

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

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

**GENERAL AIR QUALITY PERMIT**

**FOR**

**NON-METALLIC MATERIAL  
HANDLING FACILITIES**

**(Crushing & Screening, Concrete Batch and Hot Mix Asphalt Plants)**

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

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

**PDEQ GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER 6210**

**PERMIT CLASS II/III**

**PERMIT EFFECTIVE: April 24, 2017**

**EXPIRATION DATE: April 23, 2022**



SIGNATURE

**Rupesh Patel, Air Permit Manager, PDEQ**

TITLE

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u><a href="#">Permit Summary</a></u> .....	4
<u><a href="#">General Conditions</a></u> .....	5
 <u><a href="#">Section 1 - General Applicability</a></u>	
Statutory Authority.....	6
Permit Classification.....	6
Permit Sections.....	6
Applicability of More Than One Standard.....	7
 <u><a href="#">Section 2 - Permit-Wide Operations</a></u>	
Emission Limitations and Standards.....	8
Monitoring Requirements.....	13
Recordkeeping Requirements.....	14
Reporting Requirements.....	15
Facility Changes.....	15
Testing Requirements.....	17
 <u><a href="#">Section 3 - New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants</a></u>	
Applicability.....	17
Emission Limitations and Standards.....	18
Reconstruction.....	19
Monitoring Requirements.....	20
Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.....	23
Testing Requirements.....	25
Definitions.....	28
 <u><a href="#">Section 4 - Standards of Performance for Non-NSPS Gravel and Crushed Stone Processing Plants</a></u>	
Applicability.....	32
Emission Limits & Standards.....	32
Monitoring.....	32
Recordkeeping Requirements.....	33
Reporting Requirements.....	33
Testing Requirements.....	33

**Section 5 - New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities**

Applicability..... 34  
Emission Limits & Standards..... 34  
Monitoring..... 35  
Recordkeeping Requirements..... 36  
Reporting Requirements..... 36  
Testing Requirements..... 37

**Section 6 - Standards of Performance for Concrete Batch Plants**

Applicability..... 38  
Emission Limits & Standards..... 38  
Monitoring..... 38  
Recordkeeping Requirements..... 38  
Reporting Requirements..... 39  
Testing Requirements..... 39

**Section 7 - Standards of Performance for Internal Combustion Engines**

Facility Wide Requirements..... 40

**Section 8 - Portable Rubber Blending Plant (Optional Use)**..... 41

**Section 9 - Portable Crushing and Screening Plant (Optional Use)**..... 42

**Section 10 - Applicable Regulations**..... 43

**Attachment A:** NESHAP for CI & SI Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines ‘RICE’  
(Emergency Engines)..... 45  
**Attachment B:** NSPS for CI ICE (Emergency Engines)..... 52  
**Attachment C:** NSPS for SI ICE (Emergency Engines)..... 60  
**Attachment D:** NSPS for CI ICE (Non-Emergency Engines)..... 69  
**Attachment E:** NSPS for SI ICE (Non-Emergency Engines)..... 76  
**Attachment F:** NESHAP for CI & SI Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines ‘RICE’  
(Non-Emergency Engines)..... 83

## PERMIT SUMMARY

This general air quality permit (hereinafter referred to as “permit”) covers non-metallic material handling facilities operating in Pima County. These facilities include combinations of Non-NSPS Crushing and Screening equipment, NSPS Crushing and Screening equipment, Concrete Batch Plants, Hot Mix Asphalt Plants and Portable (Optional Use) Rubber Blending Plants or Crushing and Screening Plants.

Owners and operators (hereinafter designated the Permittee) that qualify for coverage under this general permit, as laid out in the permit, application may obtain this general permit in lieu of an individual permit and shall acquire an *Authorization to Operate* (ATO) that lists the covered equipment, operations and activities along with the corresponding operating limitations on hours of operation and/or operational throughputs, as applicable.

This permit imposes permit-wide limits that assure that the “source” remains a non-major source with emission rates below the major source thresholds for criteria and hazardous air pollutants in order to avoid federal or other applicable requirements. In addition to the criteria in the permit application, in order to qualify for coverage under this general air quality permit, the potential emissions must be below the limits in Table 1, as stated below.

This permit does not apply to new sources required to obtain a permit under Title IV of the Act (Acid Deposition Control) or Title V of the Act (Permits), or to “major” sources of HAP(s).

**Table 1: Permit Emission Limits**

Maximum Permitted Emissions / Controlled Potential to Emit, tons/year								
Conventional or Criteria Air Pollutant								HAP(s)
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	CO	SO <sub>2</sub>	Lead	Total
< 90	< 90	< 90	< 90	< 90	< 90	< 90	< 0.6	< 10

**GENERAL CONDITIONS**

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

1. *Compliance with Permit Conditions* [PCC 17.12.185.A.7.a & b]
  - a. The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit including all applicable requirements of Arizona air quality statutes and 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.
  
2. *Excess Emissions, Emergency Reporting* [PCC 17.12.185.A.5 & PCC 17.12.040]

The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this permit. The report shall be in two parts as specified below:

  - a. A notification by telephone or facsimile within 24 hours of the time the Permittee first learned of the occurrence of excess emission. The notification shall include all available information from PCC 17.12.040.B. The number to report excess emissions is **520-724-7400**. The facsimile number is **520-838-7432**.
  - b. A detailed written notification by submission of an excess emissions report within 72 hours of the notification under condition 2.a. **Send to PDEQ 33 N. Stone Avenue, Suite 700, Tucson, Arizona 85701 or e-mail to [air.permits@pima.gov](mailto:air.permits@pima.gov).**
  
3. *Property Rights* [PCC 17.12.185.A.7.d]

The permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege to the permit holder.
  
4. *Fee Payment* [PCC 17.12.185.A.9 & PCC 17.12.520]

The Permittee shall pay fees to the Control Officer pursuant to PCC 17.12.520.
  
5. *Permit Revision, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination for Cause* [PCC 17.12.185.A.7.c]

The permit may be revised, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause pursuant to PCC 17.12.270. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit revision, revocation and reissuance, or termination; or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
  
6. *Duty to Provide Information* [PCC 17.12.165.G & PCC 17.12.185.A.7.e]
  - a. The Permittee shall furnish to the Control Officer, within a reasonable time, any information that the Control Officer may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for revising, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to the Control Officer copies of records required to be kept by the permit. For information claimed to be confidential, the Permittee shall furnish a copy of such records to the Control Officer along with a claim of confidentiality.
  - b. If the Permittee has failed to submit any relevant facts or if the Permittee has submitted incorrect information in the permit application, the Permittee shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information.
  
7. *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.

**SECTION 1 – GENERAL APPLICABILITY**

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

8. *Statutory Authority* [PCC 17.12.010.B & D, PCC 17.12.140.A, PCC 17.12.165, PCC 17.12.390 and ARS §49-480]

Emissions from the facility, specifically the emissions from the equipment described in the *Authorization to Operate* (ATO) which fall under the same Major Group (same two digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code) are subject to enforceable limitations in the conditions of this permit. This general permit is issued pursuant to (ARS) §49-480.J and authorizes the construction and/or operation of the equipment and operations enumerated in the ATO. This authorization is based on the regulations in effect on the date of issuance of this permit, and a finding that the allowable emissions from the facility, specifically the emissions from the equipment and operations - as described in the application for coverage under this general permit - do not constitute a "major source" within the meaning of PCC 17.04.340.A.128. Notwithstanding the above findings, acquiring an ATO for coverage under this general permit shall not relieve the Permittee from compliance with all local, county, state and federal laws, statutes, and codes.

9. *Permit Classification*

Class II/III Non-Major Source; Stationary: The permitted facility sources constitute a non-major stationary source of criteria pollutants and an area source of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs), when considering the operating and emission limitations in this permit and emissions from other sources at the facility aggregated under the same Major Group two digit SIC Code.

10. *Permitted Facility Sources*

The conditions contained in this permit apply to the facilities, equipment and other operations and activities listed in the ATO.

11. *Permit Sections*

The conditions are organized into the following permit sections & ATO attachments:

Section 1	General Applicability (This Section)
Section 2	Permit-Wide Operations
Section 3	New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants
Section 4	Standards of Performance for Non-NSPS Gravel and Crushed Stone Processing Plants
Section 5	New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities
Section 6	Standards of Performance for Concrete Batch Plants
Section 7	Standards of Performance for Internal Combustion Engines
Section 8	Portable Rubber Blending Plant (Optional Use)
Section 9	Portable Crushing and Screening Plant (Optional Use)
Section 10	Applicable Regulations

Attachment A: NESHAP for CI & SI Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines ‘RICE’ (Emergency Designated Engines)

Attachment B: NSPS for CI ICE (Emergency Engines)

Attachment C: NSPS for SI ICE (Emergency Engines)

Attachment D: NSPS for CI ICE (Non-Emergency Engines)

Attachment E: NSPS for SI ICE (Non-Emergency Engines)

Attachment F: NESHAP for CI & SI Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines ‘RICE’ (Non-Emergency Designated Engine)

12. *Applicability of more than one standard*

[PCC 17.16.010.B]

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. **[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

A. Applicability of NSPS general provisions

[40 CFR 60]

For all equipment subject to a New Source Performance Standard, the Permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements contained in Subpart A of Title 40, Chapter 60 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

B. Applicability of NESHAP general provisions

[40 CFR 63]

For all equipment subject to National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, the Permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements contained in Subpart A of Title 40, Chapter 63 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

**SECTION 2 – PERMIT-WIDE OPERATIONS**

The provisions in this Section apply to permit-wide operations and all sources of air contaminants. All provisions in this Section are locally enforceable unless otherwise noted. [PCC 17.16.010.B]

**Emission Limitations and Standards**

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

**13. Permit-Wide Operating Limitations****[Material Permit Conditions]**

- a. The Permittee shall not operate the facilities/plants such that the throughput exceeds the limits listed on the Authorization to Operate.

## b. 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.

## c. Vacant Lots and Open Spaces

[PCC 17.16.080]

- i. 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 conditions 17 or 18. Dust emissions must be permanently suppressed by landscaping, covering with gravel or vegetation, paving, or applying equivalently effective controls.
- ii. The Permittee shall not allow a vacant lot, parking area, sales lot, or other open urban area to be used by motor vehicles in such a manner that visible dust emissions induced by vehicular traffic on the area cause a violation of conditions 17 or 18 of this permit.

## d. Roads and Streets

[PCC 17.16.090]

- i. 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.
- ii. 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 conditions 17 or 18 of this permit.
- iii. 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.
- iv. The surfacing of roadways with asbestos tailings is prohibited.

- e. Particulate Materials [PCC 17.16.100]
- i. 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.
  - ii. 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.
- f. Storage Piles [PCC 17.16.110]
- i. 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.
  - ii. 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 conditions 17 and 18 of this permit.
- g. Off-road, Roadway, and Site Cleaning Machinery [PCC 17.16.450 & 470]
- i. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from any off-road, roadway, and site cleaning machinery smoke or dust for any period greater than 10 consecutive seconds, the opacity of which exceeds forty percent. Visible emissions when starting cold equipment shall be exempt from this requirement for the first 10 minutes.
  - ii. In addition to complying with condition 13.g.i, 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, earthmoving equipment, erosion by water, or by other means.

14. *General Control Standards* [PCC 17.12.020, PCC 17.12.185.A.2 & PCC 17.16.020.B]

- a. 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.
- b. The Permittee is prohibited from firing high sulfur oil in any stationary or portable source. Notwithstanding the prohibition to use high sulfur oil, the conditions contained in this permit may prescribe lower fuel sulfur content limits for specific stationary or portable sources.  
**[Material Permit Condition]**
- c. 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 Permittee to a degree that will adequately reduce or eliminate the discharge of air pollution to adjoining property.

15. *Materials Handling Standards*

- a. 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]
- b. Petroleum liquid storage tanks shall be equipped with a submerged filling device or acceptable equivalent for the control of hydrocarbon emissions. [PCC 17.16.230.C]
- c. All pumps and compressors which handle volatile organic compounds shall be equipped with mechanical seals or other equipment of equal efficiency to prevent the release of organic contaminants into the atmosphere. [PCC 17.16.230.D]
- d. 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]

16. *Odor Limiting Standard*

[PCC 17.16.430.F & PCC 17.16.030]

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. Emissions from malodorous matter shall not cross a property line without minimizing emissions by applying good modern practices. Malodorous matter shall include but not be limited to materials in condition 15.d of this permit.

17. *Opacity Standards*

**[Federally Enforceable When Opacity Is Above 40%]**

- a. Except for sources located within the boundaries of the Tohono O'Odham, Pasqua Yaqui, and San Xavier Indian Reservations, opacity of an emission from any nonpoint source, as measured in accordance with EPA Reference Method 9, shall not exceed the following: [PCC 17.16.050.B]
  - i. 20% for such nonpoint sources in eastern Pima County, east of the eastern boundary of the Tohono O'Odham Reservation.
  - ii. 40% for such nonpoint sources in all other areas of Pima County.
- b. Except as otherwise specified in the conditions of this permit, or the standards in Table 2, the average optical density of plumes and effluents from a single point, multiple emission point, or fugitive emission source shall not exceed 20% opacity as determined by EPA Reference Method 9, Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60. [PCC 17.16.040 & PCC 17.16.130.B.1]

**TABLE 2: EMISSIONS DISCHARGE OPACITY LIMITING STANDARDS**

**PCC 17.16.040**

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

<sup>1</sup> Applicable to the first 10 consecutive minutes after starting up a diesel engine.

<sup>2</sup> Applicable to a diesel engine being accelerated under load.

<sup>3</sup> Any source not otherwise specifically covered within this table, unless otherwise specifically covered in this permit.

c. Opacities (optical densities), as measured in accordance with Method 9, of an effluent shall be measured by a certified visible emissions evaluator with his/her natural eyes, approximately following the procedures which were used during his/her certification, or by an approved and precisely calibrated in-stack monitoring instrument. [PCC 17.16.040.A.1]

d. 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 Table 2. 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]

e. 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]

f. When the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure of a source to otherwise meet the requirements as specified in conditions 17 and 18, conditions 17 and 18 shall not apply. [PCC 17.16.040.B]

18. *Visibility Limiting Standard* [PCC 17.16.050.A & D]

a. 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 PCC 17.16.055 through PCC 17.16.100.

- b. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit diffusion of visible emissions, including fugitive dust, beyond the property boundary line within which the emissions become airborne, without taking reasonably necessary and feasible precautions to control generation of airborne particulate matter. Sources may be required to cease temporarily the activity or operation which is causing or contributing to the emissions until reasonably necessary and feasible precautions are taken in accordance with PCC 17.16.055 through PCC 17.16.100.
- i. Condition 18.b 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.
- ii. Condition 18.b shall not apply to the generation of airborne particulate matter from undisturbed land.

19. *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.A.128. [PCC 17.04.340.A. (127, 128, 129, 174)]

- a. Portable sources, including transportable non-road engines, that do not require a permit pursuant to Title 17 of the PCC, that have a 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 equipment was moved or relocated from a storage area to a location 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 can be moved by hand or have a combined potential to emit, without controls, less than 10% of the major source threshold 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]
- b. The Permittee shall not allow the combined potential to emit (PTE) of the emission sources covered by this permit (including co-located portable sources) subject to condition 19.b.i as stated below, to exceed the major source threshold (12 months). [PCC 17.12.260.B.7]
  - i. The Permittee shall consider the emission rate of co-located 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 onsite and meets either of the following conditions: [PCC 17.04.340.A (41), PCC 17.12.100, PCC 17.12.300.C & E]
    - (a) The source is considered a pollutant emitting activity belonging to the same industrial grouping as sources covered by this permit, 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
    - (b) The source is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties owned and operated by the Permittee, and while classified under a different major group which has a different two digit SIC code, may be considered an aggregated support facility belonging to the same industrial grouping and under common control through a support/dependency relationship, wherein the portable source supports, or is supported by the Permittee with more than 50% of the raw materials or product.

c. Move Notice

A portable source granted coverage under a general permit may be transferred from one location to another within Pima County provided that the Permittee of such equipment notifies the Control Officer, by email to [air.notices@pima.gov](mailto:air.notices@pima.gov) of the transfer prior to the transfer. The location change shall include the following:

- i. A description of the permitted equipment to be transferred including permit number and as appropriate the Authorization-to-Operate number for each piece of equipment;
- ii. A description of the present location;
- iii. A description of the location to which the equipment is to be transferred, including the availability of all utilities, such as water and electricity, necessary for proper operation for all control equipment;
- iv. The date on which equipment is to be moved; and
- v. The date on which operation of the equipment will begin at the new location.
- vi. A complete list of all equipment that will be located at the new location; and
- vii. Revised emissions calculations demonstrating that the equipment at the new location continues to qualify for the general permit under which the source has coverage.

20. *Asbestos Requirements for Demolition and Renovation Activities*

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

**Monitoring Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3]

21. *Visible Emissions (VE)*

If at any time, or while conducting an opacity check required by the conditions (40, 70, 82.b, and 94) in 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 if visible emissions including fugitive dust, diffuse beyond the property boundary line, the Permittee shall investigate the source of the emissions and, if required take corrective action. If the plume persists, or the equipment, activity or operation which is causing or contributing to the emissions cannot be corrected or halted, the Permittee shall make a visual determination of the opacity in accordance with condition 17 when practicable. If the VE determination exceeds the applicable opacity limit, or if visible emissions, including fugitive dust, diffuse beyond the property boundary line, the Permittee shall report this as an excess emission in accordance with condition 2 of this permit. [PCC 17.16.040 & PCC 17.16.50.B]

22. *Additional Monitoring*

The Control Officer may ask the Permittee to conduct additional monitoring if the Control Officer has reasonable cause to believe a violation of the permit-wide standards has been committed.

## Recordkeeping Requirements

23. The Permittee shall maintain records of the monthly and rolling 12-month total records of throughput of material, in tons, and recalculate a 12-consecutive month total within 10 calendar days of the end of the month processed by the: [PCC 17.12.190]

- a. crushing and screening plant covered under this General Permit if applicable;
- b. hot mix asphalt plant covered under this General Permit if applicable; and,
- c. concrete batch plant covered under this General Permit if applicable.

24. *Monitoring Records* [PCC 17.12.185.A.4.a]

The Permittee shall maintain records of required monitoring information. Records shall include at a minimum:

- a. The date, time, and the place defined in the permit requiring the measurement, sampling, inspection, or observation;
- b. The name of the person conducting the measurement, sampling, inspection or observation;
- c. The particular piece of equipment, process, or area being measured, sampled, inspected or observed including a description of the operating conditions and monitoring techniques or methods used as applicable; and,
- d. The results of the measurement, sampling, inspection or observation, including any discrepancy or excess emissions. If there are any monitoring discrepancies or excess emissions, the records shall include the corrective actions taken.

25. *Record Retention* [PCC 17.12.185.4.b]

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

26. *Recordkeeping for Compliance Determination* [A.R.S. §49-485, PCC 17.12.080, & PCC 17.24.020.A]

- a. The Permittee shall retain a copy of this General Permit and Authorization to Operate (ATO) onsite including all required monitoring records and support information for review by the Control Officer.
- b. All equipment covered by this General Permit shall be clearly marked with a visible serial/equipment number as identified in the permit application. Portable plant equipment covered by this permit shall be marked with the ATO Number.
- c. The Permittee shall retain a copy of any portable plant permit and associated ATOs onsite including all required monitoring records and support information under this General Permit for review by the Control Officer.

**Reporting Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

27. *Excess Emissions Reporting*

[PCC 17.12.040]

The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this permit in accordance with condition 2.

28. *Emissions Inventory Reporting*

[PCC 17.12.320]

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 request and inventory form available, whichever occurs later, and shall include emission information for the previous calendar year. 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.

29. *Certification of Truth Accuracy and Completeness*

[PCC 17.12.165.H]

All reports required by this permit shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy and completeness. The certification shall state that based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

**Facility Changes**

[PCC 17.12.235, PCC 17.12.240.C.3, PCC 17.12.255 & PCC 17.12.260]

30. *Application to Revise ATO*

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 eligible for coverage under this general permit, apply to revise the ATO in accordance with PCC 17.12.235, PCC 17.12.255, or PCC 17.12.260. Otherwise the Permittee shall be required to obtain an individual permit.

31. *Notification*

[PCC 17.12.240.C]

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

32. *Facility Change Log*

[PCC 17.12.240.B]

The Permittee shall maintain a log of other facility changes that do not require revision or notice in accordance with PCC 17.12.240.B.

**Testing Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 &amp; PCC 17.20.010]

33. Except where otherwise specified in the conditions in this permit, the Permittee shall follow these provisions and test methods. The methods and standards referenced below are from Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 or incorporated by reference in 40 CFR §60.17.

a. *Opacity*

When required, EPA Test Method 9 shall be used to monitor compliance with the opacity standards identified in this permit. [PCC 17.12.045.B]

b. *Fuel Sulfur Limitations*

Documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier, showing the fuels delivered and verifying the fuel sulfur content is below applicable standards, shall be an acceptable means to demonstrate compliance with fuel sulfur limitations identified in this permit. If otherwise required or when requested by the Control Officer, the fuel sulfur content of fuels shall be determined using ASTM D129, D1266, D1552, D2622, D4294, D5453 or an equivalent for liquid fuels, and ASTM D1072, D3246, D4084, D4468, D4810, D6228, D6667, Gas Processors Association Standard 2377, or an equivalent for gaseous fuels.

c. *Alternative Test Plan*

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.

d. *Test Protocols and Guidelines*

Except as provided in this Section, should the Permittee desire, or be required, to conduct performance tests to demonstrate compliance with the standards contained in this permit, the Permittee shall contact the Control Officer for test methods, protocols, and guidelines.

e. *Enforcement*

Notwithstanding any other provision in this permit, any credible evidence or information relevant as to whether the source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test had been performed can be used to establish whether or not the Permittee has violated or is in violation of any standard or applicable emission limit in this permit.

**SECTION 3**

**NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS) FOR  
NONMETALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS**

Facilities subject to the NSPS for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart 000.)

**Applicability**

The conditions in this section are applicable to the NSPS affected facilities identified in Table 1 of the Permittee's Authorization to Operate (ATO) and are **Federally Enforceable Conditions** unless noted otherwise.

34. An NSPS crushing and screening facility is defined as any combination of the following equipment that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification **after August 31, 1983**: [40 CFR 60.670(a) and (e)]
- a. Crushers;
  - b. Grinding mills;
  - c. Screening operations;
  - d. Bucket elevators;
  - e. Belt conveyors;
  - f. Bagging operations;
  - g. Storage bins;
  - h. Enclosed truck or railcar loading stations;
  - g. Crushers and grinding mills at hot mix asphalt facilities that reduce the size of nonmetallic minerals embedded in recycled asphalt pavement and subsequent affected facilities up to, but not including, the first storage silo or bin.
35. Facilities at the following plants are not subject to the requirements of Section 3: [40 CFR 60.670(a)(2) and (c)]
- a. Fixed sand and gravel plants and crushed stone plants with capacities of 23 megagrams per hour (25 tons per hour) or less;
  - b. Portable sand and gravel plants and crushing stone plants with capacities of 136 megagrams per hour (150 tons per hour) or less; and
  - c. Common clay plants and pumice plants with capacities of 9 megagrams per hour (10 tons per year) or less.
  - d. All facilities located in underground mines; plants without crushers or grinding mills above ground; and wet material processing operations.
  - e. An affected facility that is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subparts F (Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants) or I (Standards of Performance for Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities) or that follows in the plant process any facility subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subparts F or I is not subject to the provisions of this subpart. [40 CFR 60.670(b)]

- f. When an existing facility is replaced by a piece of equipment of equal or smaller size, as defined in condition 66, having the same function as the existing facility, and there is no increase in the amount of emissions, the new facility is exempt from the provisions of conditions 36, 42, 44, 45, 46 and 57 - 64 except as provided for in condition 35.f.ii of this permit. [40 CFR 60.670(d)(1)]
- i. The Permittee complying with condition 35.f shall submit the information required in condition 54.b. [40 CFR 60.670(d)(2)]
- ii. A Permittee replacing all existing facilities in a production line with new facilities does not qualify for the exemption in condition 35.f. and must comply with the applicable conditions of this permit. [40 CFR 60.670(d)(3)]

## Emission Limits and Standards

### 36. Particulate Matter & Opacity

#### a. Fugitive Emission Limits

Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate, at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup, the Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any fugitive emissions from affected facilities without capture systems and for fugitive emissions escaping capture systems in excess of the following limits:

[40 CFR 60.672(b) & Subpart OOO Table 3]

- i. For affected facilities that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction **after August 31, 1983 but before April 22, 2008**;
  - (A) Greater than 15 percent opacity from crushers at which a capture system is not used, and
  - (B) Greater than 10 percent opacity from affected facilities other than crushers.
- ii. For affected facilities that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction on or **after April 22, 2008**;
  - (A) Greater than 12 percent opacity from crushers at which a capture system is not used, and
  - (B) Greater than 7 percent opacity from affected facilities other than crushers.

#### b. Stack Emission Limits

[40 CFR 60.672(a) & Subpart OOO Table 2]

Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate, at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup, the Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from affected facilities with capture systems used to capture and transport particulate matter to a control device in excess of the following limits:

- i. Affected facilities that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction **after August 31, 1983 but before April 22, 2008** must meet a PM Limit of 0.05 g/dscm (0.22 gr/dscf) and an opacity limit of 7 percent for dry control devices.
- ii. Affected facilities that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction on or **after April 22, 2008** must meet a PM limit of 0.032 gr/dscm (0.014 gr/dscf) and 0 percent opacity limit. If the dry control device is controlling individual enclosed storage bins, the opacity limit is 7 percent.
- iii. The stack opacity limit and associated opacity testing requirements do not apply for affected facilities using wet scrubbers. [Subpart OOO, Table 2, Foot Note b)]

- c. The opacity standards in conditions 36.a and 36.b shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. [40 CFR 60.11(c)]
- d. Movable vehicle (trucks, front end loaders, skip hoist, railcars, etc.) dumping of nonmetallic minerals into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher is exempt from the particulate matter and opacity requirements of condition 36.a of this permit. [40 CFR 60.672(d)]
- e. If any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility is enclosed in a building, then each enclosed affected facility must comply with the emission limits in conditions 36.a and 36.b or the building enclosing the affected facility or facilities must comply with the following emission limits: [40 CFR 60.672(e)]
  - i. Fugitive emissions from the building openings (except for vents) must not exceed 7 percent opacity; and; [40 CFR 60.672(e)(1)]
  - ii. Vents in the building must meet the applicable stack emission limits and compliance requirements in condition 36.b of this permit. [40 CFR 60.672(e)(2)]
- f. Any baghouse that controls emissions from only an individual, enclosed storage bin is exempt from the stack particulate matter limit in condition 36.b above but must meet the applicable opacity limits of condition 36.b above. This exemption does not apply for multiple storage bins with combined stack emissions. [40 CFR 60.672(f)]

### 37. Operation and Maintenance

At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating 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, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 60.11(d) & PCC 17.16.020.A]

#### **[Federally Enforceable, Locally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]**

### Reconstruction

- 38. The cost of replacement of ore-contact surfaces on processing equipment shall not be considered in calculating either the fixed “fixed capital cost of the new components” or the “fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new facility” under 40 CFR 60.15. Ore-contact surfaces are crushing surfaces; screen meshes, bars, and plates; conveyor belts; and elevator buckets. [40 CFR 60.673(a)]
- 39. Under 40 CFR 60.15, the “fixed capital cost of the new components” includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components (except components specified in permit condition 38 above which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement commenced within any 2-year period following August 31, 1983. [40 CFR 60.673(a)]

## Monitoring Requirements

### 40. Daily Visible Emissions Check

To assure compliance with opacity limitations in condition 36, the Permittee shall observe the NSPS facilities identified in Table I of the ATO at least once each day when the affected facilities are operating in accordance with condition 21 of this permit.

[PCC 17.12.180.A.3]

**[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

41. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate monitoring devices, or other approved methods, which can be used to determine the daily process weight of sand, gravel or crushed stone produced. The weighing devices shall have an accuracy of plus or minus 5 percent over their operating range.

42. If a wet scrubber is used to control emissions from any affected facility, the Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate the following monitoring devices:

[40 CFR 60.674(a)]

a. A device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within  $\pm 250$  pascals  $\pm 1$  inch water gauge pressure and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

[40 CFR 60.674(a)(1)]

b. A device for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate to the wet scrubber. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within  $\pm 5$  percent of design scrubbing liquid flow rate and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

[40 CFR 60.674(a)(2)]

43. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with condition 36 for any affected facility for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced **before April 22, 2008**, that uses wet suppression to control emissions by examining the condition of spray bars, and nozzles each time that maintenance is performed. Spray bars, and nozzles shall be checked to ensure they are maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations and specifications or the Permittee's in house Operations and Maintenance Plan.

[PCC 17.12.180.A.3]

**[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

44. For any affected facility for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced on or **after April 22, 2008** that uses wet suppression to control emissions from the affected facility, the Permittee must perform monthly periodic inspections to check that water is flowing to discharge spray nozzles in the wet suppression system. The Permittee must initiate corrective action within 24 hours and complete corrective action as expeditiously as practical if the Permittee finds that water is not flowing properly during an inspection of the water spray nozzles. The Permittee must record each inspection of the water spray nozzles, including the date of each inspection and any corrective actions taken, in the logbook required under condition 47.

[40 CFR 60.674(b)]

a. If an affected facility relies on water carryover from upstream water sprays to control fugitive emissions, then that affected facility is exempt from the 5-year repeat testing requirement specified in condition 60, provided that the affected facility meets the following criteria:

[40 CFR 60.674(b)(1) and Table 3 to Subpart OOO]

i. The Permittee of the affected facility conducts periodic inspections of the upstream water spray(s) that are responsible for controlling fugitive emissions from the affected facility. These inspections are conducted according to conditions 44 and 47 of this permit.

[40 CFR 60.674(b)(1)(i) & 40 CFR 60.676(b)]

ii. The Permittee of the affected facility designates which upstream water spray(s) will be periodically inspected at the time of the initial performance test required in condition 57 of this permit.

[40 CFR 60.674(b)(1)(ii), 40 CFR 60.11 & 40 CFR 60.675]

- b. If an affected facility that routinely uses wet suppression water sprays ceases operation of the water sprays or is using a control mechanism to reduce fugitive emissions other than water sprays during the monthly inspection (for example, water from recent rainfall), the logbook entry required under condition 47 must specify the control mechanism being used instead of the water sprays.

[40 CFR 60.674(b)(2) &amp; 40 CFR 60.676(b)]

45. Except as specified in condition 46, the Permittee of any affected facility for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced on or **after April 22, 2008**, that uses a baghouse to control emissions must conduct quarterly 30-minute visible emissions inspections using EPA Method 22 (40 CFR Part 60, appendix A-7). The Method 22 (40 CFR Part 60, appendix A-7) test shall be conducted while the baghouse is operating. The test is successful if no visible emissions are observed. If any visible emissions are observed, the owner or operator of the affected facility must initiate corrective action within 24 hours to return the baghouse to normal operation. The Permittee must record each Method 22 (40 CFR Part 60, appendix A-7) test, including the date and any corrective actions taken, in the logbook required under condition 47. The owner or operator of the affected facility may establish a different baghouse-specific success level for the visible emissions test (other than no visible emissions) by conducting a PM performance test according to condition 61 simultaneously with a Method 22 (40 CFR Part 60, appendix A-7) to determine what constitutes normal visible emissions from that affected facility's baghouse when it is in compliance with the applicable PM concentration limit in 36.b of this Permit. The revised visible emissions success level must be incorporated into the permit for the affected facility.

[40 CFR 60.674(c)(2) &amp; Table 2 of Subpart OOO of Part 60]

46. As an alternative to the periodic Method 22 (40 CFR Part 60, appendix A-7) visible emissions inspections specified in 45 of this section, the owner or operator of any affected facility for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced on or **after April 22, 2008**, that uses a baghouse to control emissions may use a bag leak detection system. The owner or operator must install, operate, and maintain the bag leak detection system according to conditions 46.a through 46.c.

[40 CFR 60.674(d)]

- a. Each bag leak detection system must meet the specifications and requirements in paragraphs 4.a.i through viii of this section.
- i. The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 1 milligram per dry standard cubic meter (0.00044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less.
- ii. The bag leak detection system sensor must provide output of relative PM loadings. The owner or operator shall continuously record the output from the bag leak detection system using electronic or other means (e.g., using a strip chart recorder or a data logger).
- iii. The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an alarm system that will sound when the system detects an increase in relative particulate loading over the alarm set point established according to condition 46.a.iv of this section, and the alarm must be located such that it can be heard by the appropriate plant personnel.
- iv. In the initial adjustment of the bag leak detection system, the owner or operator must establish, at a minimum, the baseline output by adjusting the sensitivity (range) and the averaging period of the device, the alarm set points, and the alarm delay time.
- v. Following initial adjustment, the owner or operator shall not adjust the averaging period, alarm set point, or alarm delay time without approval from the Administrator or delegated authority except as provided in condition 46.a.vi.
- vi. Once per quarter, the owner or operator may adjust the sensitivity of the bag leak detection system to account for seasonal effects, including temperature and humidity, according to the procedures identified in the site-specific monitoring plan required by paragraph 46.b of this section.

[40 CFR 60.674(d)(1)]

[40 CFR 60.674(d)(1)(i)]

[40 CFR 60.674(d)(1)(ii)]

[40 CFR 60.674(d)(1)(iii)]

[40 CFR 60.674(d)(1)(iv)]

[40 CFR 60.674(d)(1)(v)]

[40 CFR 60.674(d)(1)(vi)]

- vii. The owner or operator must install the bag leak detection sensor downstream of the fabric filter. [40 CFR 60.674(d)(1)(vii)]
- viii. Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors. [40 CFR 60.674(d)(1)(viii)]
- b. The Permittee of the affected facility must develop and submit to the Control Officer for approval a site-specific monitoring plan for each bag leak detection system. The owner or operator must operate and maintain the bag leak detection system according to the site-specific monitoring plan at all times. Each monitoring plan must describe the items in conditions 46.b.i through 46.b.vi. [40 CFR 60.674(d)(2)]
  - i. Installation of the bag leak detection system; [40 CFR 60.674(d)(2)(i)]
  - ii. Initial and periodic adjustment of the bag leak detection system, including how the alarm set-point will be established; [40 CFR 60.674(d)(2)(ii)]
  - iii. Operation of the bag leak detection system, including quality assurance procedures; [40 CFR 60.674(d)(2)(iii)]
  - iv. How the bag leak detection system will be maintained, including a routine maintenance schedule and spare parts inventory list; [40 CFR 60.674(d)(2)(iv)]
  - v. How the bag leak detection system output will be recorded and stored; and [40 CFR 60.674(d)(2)(v)]
  - vi. Corrective action procedures as specified in condition 46.c. In approving the site-specific monitoring plan, the Control Officer may allow owners and operators more than 3 hours to alleviate a specific condition that causes an alarm if the owner or operator identifies in the monitoring plan this specific condition as one that could lead to an alarm, adequately explains why it is not feasible to alleviate this condition within 3 hours of the time the alarm occurs, and demonstrates that the requested time will ensure alleviation of this condition as expeditiously as practicable. [40 CFR 60.674(d)(2)(vi)]
- c. For each bag leak detection system, the Permittee must initiate procedures to determine the cause of every alarm within 1 hour of the alarm. Except as provided in condition 46.b.vi, the Permittee must alleviate the cause of the alarm within 3 hours of the alarm by taking whatever corrective action(s) are necessary. Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to the following: [40 CFR 60.674(d)(3)]
  - i. Inspecting the fabric filter for air leaks, torn or broken bags or filter media, or any other condition that may cause an increase in PM emissions; [40 CFR 60.674(d)(3)(i)]
  - ii. Sealing off defective bags or filter media; [40 CFR 60.674(d)(3)(ii)]
  - iii. Replacing defective bags or filter media or otherwise repairing the control device; [40 CFR 60.674(d)(3)(iii)]
  - iv. Sealing off a defective fabric filter compartment; [40 CFR 60.674(d)(3)(iv)]
  - v. Cleaning the bag leak detection system probe or otherwise repairing the bag leak detection system; or [40 CFR 60.674(d)(3)(v)]
  - vi. Shutting down the process producing the PM emissions. [40 CFR 60.674(d)(3)(vi)]

## Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

47. The Permittee of any affected facility for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced on or **after April 22, 2008**, must record each periodic inspection required under condition 44, including any corrective actions taken, in a logbook (in written or electronic format). The Permittee must keep the logbook onsite and make hard or electronic copies (whichever is requested) of the logbook available to the Control Officer upon request. [40 CFR 60.676(b)(1)]
48. For each bag leak detection system installed and operated according to condition 46, the Permittee must keep the records specified in conditions 48.a through 48.c. [40 CFR 60.676(b)(2)]
- a. Records of the bag leak detection system output; [40 CFR 60.676(b)(2)(i)]
  - b. Records of bag leak detection system adjustments, including the date and time of the adjustment, the initial bag leak detection system settings, and the final bag leak detection system settings; and [40 CFR 60.676(b)(2)(ii)]
  - c. The date and time of all bag leak detection system alarms, the time that procedures to determine the cause of the alarm were initiated, the cause of the alarm, an explanation of the actions taken, the date and time the cause of the alarm was alleviated, and whether the cause of the alarm was alleviated within 3 hours of the alarm. [40 CFR 60.676(b)(2)(iii)]
49. During the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, and daily thereafter, the Permittee shall record the measurements of both the change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate. [40 CFR 60.676(c)]
50. After the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, the Permittee shall submit semiannual reports to the Control Officer of occurrences when the measurements of the scrubber pressure loss and liquid flow rate decrease by more than 30 percent from the average determined during the most recent performance test. [40 CFR 60.676(d)]
51. The reports required under condition 50 shall be postmarked within 30 days following end of the second and fourth calendar quarters. [40 CFR 60.676(e)]
52. The Permittee shall maintain a record of the daily visible emission checks required in condition 40 including any EPA reference Method 9 observations, and excess emissions and permit deviations reports made in accordance with condition 21 of this permit. If no visible emissions are observed, the record shall reflect this. Records of such checks shall include the information required in condition 24 of this permit. [PCC 17.12.180.A.4]  
**[Locally Enforceable Condition]**
53. Performance Tests
- a. The Permittee shall submit written reports of the results of all performance tests conducted to demonstrate compliance with the standards set forth in condition 36, including reports of opacity observations made using EPA Reference Method 9, Appendix A in 40 CFR 60 to demonstrate compliance with conditions 36.a, 36.e and 36.f. of this permit. [40 CFR 60.676(f)]
  - b. The reports shall be received no later than 30 days after completion of the test.

#### 54. Notification Requirement

The Permittee shall furnish the Control Officer written notification or, if acceptable to both the Control Officer and the Permittee, electronic notification, as follows:

[40 CFR 670(f) & Table 1 to Subpart OOO of 40 CFR 60 & 40 CFR 60.7(a) (4)]

- a. A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted. This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Control Officer may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice. [40 CFR 60.7(a)(4)]
- b. When an existing facility is replaced by a piece of equipment of equal or smaller size, having the same function as the existing facility, and there is no increase in the amount of emissions, the following capabilities must be submitted to the Control Officer for both the replaced equipment and the replacement equipment: [40 CFR 60.670(d) & 40 CFR 60.676(a)]
  - i. Tons per hour for crushers, grinding mills, bucket elevator, bagging operations or enclosed truck or railcar loading stations;
  - ii. Total surface area of screen tops;
  - iii. Width of conveyor belts;
  - iv. Capacity in tons for storage bins.
- c. Any screening operation, bucket elevator, or belt conveyor that processes saturated material and subsequently processes unsaturated materials, shall be reported by Permittee to the Control Officer within 30 days following such change. At the time of such change, the screening operation, bucket elevator, or belt conveyor becomes subject to condition 36.a and the collateral Monitoring, Record Keeping, Reporting and Testing. [40 CFR 60.676(g)]

55. Excess emissions shall be reported according to condition 2.

56. The Permittee shall submit a notification of the actual date of initial startup of each affected facility to the Control Officer. [40 CFR 60.676(i)]

- a. For a combination of affected facilities in a production line that begin actual initial startup on the same day, a single notification of startup may be submitted by the Permittee to the Control Officer. The notification shall be postmarked within 15 days after such date and shall include a description of each affected facility, equipment manufacturer, and serial number of the equipment, if available. [40 CFR 60.676(i)(1)]
- b. For portable aggregate processing plants, the notification of the actual date of initial startup shall include both the home office and the current address or location of the portable plant. [40 CFR 60.676(i)(2)]

**Testing Requirements**

[40 CFR 60.735]

**57. Initial Performance Testing**

- a. Unless the initial test has been conducted previously, within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the facility will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup, the Permittee shall demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable opacity limits for fugitive emissions contained in conditions 36.a and 36.e.i by conducting an initial opacity observation according to 40 CFR 60.11 and the test methods and procedures in conditions 59 and 60. Affected facilities controlled by wet scrubbers are exempt from opacity testing.

[40 CFR 60.11(e)(1), 40 CFR 60.672(b), 60.675(c)(1) and Table 3 to Subpart OOO]

- b. Unless the initial test has been conducted previously, within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the facility will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup, the Permittee shall demonstrate initial compliance with the PM standards in condition 36.b and 36.e.ii by conducting a performance test according in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8 and the test methods and procedures in condition 61.

[40 CFR 60.8, 40 CFR 60.672(a), 675(b) &amp; Table 2 to Subpart OOO]

**58. Repeat Performance Testing**

The Permittee shall conduct a repeat performance test for any affected facility for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced on or **after April 22, 2008**, unless exempt from repeat testing as provided in condition 44.a, within 5 years from the previous performance test for fugitive emissions from affected facilities without water sprays according to 40 CFR 60.11 and the test methods and procedures in conditions 59 and 60.

[Table 3 to Subpart OOO]

**59. Conditions of Testing**

- a. Performance testing shall be conducted under such conditions as the Control Officer shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The Permittee shall make available to the Control Officer such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.

[40 CFR 60.8(c)]

- b. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide the Control Officer at least 30 days prior notice of any performance test, except as specified under other subparts, to afford the Control Officer the opportunity to have an observer present. If there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in conducting the scheduled performance test, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall notify the Control Officer as soon as possible of any delay in the original test date, either by providing at least seven (7) days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test, or by arranging a rescheduled date with the Control Officer (or delegated State or local agency) by mutual agreement.

[40 CFR 60.8(d)]

## 60. Opacity Test Methods and Procedures

- a. In determining compliance with the opacity standards in conditions 36.a or 36.e.i, the Permittee shall use EPA Reference Method 9, Appendix A in 40 CFR Part 60 with the following additions: [40 CFR 60.675(c)(1)]
- i. The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 4.57 meters (15 feet). [40 CFR 60.675(c)(1)(i)]
  - ii. The observer shall, when possible, select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive emission sources (e.g., road dust). The required observer position relative to the sun (EPA Reference Method 9, Section 2.1) must be followed [40 CFR 60.675(c)(1)(ii)]
  - iii. For affected facilities using wet dust suppression for particulate matter control, a visible mist is sometimes generated by the spray. The water mist must not be confused with particulate matter emissions and is not to be considered a visible emission. When a water mist of this nature is present, the observation of emissions is to be made at a point in the plume where the mist is no longer visible. [40 CFR 60.675(c)(1)(iii)]
  - iv. The duration of the Method 9 observations must be 30 minutes (five 6-minute averages). Compliance with applicable emission limits shall be based on the average of the five 6-minute averages. [40 CFR 60.675(c)(3)]
- b. In determining compliance with the opacity of stack emissions from any baghouse that controls emissions only from an individual enclosed storage bin under condition 36.f, using Method 9 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A-4), the duration of the Method 9 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A-4) observations shall be 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages). [40 CFR 60.675(c)(2)(i)]
- c. For baghouses that control storage bins or enclosed truck or railcar loading stations that operate for less than 1 hour at a time, the duration of the Method 9 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A-4) observations may be reduced to the duration the affected facility operates (but not less than 30 minutes). [40 CFR 60.675(c)(2)(ii)]
- d. The Permittee may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in condition 60.a: [40 CFR 60.675(e)]
- i. If emissions from two or more facilities continuously interfere so that the opacity of fugitive emissions from an individual affected facility cannot be read, either of the following procedures may be used: [40 CFR 60.675(e)(1)]
    - (a) Use for the combined emission stream the highest fugitive opacity standard applicable to any of the individual affected facilities contributing to the emissions stream. [40 CFR 60.675(e)(1)(i)]
    - (b) Separate the emissions so that the opacity of emissions from each affected facility can be read. [40 CFR 60.675(e)(1)(ii)]
  - ii. A single visible emission observer may conduct visible emission observations for up to three fugitive stack or vent emission points within a 15-second interval if the following conditions are met: [40 CFR 60.675(e)(2)]
    - (a) No more than three emission points may be read concurrently. [40 CFR 60.675(e)(2)(i)]
    - (b) All three emission points must be within a 70 degree viewing sector or angle in front of the observer such that the proper sun position can be maintained for all three points. [40 CFR 60.675(e)(2)(ii)]
    - (c) If an opacity reading for any one of the three emission points equals or exceeds the applicable standard, then the observer must stop taking readings for the other two points and continue reading just that single point. [40 CFR 60.675(e)(2)(iii)]

- e. For performance tests involving only Method 9 (40 CFR part 60 appendix A-4) testing, the permittee may reduce the 30-day advance notification of performance test in 40 CFR 60.7(a)(6) and 60.8(d) to a 7-day advance notification. [40 CFR 60.675(g)]

#### 61. Stack Emission Test Methods and Procedures

- a. Except as specified in conditions 61.b and 61.c, Method 5 of appendix A-3 of 40 CFR Part 60 or Method 17 of appendix A-6 of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sample volume shall be at least 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). For Method 5 (40 CFR Part 60, appendix A-3), if the gas stream being sampled is at ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated without heaters. If the gas stream is above ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated at a temperature high enough, but no higher than 121 °C (250 °F), to prevent water condensation on the filter. [40 CFR 60.675(b)(1)]
- b. Method 5I of appendix A-3 of 40 CFR Part 60 may be used to determine the PM concentration as an alternative to the methods specified in condition 61.a. Method 5I (40 CFR Part 60, appendix A-3) may be useful for affected facilities that operate for less than 1 hour at a time such as (but not limited to) storage bins or enclosed truck or railcar loading stations. [40 CFR 60.675(e)(3)]
- c. In some cases, velocities of exhaust gases from building vents may be too low to measure accurately with the type S pitot tube specified in EPA Method 2 of appendix A-1 of 40 CFR 60 [i.e., velocity head <1.3 mm H<sub>2</sub>O (0.05 in. H<sub>2</sub>O)] and referred to in EPA Method 5 of appendix A-3 of this part. For these conditions, the Permittee may determine the average gas flow rate produced by the power fans (e.g., from vendor-supplied fan curves) to the building vent. The Permittee may calculate the average gas velocity at the building vent measurement site using Equation 1 of this section and use this average velocity in determining and maintaining isokinetic sampling rates. [40 CFR 60.675(e)(4)]

$$V_e = Q_f / A_e \quad (\text{Equation 1})$$

Where:

$V_e$  = average building vent velocity (feet per minute);

$Q_f$  = average fan flow rate (cubic feet per minute); and

$A_e$  = area of building vent and measurement location (square feet).

- d. Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity. [40 CFR 60.675(b)(2)]
- e. The Permittee may use the procedure in condition 60.d.ii as an alternative to reference methods and procedures specified in condition 61.d. [40 CFR 60.675(e)]
62. To demonstrate compliance with the fugitive emission limits for buildings openings specified in condition 36.e.i, the Permittee must complete the testing specified in conditions 62.a and 62.b below. Performance tests must be conducted while all affected facilities inside the building are operating. [40 CFR 60.675(d)]
- a. If the building encloses any affected facility that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction on or **after April 22, 2008**, the Permittee of the affected facility must conduct an initial Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4) performance test according to condition 60 and 40 CFR 60.11. [40 CFR 60.675(d)(1)]

- b. If the building encloses only affected facilities that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction **before April 22, 2008**, and the Permittee has previously conducted an initial Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7) performance test showing zero visible emissions, then the Permittee has demonstrated compliance with the opacity limit in condition 36.e.i. If the Permittee has not conducted an initial performance test for the building **before April 22, 2008**, then the Permittee must conduct an initial Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4) performance test according to condition 60 and 40 CFR 60.11 to show compliance with the opacity limit in condition 36.e.i. [40 CFR 60.675(d)(2)]
63. To comply with permit condition 50, the owner or operator shall record the measurements as required in condition 49 using the monitoring devices in conditions 42.a and b during each particulate matter run and shall determine the averages. [40 CFR 60.675(f)]
64. If the initial performance test date for an affected facility falls during a seasonal shut down (as defined in condition 66) of the affected facility, then with approval from the Control Officer, the Permittee may postpone the initial performance test until no later than 60 calendar days after resuming operation of the affected facility. [40 CFR 60.675(i)]
65. Performance Test Exemptions
- a. When an existing facility is replaced by a piece of equipment of equal or smaller size, having the same function as the existing facility and there is no increase in the amount of emissions, the new facility is exempt from performance testing, but the Permittee must follow the notification procedures detailed in condition 54.b. [40 CFR 60.670(d)(1)]
- b. The Permittee shall not qualify for the exemption if all of the existing facilities in a production line are replaced with new facilities. [40 CFR 60.670(d)(3)]

## Definitions

66. All terms used in this subpart, but not specifically defined in this section, shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part. [40 CFR 60.671]

**Bagging operation** means the mechanical process by which bags are filled with nonmetallic minerals.

**Belt conveyor** means a conveying device that transports material from one location to another by means of an endless belt that is carried on a series of idlers and routed around a pulley at each end.

**Bucket elevator** means a conveying device of nonmetallic minerals consisting of a head and foot assembly which supports and drives an endless single or double strand chain or belt to which buckets are attached.

**Building** means any frame structure with a roof.

**Capacity** means the cumulative rated capacity of all initial crushers that are part of the plant.

**Capture system** means the equipment (including enclosures, hoods, ducts, fans, dampers, etc.) used to capture and transport particulate matter generated by one or more affected facilities to a control device.

**Control device** means the air pollution control equipment used to reduce particulate matter emissions released to the atmosphere from one or more affected facilities at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant.

**Conveying system** means a device for transporting materials from one piece of equipment or location to another location within a plant. Conveying systems include but are not limited to the following: Feeders, belt conveyors, bucket elevators and pneumatic systems.

**Crush or Crushing** means to reduce the size of nonmetallic mineral material by means of physical impaction of the crusher or grinding mill upon the material.

**Crusher** means a machine used to crush any nonmetallic minerals, and includes, but is not limited to, the following types: Jaw, gyratory, cone, roll, rod mill, hammermill, and impactor.

**Enclosed truck or railcar loading station** means that portion of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant where nonmetallic minerals are loaded by an enclosed conveying system into enclosed trucks or railcars.

**Fixed plant** means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant at which the processing equipment specified in §60.670 (a) is attached by a cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) to any anchor, slab, or structure including bedrock.

**Fugitive emission** means particulate matter that is not collected by a capture system and is released to the atmosphere at the point of generation.

**Grinding mill** means a machine used for the wet or dry fine crushing of any nonmetallic mineral. Grinding mills include, but are not limited to, the following types: Hammer, roller, rod, pebble and ball, and fluid energy. The grinding mill includes the air conveying system, air separator, or air classifier, where such systems are used.

**Initial crusher** means any crusher into which nonmetallic minerals can be fed without prior crushing in the plant.

**Nonmetallic mineral** means any of the following minerals or any mixture of which the majority is any of the following minerals:

- a. Crushed and Broken Stone, including Limestone, Dolomite, Granite, Traprock, Sandstone, Quartz, Quartzite, Marl, Marble, Slate, Shale, Oil Shale, and Shell.
- b. Sand and Gravel.
- c. Clay including Kaolin, Fireclay, Bentonite, Fuller's Earth, Ball Clay, and Common Clay.
- d. Rock Salt.
- e. Gypsum (natural or synthetic).
- f. Sodium Compounds, including Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Chloride, and Sodium Sulfate.
- g. Pumice.
- h. Gilsonite.
- i. Talc and Pyrophyllite.
- j. Boron, including Borax, Kernite, and Colemanite.
- k. Barite.
- l. Fluorospar.
- m. Feldspar.
- n. Diatomite.
- o. Perlite.
- p. Vermiculite.
- q. Mica.
- r. Kyanite, including Andalusite, Sillimanite, Topaz, and Dumortierite.

**Nonmetallic mineral processing plant** means any combination of equipment that is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic mineral wherever located, including lime plants, power plants, steel mills, asphalt concrete plants, portland cement plants, or any other facility processing nonmetallic minerals except as provided in condition 35.

**Portable plant** means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant that is mounted on any chassis or skids and may be moved by the application of a lifting or pulling force. In addition, there shall be no cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) by which any piece of equipment is attached or clamped to any anchor, slab, or structure, including bedrock that must be removed prior to the application of a lifting or pulling force for the purpose of transporting the unit.

**Production line** means all affected facilities (crushers, grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck and railcar loading stations) which are directly connected or are connected together by a conveying system.

**Saturated material** means, for purposes of this subpart, mineral material with sufficient surface moisture such that particulate matter emissions are not generated from processing of the material through screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors. Material that is wetted solely by wet suppression systems is not considered to be “saturated” for purposes of this definition.

**Screening operation** means a device for separating material according to size by passing undersize material through one or more mesh surfaces (screens) in series, and retaining oversize material on the mesh surfaces (screens). Grizzly feeders associated with truck dumping and static (non-moving) grizzlies used anywhere in the nonmetallic mineral processing plant are not considered to be screening operations.

**Seasonal shut down** means shut down of an affected facility for a period of at least 45 consecutive days due to weather or seasonal market conditions.

**Size** means the rated capacity in tons per hour of a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station; the total surface area of the top screen of a screening operation; the width of a conveyor belt; and the rated capacity in tons of a storage bin.

**Stack emission** means the particulate matter that is released to the atmosphere from a capture system.

**Storage bin** means a facility for storage (including surge bins) of nonmetallic minerals prior to further processing or loading.

**Transfer point** means a point in a conveying operation where the nonmetallic mineral is transferred to or from a belt conveyor except where the nonmetallic mineral is being transferred to a stockpile.

**Truck dumping** means the unloading of nonmetallic minerals from movable vehicles designed to transport nonmetallic minerals from one location to another. Movable vehicles include but are not limited to: Trucks, front-end loaders, skip hoists, and railcars.

**Vent** means an opening through which there is mechanically induced air flow for the purpose of exhausting from a building air carrying particulate matter emissions from one or more affected facilities.

**Wet material processing operation(s)** means any of the following:

- a. Wet screening operations (as defined in this section) and subsequent screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors in the production line that process saturated materials (as defined in this section) up to the first crusher, grinding mill or storage bin in the production line; or
- b. Screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors in the production line downstream of wet mining operations (as defined in this section) that process saturated materials (as defined in this section) up to the first crusher, grinding mill or storage bin in the production line.

**Wet mining operation** means a mining or dredging operation designed and operated to extract any nonmetallic mineral regulated under this subpart from deposits existing at or below the water table, where the nonmetallic mineral is saturated with water.

**Wet screening operation** means a screening operation at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant which removes unwanted material or which separates marketable fines from the product by a washing process which is designed and operated at all times such that the product is saturated with water.

**SECTION 4**

**STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NON-NSPS  
GRAVEL OR CRUSHED STONE PROCESSING PLANTS**

**Applicability**

The conditions in this section are applicable to the non-NSPS existing facilities identified in Table 2 in the Permittee's Authorization to Operate (ATO) and are **Locally Enforceable Conditions**.

**Emission Limits & Standards**

[PCC 17.16.370.A]

67. Process Weight Determination Requirement

The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate monitoring devices which can be used to determine daily the process weight of gravel or crushed stone produced. The weighing devices shall have an accuracy of  $\pm$  five percent over their operating range.

[PCC 17.16.370.F]

**[Material Permit Condition]**

68. Pollution Control Requirements

- a. The Permittee shall install and operate baghouses and dust collectors on all pneumatically-loaded silos and load-out operations according to manufacturers' recommendations and specifications. If there are no manufacturers' recommendations and specifications, the Permittee shall prepare an Operations and Maintenance Plan that includes all equipment maintenance and operation specifications for the baghouses.

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

**[Material Permit Condition]**

- b. The facility shall utilize spray bar pollution controls in accordance with "EPA Control of Air Emissions From Process Operations In The Rock Crushing Industry" (EPA 340/1-79-002), "Wet Suppression System" (pages 15-34), amended as of January, 1979 (and no future amendments or editions), as incorporated herein by reference and on file with the Office of the Secretary of State, with placement of spray bars and nozzles as required by the Control Officer to minimize air pollution.

**[Material Permit Condition]**

69. Fugitive Emission Standards

Fugitive emissions from gravel and crushed stone processing plants shall be controlled in accordance with the Plant-Wide conditions in Section 2 of this permit.

[PCC 17.16.370.E]

**Monitoring**

[PCC 17.12.180.A.3]

70. Daily Visible Emission Checks

To assure compliance with opacity limitations in condition 17, the Permittee shall observe the non-NSPS existing facilities identified in Table 2 of the ATO at least once each day when the facilities are operating in accordance with condition 21 of this permit.

71. Process Weight Determination

A specific procedure to determine the daily process weight rate of the material being processed shall not be required unless the Control Officer has reason to believe a violation of the standard in condition 67 of this Section has been committed. The Permittee may use other established methods to determine process weight rates.

72. Pollution Controls Inspections

The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with condition 68 by examining the condition of the baghouses, bags, spray bars, and nozzles each time that maintenance is performed. Baghouse filters, spray bars, and nozzles shall be checked to ensure they are maintained according to the manufacturer’s recommendations and specifications or the Permittee’s in house Operations and Maintenance Plan. Observational results of these checks shall be recorded by the Permittee in a log.

**Recordkeeping Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.180.A.4]

73. Daily Visible Emission Check

The Permittee shall record all visible emission check results including EPA reference Method 9 observations, excess emissions and permit deviations. If no visible emissions are observed, the record shall reflect this. Records of such checks shall include the information required in condition 24 of this permit.

74. Process Weight Determination

The Permittee shall maintain a record of daily production rates of gravel or crushed stone produced and all calibration and maintenance records of the monitoring devices used to determine compliance with condition 67 of this permit.

75. Pollution Controls Inspections

The Permittee shall record the results of the inspections required in condition 72. Records of the inspections shall include the information required in condition 24 of this permit.

**Reporting Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.180.A.5]

Follow the reporting requirements in Section 2.

**Testing Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.180.A.3]

When required the Permittee shall follow the testing requirements in Section 2.

**SECTION 5**

**NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS) FOR HOT MIX ASPHALT FACILITIES**

**Applicability**

The conditions of this section are applicable to the equipment identified in Table 3 of the Permittee’s Authorization to Operate (ATO) and are Locally Enforceable Conditions unless noted otherwise.

78. The NSPS Hot Mix Asphalt affected facility is defined as any facility used to manufacture hot mix asphalt by heating and drying aggregate and mixing with asphalt cements comprised of any combination of the following equipment that commenced construction or modification after June 11, 1973. [40 CFR 60.90]

**[Federally Enforceable Condition]**

- a. dryers;
- b. systems for screening, handling, storing and weighing hot aggregate;
- c. systems for loading, transferring and storing mineral filler;
- d. systems for mixing hot mix asphalt; and
- e. the loading, transfer, and storage systems associated with emission control systems.

**Emission Limits and Standards**

79. Particulate Matter Standard

a. On or after the date on which the performance test is required to be conducted, the Permittee shall not discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which: [40 CFR 60.92(a)]

i. Contain particulate matter in excess of 90 mg/dscm (0.04 gr/dscf); and, [40 CFR 60.92(a)(1)]  
**[Federally Enforceable Conditions]**

ii. Exhibit 20 percent opacity, or greater. [40 CFR 60.92(a)(2)]  
**[Federally Enforceable Conditions]**

b. The Permittee shall control particulate matter emissions from the drum dryer through the use of a fabric filter and/or fabric baghouse. [PCC 17.12.190.B]

**[Material Permit Condition]**

80. Fuel Limitation

The Permittee may fuel the burner with pipeline quality natural gas, fuel oil No. 2, or on-specification used oil. To meet the classification for on-specification used oil, the fuel shall not exceed the following limits:

[40 CFR 279.12 & PCC 17.16.150.B.1 & PCC 17.12.185.A.2].

**[Material Permit Condition]**

<b>Contaminant Limits for On-Specification Used Oil</b>	
<b>Contaminant or Characteristic</b>	<b>Limit (parts per million by weight maximum -ppmw)</b>
Arsenic*	5
Cadmium*	2
Chromium*	10
Lead*	100
Total Halogens**	1,000 ppm or less
PCB's	Less than 2ppm
Flash Point	100°F minimum

\* Note: This specification is for Total Metals, not Total Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP).

\*\* Note: Only for total halogen concentrations 1000 ppm or more for which the presumption of mixing has been successfully rebutted.

81. Operational Limitations

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

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

- a. The Permittee shall not exceed the limitations listed on the Permittee’s ATO in any twelve-month rolling total.
- b. When using recycled asphalt in the production of hot mix asphalt in co-current asphalt plants, the percentage of recycled asphalt used as a portion of the aggregate shall not exceed 50 percent or the percentage used during performance test, whichever is less.

**Monitoring Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.180.A.3]

82. Particulate Matter Standard

- a. Other than the once-per-permit term requirement in condition 90, tests to show compliance with the emission limitation for particulate matter in condition 79.a.i, shall not be required unless the Control Officer has reasons to believe that conditions exist which have the potential to cause a violation of the emission limit. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission limit by operating and maintaining the Hot Mix Asphalt Plant at all times - including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction - in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices and consistent with manufacture’s guidelines.
- b. To assure compliance with the opacity limitation in condition 79.a.ii of this Section, the Permittee shall observe all point source emissions at least once per day while the Hot Mix Asphalt plant is operating in accordance with condition 21 of this permit.

83. Fuel Limitation

The Permittee shall determine compliance with the used oil fuel Specification requirements in condition 80 by:

- a. Monitoring the times when on-specification used oil was combusted in the drum dryer; and
- b. Maintaining, on site, copies of the fuel analysis supplied by the marketer (oil supplier), for each batch of on-specification used oil, ensuring that the results of the analyses confirm that the contaminant levels in the on-specification used oil did not exceed the values listed in condition 80 of this permit.

84. Baghouse Inspection

The Permittee shall examine the condition of the bags and baghouse each time maintenance is performed. Baghouse filters shall be checked to ensure they are maintained according to the Permittee’s in-house Operations and Maintenance Plan.

**Recordkeeping Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

- 85. The Permittee shall record the results of the inspections required by condition 82.b. Records of the inspections shall include the information required in condition 24 of this permit.
- 86. For the baghouse inspection check required in condition 84, the Permittee shall record all the results of the examinations of the bags and baghouse in a log including the date of the check, the name of the operator making the check, the condition of the filters, and any repairs or replacements made.
- 87. Compliance with condition 81 shall be demonstrated by the Permittee keeping daily production records used to produce monthly production totals of hot mix asphalt and the percentage of recycled asphalt in the aggregate. A rolling, twelve-month total of production tonnage will be created and updated within 10 calendar days of the end of each month.

**Reporting Requirements**

88. Performance Tests

- a. The Permittee shall submit written reports of the results of all performance tests conducted to demonstrate compliance with the standards set forth in condition 79.a of this permit. [40 CFR 60.676(f)]
- b. The reports shall be received no later than 30 days after completion of the test.

89. Notification Requirement

The Permittee shall furnish the Control Officer written notification or, if acceptable to both the Control Officer and the Permittee, electronic notification, as follows:

A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted. This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Control Officer may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice. [40 CFR 60.7(a)(4)]

**Testing Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

The Permittee shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in condition 79.a as follows:

[40 CFR 60.93(b)]

**[Federally Enforceable Condition]**

- 90. Once per permit term, EPA Reference Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf).
- 91. EPA Reference Method 9, Appendix A in 40 CFR 60 shall be used to determine opacity.

**SECTION 6**

**STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS**

**Applicability**

The conditions of this section are applicable to the non-NSPS affected Concrete Batch Plant identified in Table 4 of the Permittee’s Authorization to Operate (ATO) and are **Locally Enforceable Conditions**.

**Emission Limits & Standards**

[PCC 17.16.430.A]

92. Pollution Control Requirements

The Permittee shall install and operate baghouses and dust collectors on all pneumatically-loaded silos and load-out operations according to manufacturers’ recommendations and specifications. If there are no manufacturers’ recommendations and specifications, the Permittee shall prepare an Operations and Maintenance Plan that includes all equipment maintenance and operation specifications for the baghouses.

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

**[Material Permit Condition]**

93. Fugitive Emission Standards

Fugitive emissions from the Concrete Batch Plant shall be controlled in accordance with the Permit-Wide Operating Limitations in Section 2 of this Permit.

[PCC 17.16.380, PCC 17.16.070 through PCC 17.16.110]

**Monitoring**

[PCC 17.12.180.A.3]

94. Daily Visible Emission Checks

The Permittee shall observe the emission points of the Concrete Batch Plant equipment listed in Table 4 at least once each day when the affected facilities are operating. If the observer sees a plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20%, then the Permittee shall, if practicable, take a six-minute Method 9 observation of the plume. If the emissions are 20% or more, this shall be recorded and reported as an excess emission and a permit deviation.

95. Pollution Controls Inspections

The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with condition 92 by examining the condition of the baghouses, bags, spray bars, and nozzles each time that maintenance is performed. Baghouse filters, spray bars, and nozzles shall be checked to ensure they are maintained according to the manufacturer’s recommendations and specifications or the Permittee’s in house Operations and Maintenance Plan. Observational results of these checks shall be recorded by the Permittee in a log.

**Recordkeeping Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.180.A.4]

96. Daily Visible Emission Check

The Permittee shall record all visible emission check results including EPA reference Method 9 observations, excess emissions and permit deviations. If no visible emissions are observed, the record shall reflect this. Records of such checks shall include the information required in condition 24.

97. Pollution Controls Inspections

The Permittee shall record the results of the inspections required in condition 95. Records of the inspections shall include the information required in condition 24.

**Reporting Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.180.A.5]

Follow the reporting requirements in Section 2.

**Testing Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.180.A.3]

When required the Permittee shall follow the testing requirements in Section 2.

**SECTION 7**

**STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES (ICE)**

**Facility Wide Requirements**

98. Operational Limitations [PCC 17.12.180.A.3]

- a. The Permittee shall keep a log of following information for each engine that meets the definition of a non-road engine in 40 CFR Part 98.
  - i. Date that the engine is brought to the facility;
  - ii. Make, model, serial number and capacity of the engine; and
  - iii. Date that the engine is removed from the facility.
- b. Permitted Fuel Requirement

The Permittee shall only burn the fuels allowed by the ATO(s) in the internal combustion engines (ICE).

99. ICE Specific Requirements

The Permittee shall comply with this Section by following the conditions in the specific Attachment identified in the Permittee's ATO that is applicable to the ICE listed on the Permittee's ATO.

**SECTION 8**

**PORTABLE RUBBER BLENDING PLANT (OPTIONAL USE)**

**100. Applicability**

The provisions of this section are applicable to portable rubber blending plant equipment, which the Permittee utilizes to supplement production in the Permittee's HMAP.

**101. Emission Limitations** (in addition to those in the portable plants general permit)

a. Operational Limitations

Asphalt production, while operating the Portable Rubber Blending Plant, shall not cause emissions in excess of the limits permitted by this general permit for any twelve-month rolling total.

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

**[Material Permit Condition]**

**102. Monitoring Requirements & Recordkeeping Requirements**

Compliance with 101.a of this Section shall be demonstrated by the Permittee:

- a. producing revised emissions calculations demonstrating the additional use of the portable rubber blending plant does not exceed the allowable operational limits of this general permit for any twelve-month rolling total.

**103. Reporting Requirements**

None additional.

**104. Testing Requirements**

None additional.

**SECTION 9**

**PORTABLE CRUSHING AND SCREENING PLANT (OPTIONAL USE)**

**105. Applicability**

The provisions of this section are applicable to portable Crushing and Screening Plant equipment, authorized through the ADEQ myDEQ web portal, which the Permittee utilizes to supplement production in the Permittee's C&S Plant.

**106. Emission Limitations** (in addition to those in the portable plant's general permit)

a. Portable Source Limitations

The Permittee shall contact the appropriate agency to obtain a permit and notify PDEQ and/or ADEQ prior to commencing operation of the portable plant.

b. Operational Limitations

The Permittee shall include the aggregate production from the Portable Crushing and Screening Plant as part of the throughput limitation of aggregate listed on the ATO.

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

**[Material Permit Condition]**

**107. Monitoring Requirements**

See the specific portable plant's general permit.

**108. Recordkeeping Requirements**

See the specific portable plant's general permit.

**109. Reporting Requirements**

See the specific portable plant's general permit and condition

**110. Testing Requirements**

See the specific portable plant's general permit.

**SECTION 10**

**APPLICABLE REGULATIONS**

**40 CFR, Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS)**

Subpart A	General Provisions
Subpart OOO	NSPS for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants
Subpart I	NSPS for Hot Mix Asphalt Plants
Subpart IIII	NSPS for Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
Subpart JJJJ	NSPS for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
Appendix A	Test Methods

**40 CFR, Part 279 Standards for the Management of Used Oil**

Subpart B	Applicability
-----------	---------------

**40 CFR, Part 63 National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories (NESHAP)**

Subpart A	General Provisions
Subpart ZZZZ	NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

**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 – (Stationary) Source Permits**

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

**Article III – General Permits for Individual Sources**

17.12.400	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 IV – New and Existing Stationary Source Performance Standards**

- 17.16.130 Applicability
- 17.16.165 Standards of performance for fossil-fuel fired industrial commercial equipment
- 17.16.210 Standards of performance for asphalt concrete plants
- 17.16.230 Standards of performance for storage vessels for petroleum liquids
- 17.16.340 Standards of performance for stationary rotating machinery
- 17.16.370 Standards of performance for gravel or crushed stone processing plants
- 17.16.380 Standards of performance for concrete batch plants
- 17.16.150 Hazardous waste, hazardous waste fuel, used oil, and used oil fuel burning
- 17.16.400 Organic solvents and other organic materials
- 17.16.430 Standards of performance for unclassified sources

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

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

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

- 17.24.020 Recordkeeping for compliance determination

**Applicable regulations for additional attachments to the ATO are included in the attachments.**

**ATTACHMENT A**

**NESHAP for CI & SI RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES ‘RICE’  
(Emergency Designated Engines)**

The provisions in Attachment A apply to emergency designated CI (Compression Ignition) & SI (Spark Ignition) RICE identified in the ATO that are subject to NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ. All provisions of this Attachment are Federally Enforceable unless otherwise noted.

**Applicability**

1. Applicable to each existing, new or reconstructed stationary 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 paragraphs ii and iii below, for each existing RICE covered by this permit, the Permittee must comply with the applicable requirements in Attachment A no later than May 3, 2013 for CI RICE and no later than October 19, 2013 for SI RICE.
    - 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 of this subpart 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)]
    - iii. An existing non-emergency SI 4SLB or 4SRB (4 Stroke Rich Burn) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP must meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in 40 CFR 63.6675 on the initial compliance date for the engine, October 19, 2013, in order to be considered a remote stationary RICE under this subsection. [40 CFR 63.6603(f)]
  - b. A stationary RICE is “new” if construction was commenced on or after June 12, 2006. A stationary RICE is “reconstructed” if reconstruction as defined in 40 CFR 63.2 commenced on or after June 12, 2006:
    - i. For each new or reconstructed stationary SI or CI RICE, the Permittee must meet the requirements by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines. [40 CFR 63.6590(c)]

**Emission Limitations and Standards**

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

2. *Operating Limitations*

**[Material Permit Conditions]**

- a. The Permittee shall not operate RICE subject to this Section more than 100 hours in any 12-consecutive month period for the purpose of maintenance and readiness testing, and non-emergency use as provided in condition 7. There is no time limit on the use of emergency engines in emergency situations.
- b. The Permittee must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 63.6625(f)]
- c. The Permittee shall burn only the fuel(s) specified in the ATO. **[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

3. *Management Practice Requirements*

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

**[Material Permit Conditions]**

- a. The Permittee must comply with the following management practice requirements, except during periods of startup: [40 CFR 63.6603 & Row 4 of Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ]
  - i. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and
  - ii. Do the following every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first:
    - (a) For CI RICE in the ATO, inspect the air cleaner and replace as necessary
    - (b) For SI RICE in the ATO, inspect the spark plugs and replace as necessary
  - iii. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.
- b. 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)]
- c. The Permittee has the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in condition 7.b in order to reduce the frequency of the specified oil change requirement in condition 3.a.i. [Footnote 1, Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63 & 40 CFR 63.6625(i)]
- d. 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 condition 3.a, 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 condition 2 in the General Conditions of the Permit. [Footnote 2, Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

4. *Fuel Limitations for CI RICE*

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 for the purpose specified in condition 7.c.ii, 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)]

**[Material Permit Condition]**

5. *Opacity Limit*

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

The opacity of emissions from stationary engines shall not exceed the facility-wide opacity limits in condition 17.b in Section 2 of the permit. In addition, the Permittee shall not cause or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from engines smoke for any period greater than ten consecutive seconds which exceeds 40 percent opacity. Visible emissions when starting cold equipment shall be exempt from this requirement for the first ten minutes. **[Federally Enforceable when opacity is above 40%]**

6. *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)]

7. *Emergency Designation*

The Permittee must operate the emergency RICE according to the requirements in conditions 7.a through c, as stated below. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in conditions 7.a through c, is prohibited. If the Permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in conditions 7.a through c, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine covered under this Section and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)]

- a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency RICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)]
- b. The Permittee may operate the subject emergency RICE as specified in condition 7.b for any combination of the purposes specified in conditions 7.b.i through iii for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed in condition 7.c counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this condition 7.b. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)]
  - i. The subject emergency RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The Permittee may petition the Control Officer for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the Permittee maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency CI RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i)]
  - ~~ii. Emergency RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii)]  
[Vacated by U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in Delaware vs EPA, May 4, 2016]~~
  - ~~iii. Emergency RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(iii)]  
[Vacated by U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in Delaware vs EPA, May 4, 2016]~~
- c. 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 condition 7.b. Except as provided in conditions 7.c.i and 7.c.ii, as stated below, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a permit to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)]

- i. 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 permit, 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 permit itself or to support the local distribution system. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(i)]
- ii. 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)]
  - (a) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.
  - (b) 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.
  - (c) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.
  - (d) The power is provided only to the permit itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.
  - (e) 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.

### **Compliance Determination**

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

#### **8. *Monitoring, Installation, Collection, Operation, and Maintenance Requirements***

##### **a. *Operation and Maintenance Requirements***

The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with the requirements in condition 3 by operating and maintaining the engine and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or 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. [40 CFR 63.6625(e)]

##### **b. *Optional Oil Analysis Program***

If the Permittee utilizes an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in condition 3.a.i, the oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in condition 3.a.i. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: [40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

i. *For each CI engine analyze the following:*

Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the Permittee is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the Permittee must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the Permittee must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The Permittee must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. [40 CFR 63.6625(i) & Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

ii. *For each SI engine analyze the following:*

Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid 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(j) & Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

c. *Fuel Limitation*

The Permittee shall be considered in compliance with the fuel limitations in condition 4 by demonstrating that only the specified fuel was fired in the subject engine. Such a demonstration may be made by making available to the Control Officer for his inspection, documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier which verify the sulfur content of the fuel being delivered. For gaseous fueled ICE a demonstration may be made by actual inspection of the equipment showing that gaseous fuel is plumbed to the equipment for firing. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

**[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

d. *Opacity*

In order to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limits in condition 5, the Permittee shall conduct a visible emissions check on the exhaust stack of liquid fueled RICE at least monthly if run during the month. For the purposes of this condition, a visible emissions check is verification that abnormal emissions are not present at the generator stack. No monthly visible emissions checks are required for stationary engines that only fire gaseous fuels. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

**[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

9. *Recordkeeping Requirements*

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & 4]

a. The Permittee shall record the monthly operating hours and recalculate a 12-consecutive month total within 10 calendar days of the end of the month. **[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

- b. The Permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The Permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the subject engine is used for the purposes specified in condition 7.b.ii, 7.b.iii, or 7.c.ii, the Permittee must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes. [40 CFR 63.6655(f)]
- c. The Permittee must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the RICE in order to demonstrate that the Permittee operated and maintained the RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the Permittee’s own maintenance plan. [40 CFR 63.6655(e)]
- d. In order to demonstrate compliance with the fuel limitations in condition 4, the Permittee shall maintain records of fuel supplier specifications which verify the sulfur content of the fuel as delivered. [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). [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 the following: [40 CFR 63.6660(a), 40 CFR 63.6660(b) & 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1)]
  - i. The files shall be retained for at least 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.
  - ii. At a minimum, the most recent 2 years of data shall be retained on site.
  - iii. The remaining 3 years of data may be retained off site. Such files may be maintained on microfilm, on a computer, on computer floppy disks, on magnetic tape disks, or on microfiche.
- g. 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. [40 CFR 63.6660 & 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1)]

10. *Annual Report to EPA*

For each emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates for the purpose specified in condition 7.c.ii, the Permittee must submit an annual report according to the following requirements. 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](http://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. The annual report must be submitted 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 condition 7.b.ii and iii, including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in condition 7.b.ii and ii.~~
  - ~~vi. Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in condition 7.b.ii and iii.~~
  - vii. Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in condition 7.c.ii, including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in condition 7.c.ii. 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 condition 4 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 condition 4 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.

**ATTACHMENT B**

**NSPS for CIICE**  
**(Emergency Engines)**

The conditions in this Attachment apply to emergency and fire pump designated CI ICE identified in the ATO. The General Provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A apply to applicable CI ICE sources as indicated in Table 8 of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III. All conditions of this Attachment are Federally Enforceable unless otherwise noted.

**Applicability**

1. Applicable to manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE and other persons as specified below. For the purpose of this subsection, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator. [40 CFR 60.4200(a)]

a. Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE with a displacement less than 30 liters per cylinder, where the model year is: [40 CFR 60.4200(a)(1)]

- (i) 2007 or later, for engines that are not fire pump engines
- (ii) The model year listed below or later, for fire pump engines

Engine Power	Starting with Model Year Below Manufacturers Must Certify New Engines
HP < 100	2011
100 < HP < 175	2010
175 ≤ HP ≤ 750	2009
HP > 750	2008

b. Owners and Operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005 where the stationary CI ICE are: [40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)]

- (i) Manufactured after April 1, 2006, and are not fire pump engines.
- (ii) Manufactured as a certified NFPA fire pump engine after July 1, 2006

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. [40 CFR 60.4200(a)(3)]

d. The installation restrictions in condition 4 of this permit are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005. [40 CFR 60.4200(a)(4)]

**Emission Limitations and Standards**

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

2. *Operating Limitations*

**[Material Permit Conditions]**

a. The Permittee shall not operate CI ICE subject to this Section more than 100 hours in any 12-consecutive month period for the purpose of maintenance and readiness testing, and non-emergency use as provided in condition 7. There is no time limit on the use of emergency engines in emergency situations.

- b. The Permittee of an emergency stationary CI ICE 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. The Permittee shall burn only the fuel(s) specified in the ATO. **[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

3. *Emissions Standards* [40 CFR 60.4202(a), (d); 40 CFR 60.4203; 40 CFR 4205(a),(b) &(c)]

- a. New CI ICE subject to this Section must be certified by the manufacturer at or below the applicable emission standards in 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII 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 ATO.
- d. The Permittee must operate and maintain applicable units that achieve the emission standards as required in condition 3.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]

4. *Installation Restrictions*

- a. 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 engines. [40 CFR 60.4208(a)]
- b. 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 engines. [40 CFR 60.4208(b)]
- c. In addition to the requirements specified in 40 CFR §60.4202, and §60.4205, it is prohibited to import stationary emergency and fire pump CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in conditions 4.a and b after the dates specified in conditions 4.a and b. [40 CFR 60.4208(h)]
- d. The requirements of condition 4 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)]

5. *Opacity*

- a. With respect to 2007 and later model year CI ICE, except for constant-speed engines, opacity shall not exceed the following (requirement is excluded for fire pump engines): [40 CFR 60.4202(a)(1) & (a)(2), 40 CFR 89.113 & 40 CFR 1039.105]
  - i. 20 percent during the acceleration mode;
  - ii. 15 percent during the lugging mode; and
  - iii. 50 percent during the peaks in either the acceleration or lugging modes.

- b. The opacity of emissions from stationary engines shall not exceed the facility-wide opacity limits in condition 17.b of Section 2 of the Permit. In addition, the Permittee shall not cause or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from engines smoke for any period greater than ten consecutive seconds which exceeds 40 percent opacity. Visible emissions when starting cold equipment shall be exempt from this requirement for the first ten minutes.

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

**[Federally Enforceable when opacity is above 40%]**

## 6. *Fuel Requirements*

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.

## 7. *Emergency Designation*

The Permittee must operate emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in conditions 7.a through c. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in conditions 7.a through c is prohibited. If the Permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in conditions 7.a through c, 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)]

- a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(1)]
- b. The Permittee may operate the subject emergency stationary ICE as specified in condition 7.b.i for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed in condition 7.c, counts as part of the 100 per calendar year allowed by this paragraph. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)]
  - i. 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)]

~~ii. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.~~

~~[40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(ii)]~~

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

~~iii. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.~~

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

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

- c. 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 provided in condition 7.b. Except as provided in condition 7.c.i, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a permit to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)]
  
- i. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all the following conditions are met. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)(i)]
  - (a) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.
  - (b) 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.
  - (c) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.
  - (d) The power is provided only to the permit itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.
  - (e) 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.

**Compliance Determination**

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

8. *Operating Limitations*

For each ICE identified as having an hour limitation in the ATO, 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. 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.

9. *Emergency and Non-Emergency Service - Times of Operation*

[40 CFR 60.4214(b), Table 5 to Subpart IIII of Part 60]

Starting with the model years in the following table, if the emergency engine 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
19≤KW<56 (25≤HP<75)	2013
56≤KW<130 (75≤HP<175)	2012
KW≥130 (HP≥175)	2011

10. *Compliance Requirements*

a. *General Requirements*

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 except as provided in condition 10.d. In addition, the Permittee may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR 60.4211(a)]

b. *Pre-2007 Model year CI ICE or Fire Pump Engines Manufactured prior to model years in Table 3:*

The Permittee must demonstrate compliance according to one of the following methods in conditions 10.b.i through v: [40 CFR 60.4211(b) & Table 3 of Subpart IIII]

- i. Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 89 or 40 CFR part 94, as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.
- ii. Keeping records of performance test results for each pollutant for a test conducted on a similar engine. The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in 40 CFR 60.4212 and the methods must have been followed correctly.
- iii. Keeping records of engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.
- iv. Keeping records of control device vendor data indicating compliance with the standards.
- v. Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4212, as applicable.

**Table 3 to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII – Certification Requirements for Stationary Fire Pump Engines**

Engine Power	Starting with this Model Year Engine Manufacturers Must Certify New Fire Pump Engines According to 40 CFR 60.4202(d)
KW<75 (HP<100)	2011
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2010
130≤KW≤750 (175≤HP≤750)	2009
KW>560 (HP>750)	2008

c. *2007 Model Year and Later CI ICE or Fire Pump Engines Manufactured After Model Years in Table 3:*

The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission standards in the ATO by purchasing an engine certified to those standards of the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR 60.4211(c)]

d. *Non-Certified Engines (not operated & maintained in a certified manner)*

If the Permittee does not install, configure, operate, and maintain the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or the Permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the Permittee must demonstrate compliance as follows: [40 CFR 60.4211(g)]

i. *If the CI ICE < 100 HP:*

The Permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, if the Permittee does not install and configure the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or the Permittee changes the emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the Permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of such action.

ii. *If the CI ICE  $100 \leq HP \leq 500$  HP:*

The Permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the Permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after the Permittee changed emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer.

iii. *If the CI ICE  $HP > 500$ :*

The Permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the Permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after the Permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. The Permittee must conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards.

11. *Opacity*

- a. Opacity levels as specified in condition 5.a 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)]
- b. The following engines are exempt from requirements in condition 11.a above: [40 CFR 89.113 (e)(1) & (3)]
  - i. Single-cylinder engines;
  - ii. Constant-speed engines;
- c. The Permittee shall keep all records generated to show compliance with the opacity level measurement requirements in condition 11.a (if required).
- d. The Permittee shall conduct a visible emissions check on the exhaust stack of each engine at least monthly if run during the month. For the purposes of this Section, a visible emission check is verification that abnormal emissions are not present at the generator stack. The Permittee shall retain records of monthly visible emissions checks/observations that include 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]**

12. *Diesel Fuel Requirements*

The Permittee shall maintain records that verify compliance with the diesel fuel requirements in condition 6.

13. *Notifications, Reports and Records*

a. *Run Hour Records*

The Permittee must keep the following:

- i. For each subject SI ICE identified as having an operational limitation in the ATO, the Permittee shall record the monthly operating hours and recalculate a 12-consecutive month total within 10 calendar days of the end of the month.

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & 4]

**[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

- ii. Starting with the model years in the table in condition 9, 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.

[40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

14. *Annual Report to EPA*

For each emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates for the purpose specified in condition 7.c.i, the Permittee must submit an annual report according to the following requirements. 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](http://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. The annual report must be submitted 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 condition 7.b.ii and iii, including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in condition 7.b.ii and iii.~~
- vi. ~~Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in condition 7.b.ii and 7.b.iii.~~
- vii. Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in condition 7.c.i, including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in condition 7.c.i. 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 condition 6 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 condition 6 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.

**Testing Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

15. Follow the testing requirements in condition 33 of Section 2 of the Permit in addition to the following:
  - a. Should the Permittee elect to or be required to conduct performance testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable standards in this Section, the Permittee shall do so in accordance with 40 CFR 60.4212

**ATTACHMENT C**

**NSPS for SI ICE**  
**(Emergency Engines)**

The conditions in this Attachment apply to emergency designated SI ICE identified in the ATO. The General Provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A apply to applicable SI ICE indicated in Table 3 of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ. All conditions listed in this Attachment are Federally Enforceable unless otherwise noted.

**Applicability**

1. Applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified in paragraphs iv.(a) through (f) of this section. For the purposes of this subsection, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.
  - a. Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 kilowatt (KW) (25 horsepower (HP)) that are manufactured on or after July 1, 2008.
  - b. Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are gasoline fueled or that are rich burn engines fueled by liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), where the date of manufacture is:
    - (i) On or after July 1, 2008; or
    - (ii) On or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines.
  - c. Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are not gasoline fueled and are not rich burn engines fueled by LPG, where the manufacturer participates in the voluntary manufacturer certification program described in this subpart and where the date of manufacture is:
    - (i) On or after July 1, 2007, for engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);
    - (ii) On or after January 1, 2008, for lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP;
    - (iii) On or after July 1, 2008, for engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP; or
    - (iv) On or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines.
  - d. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence construction after June 12, 2006, where the stationary SI ICE are manufactured:
    - (i) On or after July 1, 2007, for engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);
    - (ii) On or after January 1, 2008, for lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP;
    - (iii) On or after July 1, 2008, for engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP; or
    - (iv) On or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP).

- e. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, and any person that modifies or reconstructs any stationary SI ICE after June 12, 2006.
- f. The installation restrictions in condition 4 of this Attachment are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after June 12, 2006.

**Emission Limitations and Standards**

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

2. *Operating Limitations*

**[Material Permit Conditions]**

- a. The Permittee shall not operate emergency stationary SI ICE subject to this Section more than 100 hours in any 12-consecutive month period for the purpose of maintenance and readiness testing, and non-emergency use as provided in condition 7. There is no time limit on the use of emergency engines in emergency situations.
- b. The Permittee of an emergency stationary SI ICE combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines must install a non-resettable hour meter on each applicable stationary CI ICE prior to startup of each engine. [40 CFR 60.4237]

- c. The Permittee shall burn only the fuel(s) specified in the ATO. **[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

3. *Emissions Standards*

- a. The Permittee of SI ICE that commenced construction after June 12, 2006 (date engine was ordered), or were modified or reconstructed, with the following dates of manufacture and for the applicable engine class and maximum engine power, shall comply with the applicable emission limitations in NSPS, Subpart JJJJ, §60.4231 and §60.4233 as provided below: [40 CFR 60.4231, 40 CFR 60.4233 & Table 1 to NSPS Subpart JJJJ]

**Applicability for Emergency Engines**

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

**Reference - Table 1 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60 – NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and VOC Emission Standards Except**

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

- a. Owners and Operators of stationary non-certified SI engines may choose to comply with the emission standards in units of either g/hp-hr or ppmvd at 15% O<sub>2</sub>.
- b. The emission standards applicable to emergency engines between 25 and 130 hp are in terms of NO<sub>x</sub> + HC.
- c. For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

b. The Permittee must operate and maintain emergency stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in condition 3.a over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4234]

4. *Installation Restrictions* [40 CFR 60.4236]

a. The Permittee may not install stationary emergency SI ICE that do not meet the applicable requirements in 40 CFR §60.4233 after the specified dates as follows: [40 CFR.4236(a)-(c)]

- i. For stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power < 500 HP, after July 1, 2010.
- ii. For stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power ≥ 500HP, after July 1, 2009.
- iii. For lean burn stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power 500 ≤ HP ≤ 1350, after January 1, 2010.
- iv. For emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power > 19 KW (25 HP), after January 1, 2011.

b. In addition to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4231 and 40 CFR 60.4233, it is prohibited to import stationary SI ICE less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP), stationary rich burn LPG SI ICE, and stationary gasoline SI ICE that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in condition 3.a, after the dates specified in condition 4 of this attachment. [40 CFR 60.4236(d)]

c. The requirements of condition 4 do not apply to stationary SI ICE that have been modified or reconstructed, and they do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location. [40 CFR 60.4236(e)]

5. *Fuel Requirements*

If the Permittee burns gasoline in the emergency SI ICE, then Permittee must use gasoline that meets the per gallon fuel sulfur limit of 80 parts per million (ppm) as stated 40 CFR 80. [40 CFR 60.4235] & [PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

**[Material Permit Condition]**

6. *Opacity*

The opacity of emissions from emergency SI ICE shall not exceed the facility-wide opacity limits in condition 17.b in Section 2 of the Permit. In addition, the Permittee shall not cause or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from engines smoke for any period greater than ten consecutive seconds which exceeds 40 percent opacity. Visible emissions when starting cold equipment shall be exempt from this requirement for the first ten minutes.

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

**[Federally Enforceable when opacity is above 40%]**

7. *Emergency Designation*

The Permittee must operate emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in conditions 7.a through c. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in conditions 7.a through c is prohibited. If the Permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in conditions 7.a through c, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this Section and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)]

- a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)(1)]
- b. The Permittee may operate the subject emergency stationary ICE as specified in condition 7.b.i for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed in condition 7.c, counts as part of the 100 per calendar year allowed by this paragraph. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)(2)]
  - i. 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)]
  - ~~ii. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(ii)]  
[Vacated by U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in Delaware vs EPA, May 4, 2016]~~
  - ~~iii. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(iii)]  
[Vacated by U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in Delaware vs EPA, May 4, 2016]~~
- c. 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 provided in condition 7.b. Except as provided in condition 7.c.i, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a permit to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)]

- i. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all the following conditions are met: [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)(i)]
- (a) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.
  - (b) 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.
  - (c) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.
  - (d) The power is provided only to the permit itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.
  - (e) 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.

### Compliance Determination

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

#### 8. *Operating Limitations*

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

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

If the Permittee's stationary SI ICE is manufactured after July 1, 2008, and must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4233 (a) through (c) as provided in condition 3.a, as applicable, the Permittee must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR 4231 (a) through (c), as applicable, for the same engine class and maximum engine power. In addition, the Permittee must meet one of the requirements specified in conditions 9.a. and b. below:

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

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

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

If the engine and control device is not operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, the engine will be considered a non-certified engine, and must demonstrate compliance according to condition 9.b.i through iii, as stated below. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2)]

i. *If HP < 100:*

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

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

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

iii. *If HP > 500 HP:*

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

10. *Requirements for SI ICE with HP > 25 HP (Excluding Gasoline and Rich Burn-LPG)*

If the Permittee's SI ICE must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4233 (d) or (e), as provided in condition 3, the Permittee must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in conditions 10.a and b, as stated below: [40 CFR 60.4343(b)&(c)]

a. *Certified Engine*

Purchasing an engine certified according to procedures in NSPS, Subpart JJJJ for the same model year and demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in conditions 9.a as stated above. [40 CFR 60.4243(b)(1)]

b. *Non-Certified Engine*

Purchasing a non-certified engine and demonstrating compliance with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e) and according to the testing requirements in condition 19, as applicable, and according to conditions 10.b.i and ii, as stated below:

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

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

ii. *If the SI ICE HP > 500*

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

11. *Requirements for Modified or Reconstructed SI ICE:*

If the Permittee must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f), as provided in condition 3.a, the Permittee must demonstrate compliance according condition 10.b, except that if complying according to condition 10.b.i (i.e. for all engines > 25 HP), the Permittee demonstrates that the non-certified engine complies with the emission standards.

12. *Temporary use of Propane in Natural Gas Fired Engines*

The Permittee may operate their stationary SI natural gas fired engines using propane for a maximum of 100 hours per year as an alternative fuel solely during emergency operations, but must keep records of such use. If propane is used for more than 100 hours per year in an engine that is not certified to the emission standards when using propane, the Permittee is required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards in condition 3.a. [40 CFR 60.4243(e) & 40 CFR 60.4233]

13. *AFR Controller Operation and Maintenance*

It is expected that air-to-fuel ratio (AFR) controllers will be used with the operation of three-way catalysts/non-selective catalytic reduction. The AFR controller must be maintained and operated appropriately in order to ensure proper operation of the engine and control device to minimize emissions at all times. [40 CFR 60.4243(e)]

14. *Emergency and Non-Emergency Service - Times of Operation*

[40 CFR 60.4245(b)]

For stationary SI emergency ICE with maximum engine power and manufactured on or after and date as provided in the table below that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the Permittee must keep records of the operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The Permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation.

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

15. *Opacity*

In order to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limits in condition 6, the Permittee shall conduct a visible emissions check on the exhaust stack of gasoline fueled SI ICE at least monthly if run during the month. For the purposes of this condition, a visible emissions check is verification that abnormal emissions are not present at the generator stack. No monthly visible emissions checks are required for stationary engines that only fire natural gas or LPG (Propane). [PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

**[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

16. *Fuel Requirements*

a. For engines in the ATO that fire natural gas or LPG, the Permittee may demonstrate that only commercially available natural gas or LPG fuel was fired by making available to the Control Officer for inspection, documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier, showing that natural gas or LPG was purchased for use in the equipment. Alternatively, the demonstration may be made by actual inspection of the equipment showing that natural gas is plumbed to the equipment for firing.

b. For engines in the ATO that fire gasoline, the Permittee shall be considered in compliance with the gasoline fuel limitations in condition 5 by demonstrating that only the specified fuel was fired in the subject engine. Such a demonstration may be made by making available to the Control Officer for his inspection, documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier which verify the sulfur content of the fuel being delivered. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

**[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

## 17. *Notifications, Reports and Records*

### a. *Run Hour Records*

The Permittee must keep the following:

- i. For each subject SI ICE identified as having an operational limitation in the ATO, the Permittee shall record the monthly operating hours and recalculate a 12-consecutive month total within 10 calendar days of the end of the month. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & 4]  
**[Locally Enforceable Condition]**
- ii. 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. [40 CFR 60.4245(b)]

### b. *Records of Notifications, Maintenance, and Emissions Information*

The Permittee must keep records of the information in paragraphs i through iv. [40 CFR 60.4245(a)]

- i. All notifications submitted to comply with this Section and all documentation supporting any notification.
- ii. Maintenance conducted on the engine.
- iii. If the stationary SI ICE is a *Certified Engine*, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR Parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060 as applicable.
- iv. If the stationary SI ICE is a *Non-Certified* engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to condition 10.b, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards. [40 CFR 60.4245(a)(4) & 40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2)]

### c. *Notification Required for Non-Certified stationary SI ICE with HP ≥ 500*

For all stationary SI ICE greater than or equal to 500 HP that have not been certified by an engine manufacturer to meet the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4231 as provided in condition 3.a, the Permittee must submit an initial notification as required in 40 CFR 60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information below: [40 CFR 60.4245(c)]

- i. Name and address of the Permittee;
- ii. The address of the affected source;
- iii. Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;
- iv. Emission control equipment; and
- v. Fuel used

18. *Annual Report to EPA*

For each emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates for the purpose specified in condition 7.c.i, the Permittee must submit an annual report according to the following requirements. 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](http://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. The annual report must be submitted according to the following requirements: [40 CFR 60.4214(d)]

- 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 condition 7.b.ii and iii, including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in condition 7.b.ii and iii).~~
  - vi. ~~Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in condition 7.b.ii and iii.~~
  - vii. Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in condition 7.c.i, including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in condition 7.c.i. 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 condition 50 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 condition 50 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.

**Testing Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 &amp; PCC 17.20.010]

19. *SI ICE Performance Testing*

The Permittee shall follow the provisions in condition 33 in Section II of the Permit in addition to the following:

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

**ATTACHMENT D**

**NSPS for CI ICE**  
**(Non-Emergency Engines)**

The conditions in this Attachment apply to non-emergency designated CI ICE identified in the ATO that are subject to NSPS, Subpart III. The General Provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A apply to applicable CI ICE sources as indicated in Table 8 of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III. All provisions of this Section are Federally Enforceable unless otherwise noted.

**Applicability**

1. Applicable to manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE and other persons as specified below. For the purpose of this subsection, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator. [40 CFR 60.4200(a)]

a. Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE with a displacement less than 30 liters per cylinder, where the model year is: [40 CFR 60.4200(a)(1)]

- (i) 2007 or later, for engines that are not fire pump engines
- (ii) The model year listed below or later, for fire pump engines

<b>Engine Power</b>	<b>Starting with Model Year Below Manufacturers Must Certify New Engines</b>
HP < 100	2011
100 < HP < 175	2010
175 ≤ HP ≤ 750	2009
HP > 750	2008

b. Owners and Operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005 where the stationary CI ICE are: [40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)]

- (i) Manufactured after April 1, 2006, and are not fire pump engines.
- (ii) Manufactured as a certified NFPA fire pump engine after July 1, 2006

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. [40 CFR 60.4200(a)(3)]

d. The installation restrictions in conditions 4 of this permit are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005. [40 CFR 60.4200(a)(4)]

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

2. *Operating Limitations* **[Locally Enforceable & Material Permit Conditions]**

- a. The Permittee shall not operate CI ICE subject to this Section more than number of hours allowed in the ATO or alternatively, the Permittee shall not fire more fuel than the amount allowed in the ATO, in any 12-consecutive month period.
- b. If the Permittee chooses to monitor the number of hours operated, the Permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter, otherwise the Permittee shall be required to monitor and record the amount of fuel used.

- c. The Permittee shall burn only the fuel(s) specified in the ATO.

3. *Emissions Standards*

[40 CFR 60.4201, 40 CFR 60.4203, & 40 CFR 60.4204(a)&(b)]

- a. New CI ICE subject to this Section must be certified by the manufacturer at or below the applicable emission standards in 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII 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 ATO.
- d. The Permittee must operate and maintain applicable units that achieve the emission standards as required in condition 2.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]

4. *Installation Restrictions*

- a. 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 engines. [40 CFR 60.4208(a)]
- b. 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)]
- c. After December 31, 2012, the Permittee may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 175 HP, including those above 750 HP, that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2011 model year non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 60.4208(e)]
- d. After December 31, 2013, the Permittee may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 75 HP and less than 175 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2012 model year non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 60.4208(d)]
- e. After December 31, 2014, the Permittee may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 25 HP and less than 75 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2013 model year non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 60.4208(c)]
- f. After December 31, 2016, the Permittee may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 750 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2015 model year non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 60.4208(f)]
- g. After December 31, 2018, the Permittee may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 804 HP (600 KW) and less than 2,680 HP (2,000 KW) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2017 model year non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 60.4208(g)]
- h. In addition to the requirements specified in condition 3, it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in condition 4.a through e of this section after the dates specified in condition 4.a through e. [40 CFR 60.4208(h)]

- i. The requirements of condition 4.a. through e. 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 60.4208(i)]

5. *Opacity*

- a. With respect to 2007 and later model year CI ICE, except for constant-speed engines, opacity shall not exceed the following (requirement is excluded for fire pump engines). For the purpose of this provision constant speed engines means an engine whose certification is limited to constant-speed operation. Engines whose constant-speed governor function is removed or disabled are no longer constant speed engines: [40 CFR 60.4201(a), 40 CFR 89.113 & 40 CFR 1039.105]
  - i. 20 percent during the acceleration mode;
  - ii. 15 percent during the lugging mode; and
  - iii. 50 percent during the peaks in either the acceleration or lugging modes.
- b. The opacity of emissions from stationary engines shall not exceed the facility-wide opacity limits in condition 17.b in Section 2 of the Permit. In addition, the Permittee shall not cause or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from engines smoke for any period greater than ten consecutive seconds which exceeds 40 percent opacity. Visible emissions when starting cold equipment shall be exempt from this requirement for the first ten minutes. [PCC 17.16.040, 17.16.130.B & PCC 17.16.340.E]  
**[Federally Enforceable when opacity is above 40%]**

6. *Fuel Requirements*

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.

**Compliance Determination**

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

7. *Operating Limitations*

For each CI ICE subject to run hour limitations in the ATO, the Permittee shall record the monthly operating hours as measured through the hour meter or alternatively, the amount of diesel fuel used (in gallons), and recalculate a 12-consecutive month total within 10 calendar days of the end of the month. For the purpose of this provision the amount of fuel used shall be the sum of recorded amounts of metered fuel purchased for use in the unit.

## 8. *Engine Compliance Requirements*

### a. *General Requirements*

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 except as provided in condition 8.d. In addition, the Permittee may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR 60.4211(a)]

### b. *Pre-2007 Model year CI ICE*

With respect to pre-2007 model year CI ICE<sub>2</sub>, the Permittee must demonstrate compliance according to one of the following methods in conditions 8.b.i through v: [40 CFR 60.4211(b) & Table 3 of Subpart IIII]

- i. Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 89 or 40 CFR part 94, as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.
- ii Keeping records of performance test results for each pollutant for a test conducted on a similar engine. The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in 40 CFR 60.4212 and the methods must have been followed correctly.
- iii. Keeping records of engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.
- iv. Keeping records of control device vendor data indicating compliance with the standards.
- v. Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4212, as applicable.

### c. *2007 Model Year and Later CI ICE*

With respect to 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE, the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4204(b) and condition 3, by purchasing an engine certified to those standards, as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

### d. *Non-Certified Engines (CI ICE not operated & maintained in a certified manner)*

If the Permittee does not install, configure, operate, and maintain the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or the Permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the Permittee must demonstrate compliance as follows:

#### i. *If the CI ICE < 100 HP:*

The Permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, if the Permittee does not install and configure the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or the Permittee changes the emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the Permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of such action.

ii. *If the CI ICE  $100 \leq HP \leq 500$  HP:*

The Permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the Permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after the Permittee changed emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer.

iii. *If the CI ICE  $HP > 500$ :*

The Permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the Permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after the Permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. The Permittee must conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards.

9. *Opacity*

- a. Opacity levels as specified in condition 5.a 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)]
- b. The following engines are exempt from requirements in condition 9.a above: [40 CFR 89.113 (e)(1) & (3)]
  - i. Single-cylinder engines;
  - ii. Constant-speed engines;
- c. The Permittee shall keep all records generated to show compliance with the opacity level measurement requirements in condition 9.a (if required).
- d. The Permittee shall conduct a visible emissions check on the exhaust stack of each engine at least monthly if run during the month. For the purposes of this Section, a visible emission check is verification that abnormal emissions are not present at the generator stack. The Permittee shall retain records of monthly visible emissions checks/observations that include 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]**

10. *Diesel Fuel Requirements*

The Permittee shall maintain records that verify compliance with the diesel fuel requirements in condition 6.

11. *Diesel Particulate Filter Requirements (if applicable)*

For each subject CI ICE equipped with a diesel particulate filter to comply with the emission standards in this Section, the diesel particulate filter must be installed with a backpressure monitor that notifies the Permittee when the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

12. *Notifications, Reports and Records*

a. *Operating Limitations*

- i. For each CI ICE subject to run hour limitation in the ATO, the Permittee shall record the monthly operating hours as measured through the hour meter or alternatively, the amount of diesel fuel used (in gallons), and recalculate a 12-consecutive month total within 10 calendar days of the end of the month. For the purpose of this provision the amount of fuel used shall be the sum of recorded amounts of metered fuel purchased for use in the unit.
- ii. The Permittee shall maintain records that verify compliance with the diesel fuel requirements in condition 6. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & 4]

**[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

b. *Notification Requirements for Certain Non-Emergency Engines*

For each non-emergency stationary CI ICE greater than 3000 HP, or with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder, or that are pre 2007 model year engines that are greater than 175 HP and not certified, the Permittee must meet the following requirements: [40 CFR 60.4214(a)]

- i. Submit an initial notification as required in 40 CFR 60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information below: [40 CFR 60.4214(a)(1)]
  - (a) Name and address of the Permittee;
  - (b) The address of the affected source;
  - (c) Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;
  - (d) Emission control equipment; and
  - (e) Fuel used
- ii. Keep records of the following information: [40 CFR 60.4214(a)(2)]
  - (a) All notification submitted to comply with this Attachment and all documentation supporting any notification.
  - (b) Maintenance conducted on the engine.
  - (c) If the stationary CI ICE is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards.
  - (d) If the stationary CI internal combustion is not a certified engine, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

c. *Diesel Particulate Filter Maintenance*

If the CI ICE is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the Permittee must keep records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the Permittee that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached. [40 CFR 60.4214(c)]

**Testing Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

13. Follow the testing requirements in condition 33 in Section 2 of the Permit in addition to the following:

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

**ATTACHMENT E**

**NSPS for SI ICE**  
**(Non-Emergency Engines)**

The conditions in this Attachment apply to non-emergency SI ICE identified in the ATO. The General Provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A apply to applicable SI ICE indicated in Table 3 of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ. All conditions of this Attachment are Federally Enforceable unless otherwise noted.

**Applicability**

1. Applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified in paragraphs iv.(a) through (f) of this section. For the purposes of this subsection, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.
  - a. Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 kilowatt (KW) (25 horsepower (HP)) that are manufactured on or after July 1, 2008.
  - b. Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are gasoline fueled or that are rich burn engines fueled by liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), where the date of manufacture is:
    - (i) On or after July 1, 2008; or
    - (ii) On or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines.
  - c. Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are not gasoline fueled and are not rich burn engines fueled by LPG, where the manufacturer participates in the voluntary manufacturer certification program described in this subpart and where the date of manufacture is:
    - (i) On or after July 1, 2007, for engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);
    - (ii) On or after January 1, 2008, for lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP;
    - (iii) On or after July 1, 2008, for engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP; or
    - (iv) On or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines.
  - d. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence construction after June 12, 2006, where the stationary SI ICE are manufactured:
    - (i) On or after July 1, 2007, for engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);
    - (ii) On or after January 1, 2008, for lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP;
    - (iii) On or after July 1, 2008, for engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP; or
    - (iv) On or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP).

- e. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, and any person that modifies or reconstructs any stationary SI ICE after June 12, 2006.
- f. The installation restrictions in condition 5 of this Attachment are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after June 12, 2006.

**Emission Limitations and Standards**

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

2. *Operating Limitations*

**[Locally Enforceable & Material Permit Conditions]**

- a. The Permittee shall not operate SI ICE subject to this Section more than number of hours allowed in the ATO or alternatively, the Permittee shall not fire more fuel than the amount allowed in the ATO, in any 12-consecutive month period.
- b. If the Permittee chooses to monitor the number of hours operated, the Permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter, otherwise the Permittee shall be required to monitor and record the amount of fuel used.
- c. The Permittee shall burn only the fuel(s) specified in the ATO.

3. *Emissions Standards*

- a. The Permittee of SI ICE that commenced construction after June 12, 2006 (date engine was ordered), or were modified or reconstructed, with the following dates of manufacture and the applicable engine class and maximum engine power, shall comply with the applicable emission limitations in NSPS, Subpart JJJJ, §60.4231 and §60.4233 as provided below: [40 CFR 60.4231, 40 CFR 60.4233 & Table 1 to NSPS Subpart JJJJ]

**Summary of Non-Emergency Engine Applicability**

Engine Class / Fuel	Max. Power	On or After MFR Date	Applicable Regulations [Emission Standards]
SI ICE < 25 HP <sup>a</sup>	HP < 25	7/1/2008	40 CFR 60.4231(a) & 40 CFR 60.4233(a) [40 CFR Parts 90, 1054]
Gasoline (G) <sup>a</sup>	HP > 25	7/1/2008	40 CFR 60.4231(b) & 40 CFR 60.4233(b) [40 CFR Parts 90, 1048, 1054]
Rich Burn-LPG (RB-LPG) <sup>a</sup>	HP > 25	7/1/2008	40 CFR 60.4231(c); 40 CFR 60.4233(c) [40 CFR Parts 90, 1048]
Natural Gas or Lean Burn - LPG	HP < 500	7/1/2008	40 CFR 60.4231(d),(e) - 40 CFR 60.4233(d),(e) [40 CFR Parts 90, 1048, 1054] <b>[See Table 1 Below]</b>
Natural Gas or Lean Burn - LPG	HP ≥ 500	7/1/2007	40 CFR 60.4231(d),(e) - 40 CFR 60.4233(d),(e) [40 CFR Parts 90, 1048, 1054] <b>[See Table 1 Below]</b>
Natural Gas or Lean Burn - LPG	500 ≤ HP < 1350	1/1/2008	40 CFR 60.4231(d),(e) - 40 CFR 60.4233(d),(e) [40 CFR Parts 90, 1048, 1054] <b>[See Table 1 Below]</b>
Modified or Reconstructed (See Categories Below)	See above Engine Class & Power Categories	Prior to above dates	40 CFR 60.4233(f)(1-4) <b>[See Table 1 below]</b>

<b>Summary of Table 1, to NSPS, Subpart JJJJ - NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and VOC Standards (for Non-Emergency Engines, Except Gasoline and Rich Burn LPG <sup>a</sup>)</b>					
Engine Class/ Fuel Type	Max. Power	On or After MFR Date	Emission Standards g/bhp-hr or (ppmvd @ 15%O <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>b</sup>		
			NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	VOC <sup>c</sup>
Natural Gas; and Lean Burn - LPG	100 ≤ HP < 500	7/1/2008	2.0 (160)	4.0 (540)	1.0 (86)
		1/1/2011	1.0 (82)	2.0 (270)	0.7 (60)
Natural Gas; and Lean Burn LPG (except lean burn 500 ≤ HP < 1350)	HP ≥ 500	7/1/2007	2.0 (160)	4.0 (540)	1.0 (86)
		7/1/2010	1.0 (82)	2.0 (270)	0.7 (60)
Lean Burn - Natural Gas and LPG	500 ≤ HP < 1350	1/1/2008	2.0 (160)	4.0 (540)	1.0 (86)
		7/1/2010	1.0 (82)	2.0 (270)	0.7 (60)
Landfill Digester Gas (except lean burn 500 ≤ HP < 1350)	HP < 500	7/1/2008	3.0 (220)	5.0 (610)	1.0 (80)
		1/1/2011	2.0 (150)	5.0 (610)	1.0 (80)
Landfill Digester Gas (except lean burn 500 ≤ HP < 1350)	HP ≥ 500	7/1/2007	2.0 (150)	5.0 (610)	1.0 (80)
Landfill Digester Gas – Lean Burn	500 ≤ HP < 1350	1/1/2008	3.0 (220)	5.0 (610)	1.0 (80)
		7/1/2010	2.0 (150)	5.0 (610)	1.0 (80)
Modified or Reconstructed SI ICE	Except as indicated below, see reference to applicable standards				
Modified or Reconstructed Natural Gas and Lean Burn - LPG	HP ≥ 100	7/1/2008	3.0 (250)	4.0 (540)	1.0 (86)
	HP < 100	7/1/2008	3.0 (250)	5.0 (675)	1.0 (86)

#### 4. *Installation Restrictions*

[40 CFR 60.4236]

- a. The Permittee may not install stationary emergency SI ICE that do not meet the applicable requirements in 40 CFR §60.4233 after the specified dates as follows: [40 CFR.4236(a)-(c)]
- i. For stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power < 500 HP, after July 1, 2010.
  - ii. For stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power ≥ 500HP, after July 1, 2009.
  - iii. For lean burn stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power 500 ≤ HP ≤ 1350, after January 1, 2010.
  - iv. For emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power > 19 KW (25 HP), after January 1, 2011.
- b. In addition to the requirements specified in 40 CFR §60.4231 and §60.4233, it is prohibited to import stationary SI ICE less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP), stationary rich burn LPG SI ICE, and stationary gasoline SI ICE that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in condition 4.a, after the dates specified in condition 4.a. [40 CFR 60.4236(d)]
- c. The requirements in condition 4.a do not apply to stationary SI ICE that have been modified or reconstructed, and they do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location. [40 CFR 60.4236(e)]

5. *Fuel Requirements*

If the Permittee burns gasoline in the SI ICE, then Permittee must use gasoline that meets the per gallon fuel sulfur limit of 80 parts per million (ppm) as stated 40 CFR 80.

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

**[Material Permit Condition]**

6. *Opacity*

The opacity of emissions from emergency SI ICE shall not exceed the facility-wide opacity limits in condition 17.b of Section 2 of the Permit. In addition, the Permittee shall not cause or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from engines smoke for any period greater than ten consecutive seconds which exceeds 40 percent opacity. Visible emissions when starting cold equipment shall be exempt from this requirement for the first ten minutes.

[PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.130.B.1 & PCC 17.16.340.E]

**[Federally Enforceable when opacity is above 40%]**

**Compliance Determination**

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

7. *Operating Limitations*

For each SI ICE identified as having an operating limitation in the ATO, the Permittee shall record the monthly operating hours as measured through the hour meter or alternatively, the amount of fuel used (in gallons - for gasoline fired ICE, or in gallons - for LPG fired ICE, or Mmcf - for Natural Gas fired ICE), and recalculate a 12-consecutive month total within 10 calendar days of the end of the month. For the purpose of this provision the amount of fuel used shall be the sum of the recorded amounts of metered fuel purchased for use in the unit.

8. *Requirements for SI ICE with HP < 25, or Gasoline, or Rich Burn LPG*

If the Permittee's stationary SI ICE is manufactured after July 1, 2008, and must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4233 (a) through (c) as provided in condition 97.a, as applicable, the Permittee must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR 4231 (a) through (c), as applicable, for the same engine class and maximum engine power. In addition, the Permittee must meet one of the requirements specified in conditions 8.a. and b. below:

[40 CFR 60.4243(a)]

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

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

[40 CFR 60.4243(a)(1)]

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

If the engine and control device is not operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, the engine will be considered a non-certified engine, and must demonstrate compliance according to condition 8.b.i through iii, as stated below.

[40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2)]

i. *If HP < 100:*

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

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

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

iii. *If  $HP > 500$  HP:*

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

9. *Requirements for SI ICE with  $HP > 25$  HP (Except Gasoline and Rich Burn-LPG)*

If the Permittee's SI ICE must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4233 (d) or (e), as provided in condition 3.a, the Permittee must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in conditions 9.a and b, as stated below: [40 CFR 60.4343(b)&(c)]

a. *Certified Engine*

Purchasing an engine certified according to procedures in NSPS, Subpart JJJJ for the same model year and demonstrating compliance according to one of the methods specified in condition 8.

[40 CFR 60.4243(b)(1)]

b. *Non-Certified Engine*

Purchasing a non-certified engine and demonstrating compliance with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e) and according to the testing requirements in condition 16, as applicable, and according to conditions 9.b.i and ii, as stated below:

[40 CFR 60.4243(b)(2)]

i. *If the SI ICE  $25 < HP \leq 500$ , or is a Modified or Reconstructed SI ICE:*

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

[40 CFR 60.4243(b)(2)(i)]

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

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

[40 CFR 60.4243(b)(2)(ii)]

10. *Requirements for Modified or Reconstructed SI ICE*

If the Permittee must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f), as provided in condition 3.a, the Permittee must demonstrate compliance according condition 9.b, except that if complying according to condition 9.b.i, the Permittee demonstrates that the non-certified engine complies with the emission standards. [40 CFR 60.4243(c)]

11. *Temporary use of Propane in Natural Gas SI ICE during Emergency Operations*

The Permittee may operate their stationary SI natural gas fired engines using propane for a maximum of 100 hours per year as an alternative fuel solely during emergency operations, but must keep records of such use. If propane is used for more than 100 hours per year in an engine that is not certified to the emission standards when using propane, the Permittee is required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards in condition 3.a. [40 CFR 60.4243(e) & 40 CFR 60.4233]

12. *AFR Controller Operation and Maintenance*

It is expected that air-to-fuel ratio (AFR) controllers will be used with the operation of three-way catalysts/non-selective catalytic reduction. The AFR controller must be maintained and operated appropriately in order to ensure proper operation of the engine and control device to minimize emissions at all times. [40 CFR 60.4243(e)]

13. *Opacity*

In order to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limits in condition 6 the Permittee shall conduct a visible emissions check on the exhaust stack of gasoline fueled SI ICE at least monthly if run during the month. For the purposes of this condition, a visible emissions check is verification that abnormal emissions are not present at the generator stack. No monthly visible emissions checks are required for stationary engines that only fire natural gas or LPG (Propane). [PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

**[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

14. *Fuel Requirements*

- a. For engines in the ATO that fire natural gas or LPG, the Permittee may demonstrate that only commercially available natural gas or LPG fuel was fired by making available to the Control Officer for inspection, documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier, showing that natural gas or LPG was purchased for use in the equipment. Alternatively, the demonstration may be made by actual inspection of the equipment showing that natural gas is plumbed to the equipment for firing.
- b. For engines in the ATO that fire gasoline, the Permittee shall be considered in compliance with the gasoline fuel limitations in condition 5 by demonstrating that only the specified fuel was fired in the subject engine. Such a demonstration may be made by making available to the Control Officer for his inspection, documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier which verify the sulfur content of the fuel being delivered. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

**[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

15. *Notifications, Reports and Records*

a. *Run Hour Records*

For each SI ICE identified as having an operating limitation in the ATO, the Permittee shall record the monthly operating hours as measured through the hour meter or alternatively, the amount of fuel used (in gallons - for gasoline fired ICE, or in gallons - for LPG fired ICE, or Mmcf - for Natural Gas fired ICE), and recalculate a 12-consecutive month total within 10 calendar days of the end of the month. For the purpose of this provision the amount of fuel used shall be the sum of the recorded amounts of metered fuel purchased for use in the unit. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & 4]

**[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

b. *Records of Notifications, Maintenance, and Emissions Information*

The Permittee must keep the following records: [40 CFR 60.4245(a)]

- i. All notifications submitted to comply with this Attachment and all documentation supporting any notification.

- ii. Maintenance conducted on the engine.
- iii. If the stationary SI ICE is a *Certified Engine*, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR Parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060 as applicable.
- iv. If the stationary SI ICE is a *Non-Certified* engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

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

c. *Notification Requirements for Non-Certified stationary SI ICE with HP ≥ 500*

For all SI ICE greater than or equal to 500 HP that have not been certified by an engine manufacturer to meet the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4231 as provided in condition 3, the Permittee must submit an initial notification as required in 40 CFR 60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information below:

[40 CFR 60.4245(c)]

- i. Name and address of the Permittee;
- ii. The address of the affected source;
- iii. Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;
- iv. Emission control equipment; and
- v. Fuel used.

**Testing Requirements**

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

16. *SI ICE Performance Testing*

The Permittee shall follow the provisions in condition 33 in Section 2 of the Permit in addition to the following:

- a. If required to conduct performance testing, the Permittee must follow the procedures in paragraphs (a) through (f) of 40 CFR 60.4244. [40 CFR 60.4244(a)]
- b. The Permittee must submit a copy of each performance test conducted in accordance with this Section within 60 days after the test has been conducted. [40 CFR 60.4245(d)]

**ATTACHMENT F**

**NESHAP for CI & SI RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES ‘RICE’**  
**(Non-Emergency Designated Engines)**

The conditions in this Attachment apply to non-emergency designated CI & SI RICE in the ATO subject to NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ. The General Provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A apply to applicable CI and SI RICE as indicated in Table 8 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. All conditions in this Attachment are Federally Enforceable unless otherwise noted.

**Applicability**

1. Applicable to each existing, new or reconstructed stationary 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 paragraphs (ii) and (iii) below, for each existing RICE covered by this permit, the Permittee must comply with the applicable requirements in this Attachment of this permit no later than May 3, 2013 for CI RICE and no later than October 19, 2013 for SI RICE.
    - 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 of this subpart 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)]
    - iii. An existing non-emergency SI 4SLB or 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP must meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in 40 CFR 63.6675 on the initial compliance date for the engine, October 19, 2013, in order to be considered a remote stationary RICE under this subsection. [40 CFR 63.6603(f)]
  - b. A stationary RICE is “new” if construction was commenced on or after June 12, 2006. A stationary RICE is “reconstructed” if reconstruction as defined in 40 CFR 63.2 commenced on or after June 12, 2006:
    - i. For each new or reconstructed stationary SI or CI RICE, the Permittee must meet the requirements by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines. [40 CFR 63.6590(c)]

2. *Operating Limitations*

**[Locally Enforceable & Material Permit Conditions]**

- a. The Permittee shall not operate SI or CI RICE subject to this Section more than number of hours allowed in the ATO or alternatively, the Permittee shall not fire more fuel than the amount allowed in the ATO, in any 12-consecutive month period.
- b. If the Permittee chooses to monitor the number of hours operated, the Permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter, otherwise the Permittee shall be required to monitor and record the amount of fuel used.
- c. The Permittee shall burn only the fuel(s) specified in the ATO.

3. *Management Practice Requirements*

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

**[Material Permit Conditions]**

a. The Permittee must comply with the following management practice requirements, except during periods of startup: [Row 4 of Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ]

i. For each SI or CI RICE in the ATO subject to this Section, the Permittee shall change the oil and filter, and inspect the listed equipment, according to the engine classes, maximum power levels, and schedules in the following table:

Engine Class	Site Rating Engine Horsepower	Scheduled Management Practice
Non-Emergency CI RICE	HP ≤ 300	Change oil and filter every 1000 hours of operation or annually whichever comes first; and
		Inspect air Cleaner every 1000 hours of operation or annually whichever comes first; and
		Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.
Non-Emergency SI RICE – 4SRB, 4SLB, and	HP ≤ 500	Change oil and filter every 1440 hours of operation or annually whichever comes first; and
SI RICE that combust landfill or digester gas for more than 10 percent of the gross heat input on an annual basis	All HP ranges	Inspect spark plugs every 1440 hours of operation or annually whichever comes first; and
		Inspect all hoses and belts every 1440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.
Non-Emergency SI RICE – 4SRB, 4SLB that are “Remote”	HP > 500	Change oil and filter every 2160 hours of operation or annually whichever comes first; and
		Inspect spark plugs every 2160 hours of operation or annually whichever comes first; and
		Inspect all hoses and belts every 2160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.
Non-Emergency SI RICE – 2SLB	All HP ranges	Change oil and filter every 4320 hours of operation or annually whichever comes first; and
		Inspect spark plugs every 4320 hours of operation or annually whichever comes first; and
		Inspect all hoses and belts every 4320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.

b. 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)]

c. The Permittee has the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in condition 8.b in order to reduce the frequency of the specified oil change requirement in condition 3.a.i. [Footnote 1, Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63 & 40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

- d. Existing “Remote” non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB SI RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP must meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in 40 CFR 63.6675 on the initial compliance date for the engine, October 19, 2013, in order to be considered a remote stationary RICE. The Permittee must evaluate the status of remote stationary RICE every 12 months. If the evaluation indicates that the remote RICE no longer meets the definition of remote, the Permittee must comply with all of the requirements for existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE within 1 year of the evaluation. In addition, the Permittee must submit an application for significant revision and obtain an individual permit to continue to operate RICE that are designated as “remote” RICE.
- i. *Remote stationary RICE* means stationary RICE meeting any of the following criteria:
- (a) Stationary RICE located in an offshore area that is beyond the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast of the United States that is in direct contact with the open seas and beyond the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters.
  - (b) Stationary RICE located on a pipeline segment that meets both of the criteria in paragraphs (b)(i) and (ii) of this definition.
    - (i) A pipeline segment with 10 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within 220 yards (200 meters) on either side of the centerline of any continuous 1-mile (1.6 kilometers) length of pipeline. Each separate dwelling unit in a multiple dwelling unit building is counted as a separate building intended for human occupancy.
    - (ii) The pipeline segment does not lie within 100 yards (91 meters) of either a building or a small, well-defined outside area (such as a playground, recreation area, outdoor theater, or other place of public assembly) that is occupied by 20 or more persons on at least 5 days a week for 10 weeks in any 12-month period. The days and weeks need not be consecutive. The building or area is considered occupied for a full day if it is occupied for any portion of the day.
    - (iii) For purposes of this paragraph (2), the term pipeline segment means all parts of those physical facilities through which gas moves in transportation, including but not limited to pipe, valves, and other appurtenance attached to pipe, compressor units, metering stations, regulator stations, delivery stations, holders, and fabricated assemblies. Stationary RICE located within 50 yards (46 meters) of the pipeline segment providing power for equipment on a pipeline segment are part of the pipeline segment. Transportation of gas means the gathering, transmission, or distribution of gas by pipeline, or the storage of gas. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.
  - (c) Stationary RICE that are not located on gas pipelines and that have 5 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within a 0.25-mile radius around the engine. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

4. *Fuel Limitations for CI RICE*

**[Material Permit Condition]**

If the Permittee owns or operates a CI RICE subject to this Attachment 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).

[40 CFR 60.6604(a)]

5. *Opacity Limit*

The opacity of emissions from stationary engines shall not exceed the facility-wide opacity limits in condition 17.b in Section 2 of this Permit. In addition, the Permittee shall not cause or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from engines smoke for any period greater than ten consecutive seconds which exceeds 40 percent opacity. Visible emissions when starting cold equipment shall be exempt from this requirement for the first ten minutes.

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

**[Federally Enforceable when opacity is above 40%]**

6. *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)]

**Compliance Determination**

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

7. *Operating Limitations*

For each SI or CI RICE identified as having an operating limitation in the ATO, the Permittee shall record the monthly operating hours as measured through the hour meter or alternatively, the amount of fuel used (in gallons - for liquid fuel fired RICE, or in gallons - for LPG fired RICE, or MMcf - for Natural Gas fired RICE), and recalculate a 12-consecutive month total within 10 calendar days of the end of the month. For the purpose of this provision the amount of fuel used shall be the sum of the recorded amounts of metered fuel purchased for use in the unit.

8. *Monitoring, Installation, Collection, Operation, and Maintenance Requirements*

a. *Operation and Maintenance Requirements*

The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with the requirements in condition 3 by operating and maintaining the engine and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or 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.

[40 CFR 63.6625(e)]

b. *Optional Oil Analysis Program*

If the Permittee utilizes an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in condition 8.a, the oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in condition 8.a. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters:

i. *For each CI engine analyze the following:*

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]

ii. *For each SI engine analyze the following:*

Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid 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(j) & Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

c. *Fuel Limitation*

The Permittee shall be considered in compliance with the fuel limitations in condition 4 by demonstrating that only the specified fuel was fired in the subject engine. Such a demonstration may be made by making available to the Control Officer for his inspection, documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier which verify the sulfur content of the fuel being delivered. For gaseous fueled ICE a demonstration may be made by actual inspection of the equipment showing that gaseous fuel is plumbed to the equipment for firing. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

**[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

d. *Opacity*

In order to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limits in condition 5, the Permittee shall conduct a visible emissions check on the exhaust stack of liquid fueled RICE at least monthly if run during the month. For the purposes of this condition, a visible emissions check is verification that abnormal emissions are not present at the generator stack. No monthly visible emissions checks are required for stationary engines that only fire gaseous fuels. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

**[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

9. *Recordkeeping Requirements*

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3 &amp; 4]

- a. For each SI or CI RICE identified as having an operating limitation in the ATO, the Permittee shall record the monthly operating hours as measured through the hour meter or alternatively, the amount of fuel used (in gallons - for liquid fuel fired RICE, or in gallons - for LPG fired RICE, or MMcf - for Natural Gas fired RICE), and recalculate a 12-consecutive month total within 10 calendar days of the end of the month. For the purpose of this provision, the amount of fuel used shall be the sum of the recorded amounts of metered fuel purchased for use in the unit. **[Locally Enforceable Condition]**
- b. In order to demonstrate compliance with the fuel limitations in condition 4, the Permittee shall maintain records of fuel supplier specifications which verify the sulfur content of the fuel as delivered.   
[PCC 17.12.185.A.4] **[Locally Enforceable Condition]**
- c. 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).   
[PCC 17.12.180.A.4] **[Locally Enforceable Condition]**
- d. 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)]
- e. The Permittee's records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to the following:   
[40 CFR 63.6660(a), 40 CFR 63.6660(b) & 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1)]
- i. The files shall be retained for at least 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.
  - ii. At a minimum, the most recent 2 years of data shall be retained on site.
  - iii. The remaining 3 years of data may be retained off site. Such files may be maintained on microfilm, on a computer, on computer floppy disks, on magnetic tape disks, or on microfiche.
- f. 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.   
[40 CFR 63.6660 & 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1)]