17.12.185.A & PCC 17.16.340.E]
3. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the effluent from any generator to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 60 percent when a cold diesel engine is started or when a diesel engine is accelerated under load as measured in accordance with EPA Reference Method 9. [PCC 17.12.185.A & PCC 17.16.040]

II. GENERAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

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

III. MONITORING, INSTALLATION, COLLECTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. For each emergency CI RICE;

The Permittee must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 63.6625(f)]

B. For each emergency CI RICE and non-emergency CI RICE \leq 300 hp;

1. The Permittee must operate and maintain the engine and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop a maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

[40 CFR 63.6625(e)]

2. If the Permittee utilizes an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in I.B.1.a of this Section, the oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in I.B.1.a of this Section. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the Permittee is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the Permittee must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the Permittee must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The Permittee must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

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

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

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

D. In order to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitations in I.D of this Section, the Permittee shall conduct a visible emissions check on the exhaust stack of the generator at least quarterly if the generator is run during the quarter. For the purpose of this provision, a visible emissions check is verification that abnormal emissions are not present at the generator stack.

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

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

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

IV. DEMONSTRATION OF CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2 & 3]

- A. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirement in I.A of this Section that applies according to the following methods:

[40 CFR 63.6640(a), 63.6635 & Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

1. For each emergency CI RICE or nonemergency CI RICE ≤ 300 hp;

[Row 9 of Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

- a. Operating and maintaining the engine according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or
- b. Develop and follow a maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

B. Emergency Designation

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

[40 CFR 63.6640(f)]

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

[40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)]

2. The Permittee may operate the subject emergency RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in IV.B.2.a through IV.B.2.c of this Section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed in IV.B.3 of this Section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph IV.B.2.

[40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)]

- a. The subject emergency RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The Permittee may petition the Control Officer for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the Permittee maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency CI RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.
- b. Emergency RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.
- c. Emergency RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

[40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i)]

[40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii)]

[40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(iii)]

3. The Permittee may operate the subject emergency RICE up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per calendar year provided for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph IV.B.2 of this Section. Except as provided in paragraphs IV.B.3.a and b of this Section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)]
 - a. Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(i)]
 - b. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met: [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii)]
 - i. The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.
 - ii. The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.
 - iii. The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.
 - iv. The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.
 - v. The Permittee identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the Permittee.

V. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & 4]

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

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & 4]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

- B. For each emergency CI RICE that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines;

The Permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The Permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the subject engine is used for the purposes specified in IV.B.2.b, IV.B.2.c, or IV.B.3.b of this Section, the Permittee must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes. [40 CFR 63.6655(f)]

- C. For each emergency CI RICE and non-emergency CI RICE \leq 300 hp;

The Permittee must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the RICE in order to demonstrate that the Permittee operated and maintained the RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the Permittee’s own maintenance plan. [40 CFR 63.6655(e)]

- D. In order to demonstrate compliance with the fuel limitations in I.C of this Section, the Permittee shall maintain records of fuel supplier specifications which verify the sulfur content of the fuel as delivered. All records shall be maintained for five years. [PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

- E. The Permittee shall retain records of visible emissions checks/observations. The Permittee shall record the date and time of the check, the name of the person conducting the check, the results of the check, and the type of corrective action taken (if required). All records shall be maintained for five years. [PCC 17.12.180.A.4]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

- F. The Permittee’s records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). [40 CFR 63.6660(a)]

- G. As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), the Permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. [40 CFR 63.6660(b)]

- H. The Permittee must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). [40 CFR 63.6660(c)]

VI. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

- A. The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this Section in accordance with section X of the General Conditions of this permit. [PCC 17.12.040]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

- B. For each emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake hp that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in IV.B.2.b and c of this Section, or that operates for the purpose specified in IV.B.3.b of this Section, you must submit an annual report according to the following requirements: [40 CFR 63.6650(h)]

- a. The report must contain the following information:

- i. Company name and address where the engine is located.
- ii. Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
- iii. Engine site rating and model year.
- iv. Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.
- v. Hours operated for the purposes specified in IV.B.2.b and c of this Section, including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in IV.B.2.b and c of this Section.
- vi. Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in IV.B.2.b and c of this Section.

- vii. Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in IV.B.3.b of this Section, including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in IV.B.3.b of this Section. The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.
 - viii. If there were no deviations from the fuel requirements in I.C.1 of this Section that apply to the engine (if any), a statement that there were no deviations from the fuel requirements during the reporting period.
 - ix. If there were deviations from the fuel requirements in I.C.1 of this Section that apply to the engine (if any), information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations, and the corrective action taken.
- b. The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.
 - c. The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR §63.13.

VII. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

Follow the Testing requirements in VI. of Section 2 of this permit.

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, 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. 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.

C. Compliance Schedule

[ARS § 49-480.F.3 & 5]

For any excess emission that cannot be corrected within 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.

D. 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.D.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.D.2 of this attachment.
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.D.2 of this attachment.

5. Demonstration of Reasonable and Practicable Measures

For an affirmative defense under X.D.2 or 3 of this attachment, 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, emergency reports, and compliance schedules in accordance with X of this attachment.
- B. Performance test results in accordance with XVI.F of this attachment.
- 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 attachment, 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 attachment:
 - 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 attachment, 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 attachment 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 attachment.
- 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 attachment, the source shall comply with XV.C of this attachment. If a source change is described under both subsections XV.C of this attachment 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 attachment 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

[PCC 17.12.050]

A. Operational Conditions During Testing

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.

XIII. 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.

XXII. 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]

XXIII. 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

Applicable Requirements:

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

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Subpart A | General Provisions |
| Subpart III | NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines |
| Appendix A | Test Methods, (Method 9) |

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

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

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

Article I – General Provisions

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 17.12.010 | Statutory authority |
| 17.12.020 | Planning, constructing, or operating Without a Permit |
| 17.12.040 | Reporting requirements |
| 17.12.045 | Test methods and procedures |
| 17.12.050 | Performance tests |
| 17.12.080 | Permit Display or posting |

Article II – Individual Source Permits

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 17.12.140 | Applicability - Classes of permits |
| 17.12.165 | Permit application processing procedures for Class II and Class III permits |
| 17.12.185 | Permit contents for Class II and Class III permits |
| 17.12.235 | Facility Changes that require a permit revision |
| 17.12.240 | Procedures for certain changes that do not require a permit revision Class II or Class III |
| 17.12.255 | Minor Permit Revision |
| 17.12.260 | Significant Permit Revision |
| 17.12.270 | Permit Reopenings – Revocation and reissuance – Termination |
| 17.12.300 | Portable sources |
| 17.12.350 | Material permit condition |
| 17.12.470 | Fugitive dust activity permits |

Article VI – Fees

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 17.12.520 | Fees related to Class II and Class III permits |
|-----------|--|

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

Article I – General Provisions

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

Article II – Visible Emission Standards

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

Article III – Emissions from Existing and New Nonpoint Sources

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

Article IV – New and Existing Stationary Source Performance Standards

- 17.16.130 Applicability
- 17.16.165 Standards of performance for fossil-fuel fired industrial and commercial equipment
- 17.16.340 Standards of performance for stationary rotating machinery
- 17.16.360 Standards of performance for nonferrous metals industry sources
- 17.16.400 Organic solvents and other organic materials
- 17.16.430 Standards of performance for unclassified sources
- 17.16.450 Standards of performance for off-road machinery
- 17.16.470 Standards of performance for roadway and site cleaning machinery

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

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

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

- 17.24.020 Recordkeeping for compliance determination

Requirements Specifically Identified as Non-Applicable:

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

- Subpart K Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for which Construction, Reconstruction or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978
- Subpart Ka Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for which Construction, Reconstruction or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984
- Subpart Kb Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for which Construction, Reconstruction or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984
- Subpart LL Metallic Mineral Processing Plants

ATTACHMENT 2**EQUIPMENT LIST AND AFFECTED OPERATIONS****Nonpoint Source Emissions (Ref. Section 3):****Affected Mining Operations (Ref. Section 4):**

Mine, Materials Handling Facilities and Loaders
 Electro-Winning Tank House Operations
 Storage Tanks
 Portable Sources
 Surface Coating and Solvent Degreasing/Cleaning Operations
 Abrasive Blasting Operations

Table 1: Electro-winning tank house operations [Ref. Section 4 (A)]:

| PDEQ Equipment Number | Description | MFR | Model | Serial Number/ Unique ID | Maximum Rated Capacity | Fuels Used | Date of MFR | Date Installed |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Electro-winning Cell Demister | Clean Gas System | Chevron No. 4 | S20171 | 2500 scfm | N.A | 1994 | 1997 |
| 2 (new) | Electro-winning Cell Demister | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| 3 | Stripping Machine Demister | Industrial Plastics Fabricators | ME2400 | S20172 | 2400 scfm | N.A | 1994 | 1997 |
| 4 (new) | Stripping Machine Demister | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| 5 | Stainless Steel Buffing Building Dust Collector | Industrial Air Solutions | SPC8D-1000 | S20285 | 1000 scfm | N.A | 2011 | December 2011 |

Table 2: Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks [ref. Section 4 (B)]:

| PDEQ Equipment Number | Description | MFR | Model | Serial Number/ Unique ID | Maximum Rated Capacity | Fuels Used | Date of MFR | Date Installed |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 6 | 2 Extractor/Settler Trains | N.A | N.A | S20045-47 S20073-75 | ~ 370, 000 gallons | N.A | 1997 | 1997 |
| 7 | Crud Tank | N.A | N.A | S20122 | 27,000 gallons | N.A | 1997 | 1997 |
| 8 | Organic Surge Tank | N.A | N.A | S20124 | 140 750 gallons | N.A | 1997 | 1997 |

Table 3: Transportable Non-road Engines [ref. Sections 4 (C.1)]:

| PDEQ Equipment Number | Description | MFR | Model | Serial Number/ Unique ID | Maximum Rated Capacity | Run Hour Limitation ¹ | Fuels Used | Date of MFR | Date Installed |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 9 | Portable Non-Emergency Generator | Caterpillar | Unknown | SBE207 | 185 hp | N/A | Diesel | Unknown | Unknown |
| 10 | Portable Non-Emergency Generator | Unknown | Unknown | SBE208 | 173 hp | N/A | Diesel | Unknown | Unknown |
| 11 | Portable Non-Emergency Pump | Caterpillar | C6.6 ACERT | SBE201 | 275 hp | N/A | Diesel | 2011 | 2011 |

Note: This equipment is not covered by this permit due to their status as non-road engines. The Permittee may need to establish the non-road status of these portable sources in order to demonstrate they are not subject to regulation as a stationary source.

Table 4: Boiler(s) and Heater(s) (ref. Section 5):

| PDEQ Equipment Number | Description | MFR | Model | Serial Number/ Unique ID | Maximum Rated Capacity | Fuels Used | Date of MFR | Date Installed |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 12 | Boiler | Parker | T4600 | S20509 | 4.6 MMBtu/hr | Propane Gas | 2013 | 2014 |
| 13 | Boiler | Parker | T4600 | S20510 | 4.6 MMBtu/hr | Propane Gas | 2013 | 2014 |
| 14 (new) | Boiler | TBD | TBD | TBD | 4.6 MMBtu/hr | Propane Gas | - | - |
| 15 (new) | Boiler | TBD | TBD | TBD | 4.6 MMBtu/hr | Propane Gas | - | - |

Table 5: Stationary Generators / ICE subject to NSPS (ref. Section 6):

| PDEQ Equipment Number | Description | MFR | Model | Serial Number/ Unique ID | Maximum Rated Capacity | Run Hour Limitation ¹ | Fuels Used | Date of MFR | Date Installed |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 16 | CI ICE Emergency | Generac | SD060 | SBE203 | 93 hp | 100 hours | Diesel | April 2011 | July 2011 |
| 17 (new) | CI ICE Emergency | Caterpillar | C175-16 | TBD | 3000 kW (4000 hp) | 100 hours | Diesel | 2016 | 1/15/2017 |
| 18 (new) | CI ICE Emergency | Unknown | Unknown | TBD | 250 hp | 100 hours | Diesel | TBD | TBD |

Table 5a: Supplemental Requirements for Stationary Generators/ICE subject to NSPS (ref. Section 6):

| PDEQ 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) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| 16 | Post Model 2007 ≥ 2008 | | | 3.5 | 3.7 | 0.30 | 8,000 hours or 10 years, whichever comes first. |
| 17 (new) | Post Model 2007 | | | 6.4 | 3.5 | 0.20 | 8,000 hours or 10 years, whichever comes first. |
| 18 (new) | Post Model 2007 | | | TBD | TBD | TBD | 8,000 hours or 10 years, whichever comes first. |

Table 6: Stationary Generators /RICE subject to NESHAP (ref. Section 7):

| PDEQ Equipment Number | Description | MFR | Model | Serial Number/ Unique ID | Maximum Rated Capacity | Run Hour Limitation ¹ | Fuels Used | Date of MFR | Date Installed |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 19 | CI RICE Emergency | Caterpillar | D100P1 | SBE225 | 250 hp | 100 hours | Diesel | 1999 | Unknown |

¹ Allowable hours of operation for emergency generators are limited to maintenance testing and readiness checks. There are no limits on hours of operation during true emergencies.

ATTACHMENT 3**INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES**

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

Table 3 - Insignificant Activities

| Description | Maximum Rated Capacity |
|--|------------------------|
| 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 |
| Diesel or Fuel Oil Storage Tanks. | ≤ 40,000 gallons each |
| 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 (IC) engine-driven compressors, IC engine-driven electrical generator sets, and IC engine driven water pumps used only for emergency replacement or standby service.</p> <p><i>Note: Portable or temporary IC engines or other non-road engines that operate or are planned for operation at a fixed location for more than 12 months are subject to stationary source permitting requirements. Portable or temporary IC located at a facility, may be required to keep records showing when the sources are transferred to or from the facility, or moved to alternate locations at the facility in order to establish that the sources are not stationary IC engines.</i></p> | |
| Lab equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analyses. | - |
| Trivial activities as provided in PCC 17.04.340.A.237 a through xx. | - |

Continued on next page

Table 3 – Insignificant Activities (Continued)

| Description | MFR | Model | Maximum Rated Capacity | Fuels Used | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|--|--------------------------|--------------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|---|---|--|---|
| <p>The following IC engine-driven electrical generators used only for emergency replacement or standby service:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Facility Motivator ICE</p> | - | - | <p>1x1600 hp 1x4000 hp</p> | <p>Diesel Diesel</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>The following tanks:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Tank</u></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>ID</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Diluent Tank</td> <td>– S20188</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reagent Tank</td> <td>– S20189</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diesel Storage Tank</td> <td>– S20190</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diesel Storage Tank</td> <td>– STS Diesel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diesel Storage Tank</td> <td>– S20191</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diesel Storage Tank (new)</td> <td>– unknown</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diesel Storage Tank (new)</td> <td>– unknown</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gasoline Storage Tank</td> <td>– SGASSYS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | <u>Tank</u> | <u>ID</u> | Diluent Tank | – S20188 | Reagent Tank | – S20189 | Diesel Storage Tank | – S20190 | Diesel Storage Tank | – STS Diesel | Diesel Storage Tank | – S20191 | Diesel Storage Tank (new) | – unknown | Diesel Storage Tank (new) | – unknown | Gasoline Storage Tank | – SGASSYS | - | - | <p>1 x 18,500 gallons 1 x 7100 gallons 1 x 10,000 gallons 1 x 25,000 gallons 1x 560 gallons 1 x 25,000 gallons 1 x 25,000 gallons 1x6000 gallons</p> | - |
| <u>Tank</u> | <u>ID</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diluent Tank | – S20188 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reagent Tank | – S20189 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diesel Storage Tank | – S20190 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diesel Storage Tank | – STS Diesel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diesel Storage Tank | – S20191 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diesel Storage Tank (new) | – unknown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diesel Storage Tank (new) | – unknown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gasoline Storage Tank | – SGASSYS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Chemical Storage and Process Holding Tanks which are not otherwise covered under Section 112 of the Clean air act.</p> <p>Electrolyte Recirculation Tank, Clay Treatment Tank, Clay Storage Sump, Filter Feed Tank, Cobalt Sulfate Storage Tank, Lean Electrolyte Tank, Column Cell Overflow Tank, Raft Pond Skimmer Tank, Tank Farm Sump,</p> | - | - | <p>69,000 gallon 18,000 gallon, 4000 gallons 40,000 gallon 380 gallons 19,000 gallons 3000 gallons 3000 gallons 10,000 gallons</p> | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Generator Fuel Storage Tanks</p> | - | - | <p>2x 360 gallons 1x220 gallons 1x60 gallons</p> | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 3 - Insignificant Activities (Continued)

| Description | MFR | Model | Maximum Rated Capacity | Fuels Used |
|--|-------|--------|--|------------|
| Facility Used Oil and Coolant Storage Tanks Truck Shop (Used Oil, Coolant) NSB Service Center (Used Oil) | - | - | 1 x 5000 gallons 1 x 1000 gallons 2 x 4000 gallons | - |
| Propane Tank | - | - | 30,000 gallon | - |
| Sulfuric Acid Storage Tanks | - | - | 2x 10,000 gallon 1x 31,000 gallon | - |
| Truck Steam Pressure Washer (ID # SBE 489) | Hotsy | 5733SS | 0.768 MMBtu/hr | Diesel |
| Comfort heating combustion units 1 x Space Heater, Met Lab 1 x Space Heater, Met lab 1x HC, Main Office, 1 x Change House Hot Water Heater | - | - | 90,000 Btu/hr 50,000 Btu/hr 225,000 Btu/hr - | Propane |
| Ammonium Nitrate (Prill) Storage Hoppers (General Mine Site) | - | - | | - |

ATTACHMENT 4**EMISSIONS DISCHARGE OPACITY LIMITING STANDARDS****Table 17.16.040: 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 | |
| Asbestos-Containing Operation ¹ | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Cold Diesel Engines ² | 25 | 0 | 25 | 60 |
| Loaded Diesel Engines ³ | 26 | 1 | 25 | 60 |
| Incinerators | 27 | 2 | 25 | 20 |
| Portland Cement Plants ⁴ | 25 | 0 | 25 | 20 |
| Other Sources ⁵ | 25 | 0 | 25 | 20 |

¹ An asbestos mill, manufacturing or fabrication operation which uses asbestos as a raw material, or spraying operation which sprays materials containing more than 1% asbestos by weight.

² Applicable to the first 10 consecutive minutes after starting up a diesel engine.

³ Applicable to a diesel engine being accelerated under load.

⁴ Applicable to kiln, clinker cooler, and other process equipment.

⁵ Any source not otherwise specifically covered within this table, unless otherwise specifically covered in this permit.

ATTACHMENT 5

SAMPLE PORTABLE SOURCE LOCATION LOG

Company Name: _____

Company Equipment ID. No: _____

Portable Source Description/Model: _____

Fuel Burning Equipment Yes _____ No _____

Fuel Fired (if applicable): _____

Model or Size^{*} : _____

Date of Manufacture: _____

| Site Location | Initial Date at Location | Date Moved off Location |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Operating Hours: | Operating Hours: |
| | Operating Hours: | Operating Hours: |
| | Operating Hours: | Operating Hours: |
| | Operating Hours: | Operating Hours: |
| | Operating Hours: | Operating Hours: |
| | Operating Hours: | Operating Hours: |
| | Operating Hours: | Operating Hours: |
| | Operating Hours: | Operating Hours: |
| | Operating Hours: | Operating Hours: |
| | Operating Hours: | Operating Hours: |

* If applicable, please indicate the process rate in lbs/hr, hp, or MMBtu/hr.