

PIMA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

AIR PROGRAM

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

AIR QUALITY PERMIT

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

**TUCSON AIRPORT AUTHORITY
7250 SOUTH TUCSON BOULEVARD
TUCSON, AZ 85706**

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

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

PERMIT NUMBER **962**

PERMIT CLASS **II**

ISSUED: **September 12, 2016**

EXPIRES: **September 11, 2021**

Revised August 12, 2019



SIGNATURE

Rupesh Patel, Air Permit Manager, PDEQ

TITLE

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PERMIT SUMMARY

Tucson Airport Authority (TAA) operates the Tucson International Airport, located at 7250 South Tucson Boulevard. The facility operates under the following industrial classification:

- Air Traffic Control and Other Airport Operations, – SIC code 4581 (NAICS 488111 & 488119)

This is the second renewal of the 5 year individual permit issued to the Tucson Airport Authority for their operations. The facility operates 3 boilers (hot water heaters), 8 emergency generators, a vehicle fuel dispensing facility, and a small incinerator to dispose of regulated garbage collected from international air transport and agricultural commodities confiscated by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agency. TAA tenants operate a jet fuel storage tank farm (Tank Farm A/B) and a rental car gas dispensing facility. In addition, the facility undertakes daily operation and maintenance activities.

The facility has 18 fuel storage tanks ranging in size from 12,000 gallons to 40,000 gallons. Nine of these tanks store diesel or Jet A fuels and have been classified as insignificant activities and are listed in Attachment 3 of this permit. The remaining tanks are underground gasoline storage tanks.

The permit limits the fuels that can be fired in the generators and boilers and restricts emergency generators to operate no more than 100 hours per year in accordance with federal requirements to avoid triggering certain federally applicable requirements.

The facility is a true minor source of criterial pollutants and area source of HAPs. The facility is located in an area that is designated as attainment for all pollutants.

The following table summarizes the potential to emit (PTE) of the source with limitations. These emission values are a taken from the information contained in the renewal application and from standard emission factors in AP-42 Sections 1.4, 3.3, and 3.4. The emission values are for information purposes only and are not intended to be enforceable limits.

Controlled Facility-Wide Potential Emissions of Pollutants ¹ (tons/yr)										
Conventional or Criteria Air Pollutant								NSPS	HAPs	
PM_{2.5}	PM₁₀	PM	NO_x	VOC	CO	SO₂	Lead	N/A	Total	Single
0.62	0.69	0.88	15.32	2.74	6.2	1.75	Negligible	N/A	0.37	< 0.37

¹ Emergency generator engine PTE is calculated based on limited operation as an emergency generator (100 hour/year). Boiler PTE is calculated based on unlimited operation when firing natural gas. Incinerator PTE is calculated based on limited operation of 4000 lbs/year of Regulated Garbage. GDF PTE is calculated based on an estimated 2 million gallons/year of gasoline throughput based on current throughput records with a 2X allowance for increases during the permit term.

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

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

SECTION 1

GENERAL APPLICABILITY

I. Statutory Authority

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

II. Emission Source Classification

The facility is a Class II Stationary Source, True Minor Source, and an Area Source of HAPs.

II. Permitted Facility Sources

The Specific Conditions apply to the following source categories, affected facilities, equipment, emission sources, installations, activities and operations at the facility. Section 8 of this permit contains the specific conditions related to the applicability of permitted facility sources.

- A. Facility-Wide Operations
- B. Fossil Fuel Fired Industrial and Commercial Equipment (Boilers and Heaters)
- C. Regulated Garbage Incinerator
- D. NESHAP for stationary CI Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines ‘RICE’
- E. NSPS for Compression Ignition ‘CI’ Internal Combustion Engines ‘ICE’
- F. NESHAP for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

III. Permit Sections

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

- Section 1 – General Applicability (This Section)
- Section 2 – Facility-Wide Operations
- Section 3 – Fossil Fuel Fired Industrial and Commercial Equipment (Boilers and Heaters)
- Section 4 – Regulated Garbage Incinerator
- Section 5 – NESHAP for CI RICE
- Section 6 – NSPS for stationary CI ICE
- Section 7 – NESHAP for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities
- Section 8 – Emissions from Existing and New Nonpoint Sources
- Section 9 – Specific Applicability

IV. Applicability of more than one standard

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

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

SECTION 2

FACILITY-WIDE OPERATIONS

In accordance with I.A of Section 9, the provisions of this Section apply to facility-wide operations and all sources of air contaminants. All provisions in this Section are locally enforceable unless otherwise noted.

[PCC 17.16.010.B]

I. EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS

A. Operating Restrictions

The Permittee shall comply with the operating restrictions in in I.A of Sections 3 through 7 of this permit to avoid certain federally applicable requirements.

[PCC 17.16.185.A.2, PCC 17.12.350.A.3.a]

[Material Permit Conditions]

B. General Control Standards

1. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the planning, construction, installation, erection, modification, use or operation of an emission source which will cause or contribute to a violation of a performance standard in Title 17 of the Pima County Code. [PCC 17.12.020 & PCC 17.16.020.A]
2. The Permittee shall keep complete records of the materials used as fuel for any stationary or portable source of air pollution which burns any material except natural gas. [PCC 17.16.010.C]
3. The Permittee is prohibited from firing high sulfur oil in any stationary or portable source without submitting a revision, as provided in V of this Section, demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Control Officer, both that sufficient quantities of low sulfur oil are not available for use by the Permittee, and that the Permittee has adequate facilities and contingency plans to ensure that the sulfur dioxide ambient air quality standards will not be violated. For purposes of this paragraph “high sulfur oil” means oil containing 0.90 percent or more by weight of sulfur. Notwithstanding the prohibition to use high sulfur oil, the Specific Conditions contained in this permit may prescribe lower fuel sulfur limits for specific stationary or portable sources. [PCC 17.12.185.A.2 & PCC 17.12.350.A.3.a]
[Material Permit Condition]
4. Where a stack, vent or other outlet is at such a level that fumes, gas mist, odor, smoke, vapor or any combination thereof constituting air pollution are discharged to adjoining property, the Control Officer may require the installation of abatement equipment or the alteration of such stack, vent or other outlet by the owner or operator thereof to a degree that will adequately reduce or eliminate the discharge of air pollution to adjoining property. [PCC 17.16.020.B]

C. Materials Handling Standards

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

D. Odor Limiting Standard

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

E. Opacity Limits

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

[PCC 17.12.140.C.3, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B, & PCC 17.16.130.B.1]

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

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

F. Visibility Limiting Standard

[PCC 17.16.050]

1. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit operations or activities likely to result in excessive amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne in accordance with Section 8 of this permit.
2. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit diffusion of visible emissions, including fugitive dust, beyond the property boundary line within which the emissions become airborne, without taking reasonably necessary and feasible precautions to control generation of airborne particulate matter in accordance with Section 8 of this permit. Sources may be required to cease temporarily the activity or operation which is causing or contributing to the emissions until reasonably necessary and feasible precautions are taken.
 - a. I.F.2 of this Section shall not apply when wind speeds exceed twenty-five (25) miles per hour (using the Beaufort Scale of Wind-Speed Equivalents, or as recorded by the National Weather Service). This exception does not apply if control measures have not been taken or were not commensurate with the size or scope of the emission source.
 - b. I.F.2 of this Section shall not apply to the generation of airborne particulate matter from undisturbed land.

G. Asbestos Requirements for Demolition and Renovation Activities

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

II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3]

A. Visible Emissions (VE)

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

B. Additional Monitoring Requirement

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

III. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.4.a]

A. Monitoring Records

The Permittee shall maintain records of required monitoring information. Records shall include at a minimum: [PCC 17.12.184.A.4.a]

1. The date, time, and the place defined in the permit requiring the measurement, sampling, inspection, or observation;
2. The name of the person conducting the measurement, sampling, inspection or observation;
3. 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,
4. 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 record shall include the corrective action taken.

B. 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.

C. Recordkeeping for Compliance Determinations

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

IV. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

A. Excess Emissions Reporting

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

B. Emissions Inventory Reporting:

[PCC 17.12.320]

When requested by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall complete and submit 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.

C. Certification of Truth Accuracy and Completeness

[PCC 17.12.165.H]

All reports required by this permit shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy and completeness. 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.

V. FACILITY CHANGES

A. Permit Revision Application

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 for any conventional pollutant, the Permittee shall, if applicable, apply for the appropriate revision in accordance with PCC 17.12.235, PCC 17.12.255, or PCC 17.12.260. [PCC 17.12.240.C.3, PCC 17.12.235, PCC 17.12.255, PCC 17.12.260]

B. Notification

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

C. Recordkeeping Log

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. [PCC17.12.240.B]

VI. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed. Unless otherwise noted, the following test methods and standards are from 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A or incorporated by reference in 40 CFR §60.17.

A. Opacity Standard

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. Alternative Test Plan

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

C. Fuel Sulfur Limitations

Documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier, showing that the fuel sulfur content is below the 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 D-129-91 or an equivalent for liquid fuels, and ASTM D0172-90 or an equivalent for gaseous fuels.

D. Test Methods and Guidelines

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

SECTION 3**FOSSIL FUEL FIRED INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT
(BOILERS AND HEATERS)**

In accordance with I.B of Section 9 of this permit, the provisions of this Section are applicable to boilers, heaters, and other fuel fired equipment identified on the equipment list in Table 1 of Attachment 2. In addition to the following provisions, the general provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 and 63, Subpart A apply to affected steam generating units (boilers) as applicable. All Provisions of this section are locally enforceable unless otherwise noted. [PCC 17.16.010.B]

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

The Permittee shall burn only the following fuels in each boiler, heater, or other fuel fired equipment listed in Table 1 of Attachment 2, subject to the following limitation: [PCC 17.12.185.A.2 & PCC 17.12.350.A.3.a]
[Material Permit Condition]

1. Natural Gas

There are no operating hours or fuel limitations for equipment when burning natural gas. For the purpose of this provision, *Natural gas* means: A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or liquefied petroleum gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835; or a mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions (*i.e.*, a temperature of 288 Kelvin, a relative humidity of 60 percent, and a pressure of 101.3 kilopascals), additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 34 and 43 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (950 and 1,150 Btu per dry standard cubic foot); or propane or propane-derived synthetic natural gas. *Propane* means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C₃H₈. [40 CFR 63.11237]

B. Opacity Limit

The opacity of all plumes and effluents from equipment listed in Table 1 of Attachment 2 shall not exceed 20% as determined by EPA Reference Method 9, Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60. [PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.130.B]

II. MONITORING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.185.A.3]

None.

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

Follow the reporting requirements in IV.A through C of Section 2 of this permit.

IV. TESTING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

Follow the testing requirements in VI.A through D of Section 2 of this permit.

SECTION 4

REGULATED GARBAGE INCINERATOR

In accordance with I.C. of Section 9 of this permit, the provisions in this Section apply to the incinerator listed in Table 2 of Attachment 2. All provisions of this Section are locally enforceable unless otherwise noted.

I. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

A. Operating Restrictions

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2 & 17.12.350.A.3.a]

[Material Permit Conditions]

1. Permitted Charging Rate
 - a. The Permittee shall not charge and combust Regulated Garbage in the incinerator in excess of 4000 pounds on a rolling twelve (12) month total basis.
 - b. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a weighing device if not already installed which can be used to determine the weight of each charge (batch) of Regulated Garbage combusted in the incinerator. The weighing device shall have an accuracy of ± 5 percent accuracy over the operating range.
2. The Permittee shall only fire the incinerator with Natural Gas. For the purpose of this provision, *Natural Gas* has the same meaning as provided I.A.1 of Section 3 of this permit.
3. The Permittee shall only combust Regulated Garbage collected in the incinerator. For the purpose of this provision *Regulated Garbage* shall mean municipal-type solid waste as defined in 40 CFR 60.1465 that includes food scraps, galley refuse, food wrappers, packaging materials, and agricultural commodities removed from international aircraft, including agricultural commodities confiscated by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agency (e.g., fruits and vegetables), that are required by law to be disposed of separately from domestic garbage. Regulated Garbage for the purpose of this Section may also include 10% or less by weight of any segregated hospital / medical / infectious waste (HMIW) that is collected from international aircraft.

[40 CFR 60.50c , 40 CFR 60.51c, 40 CFR 60.1465, 40 CFR 60.2887, 40 CFR 60.2977]
4. The Permittee shall only operate the incinerator between the hours of official sunrise and sunset.

[PCC 17.16.170.A]

[Federally Enforceable Condition]
5. The incinerator shall be equipped with a temperature measuring device to measure the temperature of the exhaust gases exiting the secondary chamber at all times during operation.
6. Prior to ignition of the primary burner, the secondary chamber temperature, as indicated by the temperature measuring device shall be maintained at a minimum of 1400 degrees Fahrenheit or greater in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications. For each batch of Regulated Garbage combusted, the incinerator shall be operated in a manner to maintain the temperature in the secondary chamber at or above 1400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the time required to combust the Regulated Garbage to assure complete combustion.

B. Particulate Matter

The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the incinerator any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.08 grains per dry standard cubic foot corrected to 12 percent carbon dioxide.

[PCC 17.16.170.C.1, PCC 17.16.510.B & 40 CFR 60.52]

[Federally Enforceable Condition]

C. Opacity Limit

The Permittee shall not cause, allow, or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere, smoke fumes, gases, particulate matter, or other gas-borne material from the incinerator in excess of 20% opacity. The incinerator shall be exempt from the opacity requirements for a period not more than 30 seconds in a 60 minute period.

[PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.170.B & PCC 17.16.170.E.1]

II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Operating Hours and Charging Rate

1. To assure compliance with the operating restrictions in I.A.1 through 4, the Permittee shall weigh and record each charge (batch) of Regulated Garbage incinerated, and calculate and/or record the hours of operation, operating hours, and the hourly charge rate in the operating log.
2. The Permittee shall weigh separately any segregated HMIW collected with the Regulated Garbage (if any) and ensure it is not in excess of 10% by weight of any charge combusted in the incinerator. This provision shall not require the Permittee to make any effort to screen Regulated Garbage for HMIW and only requires that the Permittee document and comply with this provision if any HMIW collected from aircraft is previously segregated and/or identified for disposal. If there is no segregated HMIW with the Regulated Garbage collected the amount of HMIW shall be indicated in the operating log as '0' or 'none'.
3. The Permittee shall ensure that the weighing device used to measure the amount of each charge of Regulated Garbage is regularly maintained and calibrated according to the manufacturer's specifications.

B. Temperature

The Permittee shall be considered in compliance with I.A.5 & 6 of this Section by installing and maintaining a temperature-measuring device to continuously read out the secondary combustion chamber temperature in degrees Fahrenheit during operation of the incinerator. The Permittee shall monitor and record the temperature of the secondary combustion chamber by means of either a temperature chart recorder, a data acquisition and handling system (DAHS), or by manual measurement to verify the temperature in the secondary chamber was maintained above 1400 degrees Fahrenheit in accordance with I.A.6 of this Section. When measuring and recording the temperature manually, at a minimum, the Permittee shall measure the temperature immediately prior to charging each batch in the incinerator and once and again before the completion of each burn.

C. Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee shall inspect the incinerator in accordance with any periodic schedules or procedures recommended or specified by the manufacturer. In the event the unit malfunctions or repairs are required, the incinerator shall be taken out of service and not placed back in service until the repairs (if needed) have been completed. The Permittee shall at minimum record and document the following in a maintenance log: Dates the unit was inspected, taken out of service, repaired, placed back in service; and any corrective actions or repairs necessary. [PCC 17.16.020]

D. Particulate Matter

A demonstration to show compliance with the emission limitation for particulate matter in I.B of this Section shall not be required unless the Control Officer has reason to believe that conditions may exist which have the potential to cause a violation of the applicable requirement.

E. Opacity Limit

To demonstrate compliance with the opacity limit in I.C of this Section, the Permittee shall conduct and record visible emission checks of the exhaust stack of the incinerator in the operating log. Visible emissions checks shall be conducted at least once following each batch charged in the unit. The opacity check shall be conducted by a person who is familiar with the normal operation of the incinerator. If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take corrective actions in accordance with II.A of Section 2 of this permit and document the corrective actions taken in the operating log.

III. RECORDKEEPING REQUIRMENTS

The Permittee shall maintain the following records in III.A through D of this Section:

A. Incinerator Operating Log

An operating log for the incinerator shall be maintained containing information in III.A.1 and 2 of this Section as stated below.

1. For each batch of Regulated Garbage incinerated, the Permittee shall measure and/or record the following information:
 - a. The date and initials of the person recording the information in the log; and
 - b. The weight of Regulated Garbage charged in the incinerator; and
 - c. The weight of any segregated HMIW incinerated (if any); and
 - d. The temperature prior to charging the incinerator and once before completion of the burn; and
 - e. The results of the visible emissions check at least once after charging the incinerator and any corrective actions taken (if required); and
 - f. The hours of operation.
2. Following each batch of Regulated Garbage incinerated, the Permittee shall calculate and record the following information to ensure compliance with I.A.1 and I.A.3.:
 - a. The percent by weight of any segregated HMIW_{wt%} (if any); and
 - b. Hourly Charge Rate; and
 - c. The Operating Hours.

The following formulas shall be used to calculate the information in III.A.2.a through c.

$$\text{HMIW}_{\text{wt}\%} = \frac{\text{Weight of any segregated HMIW charged}}{\text{Total Weight of Regulated Garbage charged}};$$

$$\text{Hourly Charge Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Weight of Regulated Garbage Charged}}{\text{Operating Hours}};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Operating Hours} &= \text{Shutdown time [HH:MM]} - \text{Startup Time [HH:MM]} \\ &= \frac{\text{Total Hours}}{1} + \frac{\text{Total Minutes}}{60} \text{ hours.} \end{aligned}$$

B. Incinerator Operating Manual and Maintenance Logs

The Permittee shall maintain a copy of the manufacturer's operating manual, specifications, and maintenance log containing the information in II.C of this Section.

C. Process Weight Determination

The Permittee shall keep the manufacturer specifications and records of calibration and repairs to the weighing device used to measure the weight of each charge of Regulated Garbage.

D. Permitted Charge Rate

The Permittee shall record the annual weight of Regulated Garbage incinerated on a rolling (12) month total basis within 10 calendar days of the end of the month to demonstrate compliance with I.A.1 of this Section. In addition the Permittee shall keep records of the weight of HMIW combusted (if any) and the Regulated Garbage combusted on a calendar quarter basis to demonstrate compliance with the co-fired combustor exemption for HMIW in 40 CFR 60.50c(c).

[40 CFR 60.50c(c), PCC 17.16.185.A.2 & PCC 17.12.350.A.3.a]

[Federally Enforceable and Material Permit Condition]

III. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

Follow the reporting requirements in IV.A through C of Section 2 of this permit.

IV. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

Follow the testing requirements in VI.A through D of Section 2 of this permit in addition to the following:

- A. When requested by the control officer, the Permittee shall conduct a performance test in accordance with 40 CFR 60.54 to determine compliance with the particulate matter standard in I.A of this Section using EPA Reference Methods 1 through 5. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf), except that smaller sampling times or sample volumes, when necessitated by process variables or other factors, may be approved by the Control Officer.

SECTION 5**NESHAP FOR STATIONARY COMPRESSION IGNITION ‘CI’
RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES ‘RICE’**

In accordance with I.D, of Section 8 of this permit, the provisions in this Section apply to generators listed in Table 3 of Attachment 2. The General Provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A apply to applicable CI RICE sources as indicated in Table 8 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. All provisions of this Section are Federally Enforceable unless otherwise noted.

I. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

A. Hour Limitation

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

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

B. The Permittee must comply with the following requirements:

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

[Material Permit Conditions]

1. The Permittee must comply with the following management practice requirements, except during periods of startup: [Row 4 of Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ]
 - a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and
 - b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and
 - c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.
2. The Permittee must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]
3. The Permittee has the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in III.C of this Section in order to reduce the frequency of the specified oil change requirement in paragraph I.B.1.a of this Section. [Footnote 1, Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63 & 40 CFR 63.6625(i)]
4. If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in I.B.1 of this Section, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable in accordance with VI.A of this Section. [Footnote 2, Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

C. Fuel Requirements**[Material Permit Conditions]**

1. The Permittee shall burn only the specified fuel allowed for each generator. [PCC 17.12.190.B]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]
2. Beginning January 1, 2015, if the Permittee owns or operates an emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in IV.B.2.b and c of this Section or that operates for the purpose specified in IV.B.3.b of this Section, the Permittee must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel (ultra low sulfur diesel - ULSD), except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted. [40 CFR 60.6604(b)]

D. Opacity Limits

CI RICE subject to this Section shall comply with the facility-wide opacity limit in I.F of Section 2 of this permit. In addition, the Permittee shall not cause or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from any rotating stationary rotating machinery (generators) 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 17.16.340.E]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

II. GENERAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

- A. The Permittee must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 63.6625(f)]
- B. The Permittee must operate and maintain the engine and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop a maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR 63.6625(e)]

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

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

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

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

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

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

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

IV. DEMONSTRATION OF CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2 & 3]

A. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with the requirements in I.B of this Section according to the following methods: [40 CFR 63.6640(a), 63.6635 & Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

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

B. Emergency Designation

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

1. There is no time limit on the use of emergency RICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)]
2. The Permittee may operate the subject emergency RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in IV.B.2.a through IV.B.2.c of this Section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed in IV.B.3 of this Section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph IV.B.2. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)]
 - a. The subject emergency RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The Permittee may petition the Control Officer for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the Permittee maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency CI RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i)]
 - ~~b. Emergency RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002.3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002.3. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii)]~~
[Vacated by U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in Delaware vs EPA, May 4, 2016]
 - ~~e. 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]
3. The Permittee may operate the subject emergency RICE up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per calendar year provided for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph IV.B.2 of this Section. Except as provided in paragraphs IV.B.3.a and b of this Section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)]
 - a. Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(i)]

- b. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:
[40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii)]
 - i. The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.
 - ii. The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.
 - iii. The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.
 - iv. The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.
 - v. The Permittee identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the Permittee.

V. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & 4]

- A. The Permittee shall record the monthly operating hours and recalculate a rolling twelve (12) month total within 10 calendar days of the end of the month.
[PCC 17.12.185.A.3 & 4]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]
- B. The Permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The Permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the subject engine is used for the purposes specified in IV.B.2.b, IV.B.2.c, or IV.B.3.b of this Section, the Permittee must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.
[40 CFR 63.6655(f)]
- C. The Permittee must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the RICE in order to demonstrate that the Permittee operated and maintained the RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the Permittee’s own maintenance plan.
[40 CFR 63.6655(e)]
- D. In order to demonstrate compliance with the fuel limitations in I.C of this Section, the Permittee shall maintain records of fuel supplier specifications which verify the sulfur content of the fuel as delivered.
[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)]
 - 1. The files shall be retained for at least 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.
 - 2. At a minimum, the most recent 2 years of data shall be retained on site.
 - 3. 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)]

VI. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

- A. The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this Section in accordance with I.B. of the Additional Permit Conditions. [PCC 17.12.040 & PCC 17.12.185.A.5]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]
- B. Annual Report

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

- a. The report must contain the following information:
 - i. Company name and address where the engine is located.
 - ii. Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
 - iii. Engine site rating and model year.
 - iv. Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.
 - v. ~~Hours operated for the purposes specified in IV.B.2.b and c of this Section, including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in IV.B.2.b and c of this Section.~~
 - vi. ~~Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in IV.B.2.b and c of this Section.~~
 - vii. Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in IV.B.3.b of this Section, including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in IV.B.3.b of this Section. The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.
 - viii. If there were no deviations from the fuel requirements in I.C.1 of this Section that apply to the engine (if any), a statement that there were no deviations from the fuel requirements during the reporting period.

- ix. If there were deviations from the fuel requirements in I.C.1 of this Section that apply to the engine (if any), information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations, and the corrective action taken.
- b. The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.
- c. The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR §63.13.

VII. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

Follow the testing requirements in VI.A through D of Section 2 of this permit.

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

In accordance with I.E, of Section 9 of this permit, the provisions in this Section apply to CI ICE listed in Table 3 and 3a of Attachment 2. 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.

I. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

A. Hour Limitation

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

[PCC 17.12.190.B]

[Material Permit Conditions]**B. Operational Limitations**

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

1. Emissions Standards

- a. New CI ICE subject to this Section must be certified by the manufacturer at or below the applicable emission standards and shall continue to meet them for the certified emissions life of the engine.
- b. Modified or reconstructed CI ICE subject to this Section shall be certified by the entity that conducts the modification or reconstruction (via the appropriate testing according to 40 CFR 60.4212, if appropriate). This certification shall state that emissions will be at or below the applicable emission standards and the unit shall continue to meet them for the useful life of the engine.
- c. The applicable emission standards and the certified emissions life of the engine(s) is identified in the equipment list in Table 3a of Attachment 2.
- d. The Permittee must operate and maintain applicable units that achieve the emission standards as required in I.B.1.c of this Section according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the Permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine.

[40 CFR 60.4206]

2. Opacity

- a. Except for constant-speed engines, opacity shall not exceed:
 1. 20 percent during the acceleration mode;
 2. 15 percent during the lugging mode; and
 3. 50 percent during the peaks in either the acceleration or lugging modes.

[40 CFR 60.4202(a)(1) & (a)(2), 40 CFR 89.113 & 40 CFR 1039.105]

- b. CI ICE subject to this Section shall comply with the facility-wide opacity limit in I.E of Section 2 of this permit. In addition, the Permittee shall not cause or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from any rotating stationary rotating machinery (generators) 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 17.16.340.E]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

C. 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.

D. Installation Restrictions

[40 CFR 60.4208]

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

E. Emergency Designation

The Permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in paragraphs I.E.1 through I.E.3 of this Section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs I.E.1 through I.E.3 of this Section, is prohibited. If the Permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs I.E.1 through I.E.3 of this Section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this Section and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)]

1. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(1)]
2. The Permittee may operate the subject emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in I.E.2.a through I.E.2.c of this Section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed in I.E.3 of this Section counts as part of the 100 per calendar year allowed by this paragraph I.E.2. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)]

- a. The subject emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The Permittee may petition the Control Officer for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the Permittee maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(i)]
- ~~b. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(ii)]~~

[Vacated by U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in Delaware vs EPA, May 4, 2016]
- ~~e. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(iii)]~~

[Vacated by U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in Delaware vs EPA, May 4, 2016]
3. The Permittee may operate the subject emergency stationary ICE up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per calendar year provided for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph I.E.2 of this Section. Except as provided in paragraph I.E.3.a of this Section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)]
 - a. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met: [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)(i)]
 - i. The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.
 - ii. The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.
 - iii. The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.
 - iv. The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.
 - v. The Permittee identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the Permittee.

F. Compliance

[40 CFR 60.4211]

1. The Permittee must operate and maintain the applicable stationary CI ICE and control device (if applicable) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or procedures developed by the Permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, the Permittee may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR 60.4211(a)]
2. With respect to 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE subject to this Section, the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission standards specified in Table 3a of Attachment 2 by purchasing an engine certified to those standards of the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR 60.4211(c)]

II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3.d]

A. Hour limitation

For each generator identified as having an hour limitation in Table 3 of Attachment 2, the Permittee shall record the monthly operating hours and recalculate a rolling twelve (12) month total within 10 calendar days of the end of the month. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3.d]

B. Hour Meter Installation

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

C. Diesel Particulate Filter

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

D. Opacity

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

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

III. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

A. Operating Hours

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

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

[40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

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

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

C. Opacity

1. The Permittee shall keep all records generated to show compliance with the opacity level measurement requirements in II.D.1 of this Section (if required).
2. The Permittee shall retain records of visible emissions checks/observations in II.D.3 of this Section. The Permittee shall record the date and time of the check, the name of the person conducting the check, the results of the check, and the type of corrective action taken (if required).

[PCC 17.12.185.A.3.d]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

D. Diesel Particulate Filter

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

[40 CFR 60.4214(c)]

E. Diesel Fuel Recordkeeping

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

[PCC 17.12.185.4]

IV. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

[40 CFR 60.4214(a)(1) & PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

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

[PCC 17.12.185.A.5 & PCC 17.12.040]

V. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.045, PCC 17.12.050 & PCC 17.20.010]

Follow the testing requirements in VI.A through D of Section 2 of this permit in addition to the following:

A. Engine Performance Testing

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

SECTION 7

NESHAP FOR GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITIES ‘GDF’

In accordance with I.F, of Section 9 of this permit, the provisions in this Section apply to each GDF listed in Table 4 of Attachment 2. The General Provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A apply to applicable GDF sources as indicated in Table 8 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCC. All provisions of this Section are Federally Enforceable unless otherwise noted.

I. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

A. Operational Restriction

[Material Permit Condition]

For each permitted GDF: If a GDF ever exceeds an applicable throughput threshold, as listed below, the GDF remains subject to all requirements for sources above the threshold even if the affected source throughput later falls below the applicable throughput thresholds. [40 CFR 63.1111(i)]

B. Requirements for GDF with monthly throughput *less than 10,000* gallons of gasoline.

1. The Permittee shall not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following: [40 CFR 63.1116(a)]

[Material Permit Conditions]

- a. Minimize gasoline spills;
- b. Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
- c. Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use. Portable gasoline containers that meet the requirement of 40 CFR 59, subpart F, are considered acceptable for compliance; [40 CFR 63.1116(a)(3)]
- d. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

2. The Permittee is not required to submit notifications or reports as specified in II.C.3, or III.A or B of this Section, or 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, but you must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document your gasoline throughput. [40 CFR 63.1116(b)]

3. Portable gasoline tanks, filled from a fixed storage tank at a GDF and used to dispense into on-site motor vehicles or other gasoline-fueled engines within the area source, are subject to I.B.1 of this Section. [40 CFR 63.1111(j)]

[Material Permit Condition]

C. Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons of gasoline or more.

1. The Permittee must comply with the requirements in I.B of this Section. [40 CFR 1117(a)]
2. The Permittee shall use submerged filling when loading gasoline into storage tanks with greater than 249 gallon capacity. [40 CFR 63.1117(b) & (c)]
[Material Permit Conditions]
 - a. Submerged fill pipes installed on or before November 9, 2006, must be no more than 12 inches from the bottom of the tank.
 - b. Submerged fill pipes installed after November 9, 2006, must be no more than 6 inches from the bottom of the tank;
 - c. Submerged fill pipes not meeting these specifications are allowed if the Permittee can demonstrate that the liquid level in the tank is always above the entire opening of the fill pipe.
3. The Permittee must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Control Officer to document the gasoline throughput.

D. Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of 100,000 gallons of gasoline or more.

1. The Permittee must comply with the requirements in I.B and I.C of this Section.
2. The Permittee shall comply with one of the following vapor balance requirements for all tanks with a capacity of 250 gallons or greater constructed after January 10, 2008 and all tanks with a capacity of 2000 gallons or greater, constructed before January 10, 2008.
 - a. Operate a vapor balance system installed prior to January 10, 2008, which meets an enforceable State, local or tribal rule or permit that requires, either: [40 CFR 63.1118(b)(2) & (c)]
[Material Permit Conditions]
 - i. Achieving an emission reduction of at least 90%, or;
 - ii. Operating using management practices at least as stringent as those specified in II.D.2.b.
 - b. Operate a vapor balance system during gasoline storage tank loadings using the following management practices: [40 CFR 63.1118(b)(1) & (c), & 40 CFR 63 Subpart CCCCCC, Table 1]
[Material Permit Conditions]
 - i. All vapor connections and lines on the storage tank shall be equipped with closures that seal upon disconnect.
 - ii. The vapor line from the gasoline storage tank to the gasoline cargo tank shall be vapor-tight, where vapor-tight is defined as:

“...equipment that allows no loss of vapors. Compliance with vapor-tight requirements can be determined by checking to ensure that the concentration at a potential leak source is not equal to or greater than 100 percent of the Lower Explosive Limit when measured with a combustible gas detector, calibrated with propane, at a distance of 1 inch from the source.”

- iii. The vapor balance system shall be designed such that the pressure in the tank truck does not exceed 18 inches water pressure or 5.9 inches water vacuum during product transfer.
- iv. The vapor recovery and product adaptors, and the method of connection with the delivery elbows, shall be designed so as to prevent the over-tightening or loosening of fittings during normal delivery operations.
- v. If a gauge well separate from the fill tube is used, it shall be provided with a submerged drop tube that extends the same distance from the bottom of the storage tank as specified in II.B.3 of the Specific Conditions.
- vi. Liquid fill connections for all systems shall be equipped with vapor-tight caps.
- vii. Pressure-vacuum (PV) vent valves shall be installed on the storage tank vent pipes. The pressure specifications for PV vent valves shall be: a positive pressure setting of 2.5 to 6.0 inches of water and a negative pressure setting of 6.0 to 10.0 inches of water. The total leak rate of all PV vent valves at an affected facility, including connections, shall not exceed 0.17 cubic foot per hour at a pressure of 2.0 inches of water and 0.63 cubic foot per hour at a vacuum of 4 inches of water
- viii. The vapor balance system shall be capable of meeting the static pressure performance requirement of the following equation:

$$P_f = 2e^{-500.887/v}$$

Where:

- Pf = Minimum allowable final pressure, inches of water;
- V = Total ullage affected by the test, gallons;
- e = Dimensionless constant equal to approximately 2.718;
- 2 = The initial pressure, inches of water

- ix. Equip storage tanks constructed after November 9, 2006 with a dual-point vapor balance system, defined in 40 CFR 63.11132 as having one entry port for filling and a separate exit port for a vapor connection

- c. Operate a vapor balance system demonstrated to achieve an emission reduction of 95% or better.
[40 CFR 63.6(g), 40 CFR 63.11120(b)(1) & 40 CFR 63 Subpart CCCCCC, Table 3]

E. Compliance Requirements and Management Practices for Cargo tanks unloading at a GDF with monthly throughput of 100,000 gallons or more.

Gasoline Cargo Tanks shall not unload into a storage tank at a GDF subject to the control requirements in this subpart unless the following conditions are met:

- 1. All hoses in the vapor balance system are properly connected.
- 2. The adapters or couplers that attach to the vapor line on the storage tank have closures that seal upon disconnect.
- 3. All vapor return hoses, couplers, and adapters used in the gasoline delivery are vapor tight.

4. All tank truck vapor return equipment is compatible in size and forms a vapor tight connection with the vapor balance equipment on the GDF storage tank, and
5. All hatches on the tank truck are closed and securely fastened.
6. The filling of storage tanks at GDF shall be limited to unloading from vapor tight gasoline cargo tanks. Documentation that the cargo tank has met the specifications of EPA Method 27 shall be carried with the cargo tank, as specified in 40 CFR 63.11125(c).

II. MONITORING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

A. Operational Limitations

1. The Permittee must, at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, operate and maintain the GDF, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.
[40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)(i), & 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCC, Table 3]
2. An affected source shall provide proof of throughput upon request by the Control Officer.
[40 CFR 63.1111(e)]
3. **Yearly** throughput shall be a **365-day** rolling total, calculated by summing the volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the current day, plus the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the previous 364 days. **Monthly** throughput shall be calculated using the **yearly** throughput and dividing that sum by 12. [40 CFR 63.11132]

[Material Permit Condition]

B. Air Pollution Controls

1. The Permittee shall annually inspect the gasoline storage tanks’ submerged fill devices. The inspections shall be used to determine whether all of the submerged fill devices are in good working order, according to good modern practices and any available industry practices or recommendations.
[PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]
2. The Permittee shall annually inspect the vapor control recovery system(s), all pumps compressors, pipes, hoses mechanical seals or other equipment storing, handling, conveying or controlling VOCs and HAPs. The inspections shall be used to determine whether all equipment is in good working order according to good modern practices and any available manufacturer’s recommendations.
[PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]

[Locally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]

C. Recordkeeping

1. Recordkeeping to document throughput must begin upon startup for a new or reconstructed source and should date back to January 10, 2008 for existing sources. These records shall be kept for a period of five (5) years.
[40 CFR 63.1111(e)]
2. The Permittee shall record the results of inspections in II.B.1 & 2 of this Section in a log and at a minimum include the information in II.A of Section 2 of the permit.
[PCC 17.12.185.A.3.c]

[Material Permit Condition]

3. The Permittee shall keep records of all tests performed under IV of this Section, including details of the conditions under which the tests were performed. The test records shall be kept for a period of five (5) years and shall be made available for inspection by the Control Officer during the course of a site visit or inspection. [40 CFR 63.11125 & 40 CFR 63.11120(c)]
4. All other records required by this Section shall be maintained in accordance with the facility wide provisions in III of Section 2 of this permit. [PCC 17.12.185.A.4.b]

III. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. The Permittee must submit a Notification of Performance Test prior to initiating testing required in IV.A and IV.B of this Section. [40 CFR 63.9(e) & 40 CFR 63.1124(b)(4)]

40 CFR 63.9(e) reads as follows: *The owner or operator of an affected source shall notify the Control Officer in writing of his or her intention to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin to allow the Control Officer to review and approve the site-specific test plan required under §63.7(c), if requested by the Control Officer, and to have an observer present during the test.*

- B. The Permittee shall submit a Notification of Compliance Status within 60 days of the completion of testing required in IV.B of the this Section. The Notification must be signed by the responsible official who must certify its accuracy and must indicate whether the source has complied with the applicable requirements. [40 CFR 63.11124(b)(2) & 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii)]
- C. The Permittee shall report the results of all volumetric efficiency tests required under IV.B of the this Section. These reports must be submitted within 180 days of the completion of the performance testing. [40 CFR 63.11126]

IV. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Follow the testing requirements in VI.A through D of Section 2 of this permit in addition to the following:

- A. A Permittee choosing to operate a vapor balance system according to I.D.2.c of this Section shall demonstrate the equivalency of the system to that described in I.D.2.b of this Section using the following procedures:
 1. Demonstrate initial compliance of the 95% reduction achievement by conducting an initial performance test on the vapor balance system using the California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201,1,-Volumetric Efficiency for Phase I Vapor Recovery Systems, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended February 1, 2001, and October 8, 2003. (Incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14). [40 CFR 63.11120(b)(1)]
 2. During the initial compliance test, determine and document alternative acceptable values for the following: [40 CFR 63.11120(b)(2)]
 - a. Leak rate and pressure requirements detailed in I.D.2.b.vii
 - b. Static pressure performance requirement details in I.D.2.b.viii
 3. Comply with the testing requirements specified in IV.B of this Section. [40 CFR 63.11120(b)(3)]

- B. Permittee’s subject to I.D.2.b or I.D.2.c of this Section must demonstrate initial compliance and repeat that compliance demonstration every 3 years thereafter, by complying with the performance test requirements below:

1. Leak Rate and Pressure Testing

The Permittee must demonstrate compliance with the leak rate and pressure requirements, specified in II.B.4.b.vii of the Specific Conditions, for PV vent valves installed on all gasoline storage tanks using one of the following test methods: [40 CFR 63.11120(a)(1)]

- a. The California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1E,-Leak Rate and Cracking Pressure of Pressure/Vacuum Vent Valves, adopted October 8, 2003 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14).
- b. Alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(f).

2. Static Pressure Performance Testing

The Permittee must demonstrate compliance with the static pressure performance requirement, specified in I.D.2.b.vii of the this Section, for the vapor balance system by conducting a static pressure test on all gasoline storage tanks using one of the following test methods: [40 CFR 63.11120(a)(2)]

[Material Permit Condition]

- a. California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.3-Determination of 2-Inch WC Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended March 17, 1999 (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14).
- b. Alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(f).

3. The initial compliance demonstration tests must be conducted:

[40 CFR 63.11113(e)]

[Material Permit Condition]

- a. Upon installation for a new affected source, a reconstructed affected source, or an existing source with a vapor balance system installed after December 15, 2009; or,
- b. No later than 180 days after the applicable compliance date for an existing source with a vapor balance system installed on or before December 15, 2009.

- C. Performance tests conducted as specified in IV.A and IV.B shall be conducted under normal operating conditions of the source.

[40 CFR 63.1120(c)]

[Material Permit Condition]

SECTION 8

EMISSIONS FROM EXISTING AND NEW NONPOINT SOURCES

In accordance if I.G of Section 9 of this permit, the provisions in this Section apply to existing and new nonpoint sources of fugitive dust.

I. 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.

II. VACANT LOTS AND OPEN SPACES

[PCC 17.16.080]

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

III. ROADS AND STREETS

[PCC 17.16.090]

- A. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit the use, repair, construction or reconstruction of a roadway or alley without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. Dust and other particulates shall be kept to a minimum by employing temporary paving, dust suppressants, wetting down, detouring or by other reasonable means.
- B. The Permittee shall not construct a new unpaved service road or unpaved haul road unless dust will be suppressed after construction by intermittently watering, limiting access, or applying chemical dust suppressants to the road, in such a way that visible dust emissions caused by vehicular traffic on the road do not violate I.F or I.G of Section 2 of this permit.
- C. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit transportation of materials likely to give rise to airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions, such as wetting, applying dust suppressants, or covering the load, to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Earth or other material that is deposited by trucking or earth moving equipment shall be removed from paved streets by the person responsible for such deposits.
- D. The surfacing of roadways with asbestos tailings is prohibited.

IV. PARTICULATE MATERIALS

[PCC 17.16.100]

- A. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit crushing, screening, handling, transporting or conveying of materials or other operations likely to result in significant amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions, such as the use of spray bars, wetting agents, dust suppressants, covering the load, and hoods to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.
- B. Dust emissions from the transportation of materials shall be effectively controlled by covering stock loads in open-bodied trucks, limiting vehicular speeds, or other equivalently effective controls.
- C. Emissions from sandblasting or other abrasive blasting operation shall be effectively controlled by applying water to suppress visible emissions (wet blasting), enclosing the operation, or the use of other equivalently effective controls.

V. STORAGE PILES

[PCC 17.16.110]

- A. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit organic or inorganic dust producing material to be stacked, piled or otherwise stored without taking reasonable precautions such as chemical stabilization, wetting, or covering to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.
- B. Stacking and reclaiming machinery utilized at storage piles shall be operated at all times with a minimum fall of material and in such manner, or with the use of spray bars and wetting agents, as to minimize and control to ensure compliance with I.F and I.G of Section 2 of this permit.

VI. ROADWAY AND SITE CLEANING MACHINERY

[PCC 17.16.470]

- A. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from any roadway and site cleaning machinery smoke or dust for any period greater than 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.
- B. In addition to complying with VI.A of this Section, 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.

VII. MONITORING AND RECORDKEEPING

The Permittee shall document corrective actions taken in accordance with II.A of Section 2 to comply with the standards in this Section.

SECTION 9

SPECIFIC APPLICABILITY PROVISIONS

I. Permitted Facility Sources

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

A. Facility-Wide Operations

Except as provided in subsection III of this Section, the provisions in Section 2 of this permit apply to facility-wide operations and to all sources of air contaminants operating at the facility, and include the following: Operating Restrictions, General Control Standards, Materials Handling Standards, Odor Limiting Standard, Opacity limits, Visibility Limiting Standard, and Asbestos Requirements for Renovation and Demolition Activities. In addition to the General Conditions (pg. 41) of this permit, Section 2 of this permit contains specific monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, facility change, and testing requirements that apply to all sources covered by this permit.

[PCC 17.16.010., PCC 17.16.020 thru 050, PCC 17.16.400.A, & PCC 17.16.430.F]

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

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

1. The specific conditions in Section 3 of this permit apply to industrial and commercial installations which are less than seventy-three megawatts capacity (two hundred fifty million British thermal units per hour); but in the aggregate on any premises are rated at greater than five hundred thousand British thermal units per hour (0.146 megawatts); and in which fuel is burned for the primary purpose of producing steam, hot water, hot air or other liquids, gases or solids and in the course of doing so the products of combustion do not come into direct contact with process materials. [PCC 17.16.165]

2. Operating Restrictions

[PCC 17.12.350.A.3.a]

[Material Permit Conditions]

- a. Applicable boilers and heaters covered by this permit and identified in Table 1 of Attachment 2 that comply with Section 3 of this permit shall be considered to be compliant with the applicable requirements in PCC 17.16.165.

[40 CFR 60.42c(d), 60.43c(e)(4), & 40 CFR 60.48(g) & PCC 17.16.165]

- b. Should the Permittee desire to fire fuels in a boiler covered by this permit that do not meet the fuel limitations in Section 3 of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a significant revision in accordance with V.A of Section 2 of this permit.

[40 CFR 60.43c(e)(1), 40 CFR 63.1194(d), 40 CFR 63.11201(a), & Table 2, to NESHAP Subpart JJJJJJ]

C. Incinerator

The specific conditions in Section 4 of this permit apply to a very small municipal-type waste incinerator that is not subject to regulation under Section 129(e) of the Clean Air Act, Section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, or standards contained in 40 CFR Parts 60 or Part 63.

[40 CFR Part 60, Subpart AAAA & Subpart EEEE]

D. NESHAP for stationary CI RICE

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

[Federally Enforceable Conditions]

1. Applicable to each existing, new or reconstructed stationary compression ignition (CI) RICE at an area source as follows: [40 CFR 60.6595(a), 40 CFR 63.6590(c) & 40 CFR 60.6603(a)]
 - a. A stationary RICE is “existing,” if construction or reconstruction was commenced before June 12, 2006:
 - i. Except as provided in paragraph II.C.1.a.ii below, for each existing CI RICE, the Permittee must comply with the applicable requirements in Section 4 of this permit no later than May 3, 2013.
 - ii. If the CI stationary RICE is an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP that is certified to the Tier 3 (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kilowatt (kW)) emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112, the Permittee may comply with the requirements in II.C of this Section by meeting the requirements for Tier 3 engines (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kW) in 40 CFR Part 60, subpart IIII instead of the emission limitations and other requirements that would otherwise apply. [40 CFR 63.6603(e)]
 - b. A stationary RICE is “new” if construction was commenced on or after June 12, 2006. A stationary RICE is “reconstructed” if reconstruction as defined in 40 CFR 63.2 commenced on or after June 12, 2006:
 - i. For each new or reconstructed stationary CI RICE, the Permittee must meet the requirements in II.C of this Section by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines. [40 CFR 63.6590(c)]

E. NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Internal Combustion Engines (ICE)

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

[Federally Enforceable Conditions]

1. Applicable to manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE and other persons as specified below. For the purpose of I.E of this Section, 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.

- 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.
- 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 provisions of I.D of Section 5 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)]

F. NESHAP for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (GDF). [PCC 17.16.530.B.106]

[Federally Enforceable Conditions]

1. Applicability

The emission sources to which this I.F of this Section applies are gasoline storage tanks and associated equipment components in vapor or liquid gasoline service at new, reconstructed, or existing GDF that meet the criteria specified in I.F.1.a through i as stated below. Pressure/Vacuum vents on gasoline storage tanks and the equipment necessary to unload product from cargo tanks into the storage tanks at GDF are covered emission sources. The equipment used for the refueling of motor vehicles is not covered by this Section. An affected source is a new affected source if you commenced construction on the affected source after November 9, 2006, and you meet the applicability criteria in I.F.1.a through i as stated below at the time you commenced operation. An affected source is reconstructed if you meet the criteria for reconstruction as defined in 40 CFR 63.2. An affected source is an existing affected source if it is not new or reconstructed. GDF must comply with the provisions of this Section by the dates specified in in 40 CFR 60.11113.

[40 CFR 63.11112 & 63.11113]

- a. Applicable to each GDF that is located at an area source. The affected source includes each gasoline cargo tank during the delivery of product to a GDF and includes each storage tank. [40 CFR 63.11111(a)]
- b. If your GDF has a monthly throughput of less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline, you must comply with the requirements in I.B of Section 7 of this permit. [40 CFR 63.11111(b)]
- c. If your GDF has a monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons of gasoline or more, you must comply with the requirements in I.C of Section 7 of this permit. [40 CFR 63.11111(c)]
- d. If your GDF has a monthly throughput of 100,000 gallons of gasoline or more, you must comply with the requirements in I.D of Section 7 of this permit. [40 CFR 63.11111(d)]
- e. An affected source shall, upon request by the Control Officer, demonstrate that their monthly throughput is less than the 10,000-gallon or the 100,000-gallon threshold level, as applicable. For new or reconstructed affected sources, as specified in I.F.1 of this Section, recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin upon startup of the affected source. For existing sources, as specified in I.F.1.d of this Section, recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin on January 10, 2008. For existing sources that are subject to this subpart only because they load gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in 40 CFR 63.11132, recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin on January 24, 2011. Records required under this paragraph shall be kept for a period of 5 years. [40 CFR 63.11111(e)]

- f. The loading of aviation gasoline into storage tanks at airports, and the subsequent transfer of aviation gasoline within the airport, is not subject to this subpart. [40 CFR 63.11111(g)]
- g. Monthly throughput is the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all the gasoline storage tanks located at a single affected GDF. If an area source has two or more GDF at separate locations within the area source, each GDF is treated as a separate affected source. [40 CFR 63.11111(h)]
- h. If the Permittee's affected source's throughput ever exceeds an applicable throughput threshold, the affected source will remain subject to the requirements for sources above the threshold, even if the affected source throughput later falls below the applicable throughput threshold. [40 CFR 63.11111(i)]
- i. The dispensing of gasoline from a fixed gasoline storage tank at a GDF into a portable gasoline tank for the on-site delivery and subsequent dispensing of the gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle or other gasoline-fueled engine or equipment used within the area source is only subject to I.B of Section 7 of this permit. [40 CFR 63.11111(j)]

G. Emissions from Existing and New Nonpoint Sources

The specific conditions in Section 8 of this permit apply to existing and new nonpoint sources of fugitive dust. [PCC 17.16.070 through PCC 17.110 & 17.16.470]

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

Local performance standards apply to the following facilities or operations: fossil fuel fired industrial and commercial equipment, each incinerator, each internal combustion engine, and each unclassified source. [PCC 17.12.185.A.2, PCC 17.16.165, PCC 17.16.170, PCC 17.16.340, & PCC 17.16.430]
[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

III. Exempt Facility Sources

The Specific Conditions contained in this permit shall not apply to motor vehicles, agricultural vehicles, or agricultural equipment used in normal farm operations, unless their operation without a permit would result in a violation of the Act. [PCC 17.12.140.C.3]

GENERAL CONDITIONS

I. COMPLIANCE WITH PERMIT CONDITIONS

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

- A. The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit including all applicable requirements of Arizona air quality statutes and the air quality rules. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Arizona Revised Statutes and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or revision; or for denial of a permit renewal application. In addition, noncompliance with any federally enforceable requirement constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act.
- B. The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this permit. The report shall be in 2 parts as specified below: [PCC 17.12.185.A.5 & PCC 17.12.040]
 - 1. Notification by telephone or facsimile within 24 hours of the time the Permittee first learned of the occurrence of excess emission that includes all available information from 17.12.040.B. The number to report excess emissions is **520-724-7400**. The facsimile number is **520-838-7432**.
 - 2. Detailed written notification by submission of an excess emissions report within 72 hours of the notification under I.B.1 above. **Send to PDEQ 33 N. Stone Avenue, Suite 700, Tucson, Arizona 85701.**
- C. It shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- D. The permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege to the permit holder.
- E. The Permittee shall pay fees to the Control Officer pursuant to PCC 17.12.520. [PCC 17.12.185.A.9 & PCC 17.12.520]

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

[PCC 17.12.185.A.7.c]

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

III. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

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

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

IV. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

[PCC 17.12.185.A.6]

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

ATTACHMENT 1

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

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

Subpart A	General Provisions
Subpart IIII	NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
Appendix A	Test Methods

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

Subpart A	General Provisions
Subpart ZZZZ	NESHAP for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines ‘RICE’
Subpart CCCCCC	NESHAP for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

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

Article I – General Provisions

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

Article II – Individual Source Permits

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

Article VI – Individual Source Permits

17.12.520	Fees related to Class II and Class III permits
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Pima County Code Title 17, Chapter 17.16 – Emission Limiting Standards

Article I – General Provisions

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

Article II – Visible Emission Standards

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

Article III – Emissions from Existing and New Nonpoint Sources

- 17.16.070 Fugitive dust emissions standards for motor vehicles
- 17.16.080 Vacant lots and open spaces
- 17.16.090 Roads and Streets
- 17.16.100 Particulate materials
- 17.16.110 Storage Piles

Article IV – New and Existing Stationary Source Performance Standards

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

Article V – Emissions from New and Existing Portable Sources

- 17.16.470 Roadway and site cleaning machinery

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

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

Pima County Code Title 17, Chapter 17.24:

- 17.24.020 Recordkeeping for compliance determination

ATTACHMENT 2
EQUIPMENT LIST

Table 1 – Boilers & Heaters – (ref. Section 3)

Equipment Number	Description	MFR/Model Model	Serial Number/ Unique ID	Maximum Rated Capacity	Date of MFR	Date Installed	Allowable Fuels and Annual Limits		Applicability ¹	
							Natural Gas	Fuel Oil	NSPS Subpart Dc	NESHAP Subpart JJJJJ
							(MMcf, hrs, CF)	(Gal, hrs, CF, % S)		
01	Boiler	P-K Sonic	B-1	2.88 MMBtu/hr	2016	2018	Unlimited	N/A	No	N/A
02	Boiler	P-K Sonic	B-2	2.88 MMBtu/hr	2016	2018	Unlimited	N/A	No	N/A
03	Boiler	Rite Engineering & Manufacturing 450-WG	B-3	4.5 MMBtu/hr	2003	Unknown	Unlimited	N/A	No	N/A

MMcf – million cubic feet of Natural Gas (approximately equivalent to 1020 MMBtu for natural gas, 2500 MMBtu for Propane, 3200 MMBtu for Butane)

CF – Capacity Factor is the ratio of the actual heat input to a boiler to the potential amount if operated at the maximum capacity over an equivalent period of time (12 consecutive months or 8760 hours for annual limit).

For example: If boiler (962-01) fired 5 MMcf of natural gas in 12 months:

$$\text{Annual CF}_{\text{Natural Gas}} = \frac{5 \text{ MMcf Natural Gas} \times 1020 \text{ MMBtu per MMcf Natural Gas}}{2.25 \text{ MMBtu/hr} \times 8760 \text{ hours}}$$

$$= \frac{5100 \text{ MMBtu}}{19710 \text{ MMBtu}} = 0.258$$

¹ The Permittee must submit a significant permit revision and meet applicable NESHAP subpart JJJJJ work practices (tune-ups), notification, and reporting requirements for stationary fuel oil fired boilers or dual fired boilers that switch to fuel oil use and become subject to the Subpart JJJJJ in the oil firing subcategory as defined in 40 CFR 63.11237.

Table 2 – Incinerator (ref. Section 4):

Equipment Number	Description	MFR	Model	Serial Number/ Unique ID	Maximum Rated Capacity ¹	Run Hour Limitation	Allowable Fuels/ Waste	Date of MFR	Date Installed
04	Incinerator	Firelake	C6-200	TBD	Nat. Gas: 0.74 MMBtu Regulated Garbage: 4000 lb/yr	Sunrise To Sunset	Natural Gas / Regulated Garbage	2014	June 2015

¹ Based on an operating restriction.

Table 3 – Generators /RICE subject to NESHAP (ref. Section 5):

Equipment Number	Description	MFR	Model	Serial Number/ Unique ID	Maximum Rated Capacity	Run Hour Limitation	Fuels Used	Date of MFR	Date Installed
05	Emergency Generator (Central Plant)	Kohler	Unknown	0764111	1500 kW / 2012 hp	100 hours	Diesel	2003	Unknown
06	Emergency Generator (East Concourse)	Cummins	Unknown	K00017624	1000 kW / 1341 hp	100 hours	Diesel	2000	Unknown
07	Emergency Generator (West Concourse)	Kohler	Unknown	0763862	1000 kw / 1341 hp	100 hours	Diesel	2003	Unknown
08	Emergency Generator (Fuel Farm A/B)	Caterpillar	Unknown	81Z02438	470 kW / 630 hp	100 hours	Diesel	1983	Unknown
09	Emergency Generator (Fire Station)	Cummins	Unknown	I050836709	400 kW / 536 hp	100 hours	Diesel	2005	Unknown
10	Emergency Generator (Tower/Airfield)	Cummins	Unknown	K00017624	350 kW 469 hp	100 hours	Diesel	2005	Unknown
11	Emergency Generator (FAA Tower)	John Deere	6081AF001C	RG60681A146701	187 kw 237 hp	100 hours	Diesel	2001	Unknown

Table 3 – Generators / ICE subject to NSPS (ref. Section 6):

Equipment Number	Description	MFR	Model	Serial Number/ Unique ID	Maximum Rated Capacity	Run Hour Limitation	Fuels Used	Date of MFR	Date Installed
12	Emergency Generator (Revenue Control)	Cummins		L090074865	450 kW / 603 hp	100 hours	Diesel (ULSD)	2009	Unknown
13	Emergency Generator (Economy Parking)	Cummins		F120357539	150 kW / 201 hp	100 hours	Diesel (ULSD)	2012	Unknown
14	Emergency Generator (ACC Generator)	Generac	SD275	3001536563	275 kw / 449 hp	100 hours	Diesel (ULSD)	2017	2017
15	Emergency Generator (New Maintenance Generator)	Cummins	QSX15-G9	40028933	563 kw / 755 hp	100 hours	Diesel (ULSD)	2019	2019

Table 3a – Supplemental Requirements for CI ICE subject to NSPS (ref. Section 6):

Equipment Number	Applicable NSPS Emission Standards	NO _x (g/hphr)	NMHC (g/hphr)	NMHC+NO _x (g/hphr)	CO (g/hphr)	PM (g/hphr)	Useful Life (term, date)
12 – 14	Post Model 2007	--	--	3.0	2.6	0.15	8,000 hours or 10 years, whichever comes first.
15	Post Model 2007	--	--	4.8	2.6	0.15	8,000 hours or 10 years, whichever comes first.

Table 4 – NESHAP affected Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (GDF) (ref. Section 7):

Equipment Number	Description ¹	MFR	Model	Serial Number/ Unique ID	Maximum Rated Capacity	Run Hour Limitation	Date of MFR	Date Installed
16	GDF – 1 Fuel Farm D Gasoline Tank -1	CF	N/A	114-24	12,000 gallons	N/A	1987	Unknown
17	GDF – 1 Fuel Farm D Gasoline Tank -2	CF	N/A	114-25	12,000 gallons	N/A	1987	Unknown
18	GDF – 2 Rental Car Gasoline Tank 1	CF	N/A	8276-1	12,000 gallons	N/A	1995	Unknown
19	GDF – 2 Rental Car Gasoline Tank 2	CF	N/A	8276-2	12,000 gallons	N/A	1995	Unknown
20	GDF – 2 Rental Car Gasoline Tank 3	CF	N/A	8276-3	12,000 gallons	N/A	1995	Unknown
21	GDF – 2 Rental Car Gasoline Tank 4	CF	N/A	8276-4	12,000 gallons	N/A	1995	Unknown
22	GDF – 2 Rental Car Gasoline Tank 5	CF	N/A	8276-5	12,000 gallons	N/A	1995	Unknown
23	GDF – 2 Rental Car Gasoline Tank 6	CF	N/A	8276-6	12,000 gallons	N/A	1995	Unknown
24	GDF – 2 Rental Car Gasoline Tank 7	CF	N/A	8276-7	12,000 gallons	N/A	1995	Unknown

CF = Custom-fabricated tank unit not assigned a make and model by the manufacturer.

ATTACHMENT 3**INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES**

The following equipment or operations have been determined by the control officer, because of their size or production rate, to be de minimus emission sources and insignificant or trivial activities in accordance with PCC 17.04.340.A.(114)

Description	Maximum Rated Capacity	Fuels Used
Landscaping, building maintenance, or janitorial services.	-	-
Gasoline Storage tanks, provided they are equipped with a submerged filling device, or acceptable equivalent for the control of hydrocarbon emissions, maintained with all openings in a closed position when not in use, and not otherwise subject to federally applicable requirements for gasoline distribution facilities or gasoline bulk plants pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts BBBBBB or CCCCCC.	≤ 10,000 gallons	Gasoline
Diesel or Fuel Oil Storage Tanks. Specific Determinations: Fuel Farm A – 4 ea. – 40,000 gallon Jet A storage tanks; Fuel Farm B – 4 ea. – 40,000 gallon Jet A storage tanks; Fuel Farm D – 1 ea. – 12,000 gallon Diesel storage tank	≤ 40,000 gallons ea.	Diesel
Batch mixers.	≤ 5 cubic feet	-
Wet sand and gravel production facilities whose permanent in-plant roads are paved and cleaned to control dust. This does not include activities in emissions units which are used to crush or grind any nonmetallic minerals.	≤ 200 tons/hour	-
Hand-held or manually operated equipment used for buffing, polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding, or turning of ceramic art work, precision parts, leather, metals, plastics, fiberboard, masonry, carbon, glass or wood.	-	-
Powder Coating Operations	-	-
Internal combustion (IC) engine-driven compressors, IC engine-driven electrical generator sets, and IC engine-driven water pumps used only for emergency replacement or standby service. <i>Note: Portable or temporary IC engines or other non-road engines that operate, or are planned for operation, at a fixed location for more than 12 months are subject to stationary source permitting requirements. Portable or temporary IC located at a facility, may be required to keep records showing when the sources are transferred to or from the facility, or moved to alternate locations at the facility in order to establish that the sources are not stationary IC engines.</i>	-	-
Lab equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analyses.	-	-

Description	Maximum Rated Capacity	Fuels Used
Trivial activities as provided in PCC 17.04.340.A.237 a through xx.	-	-
<p>Other Specific Determinations:</p> <p>Asphalt Crack Sealing Operations; Cooling Towers for HVAC, provided they do not use any chromium-based water treatment chemicals; Two hot water heaters (< 0.27 MMBtu/hr); Two liquid fuel fired portable pressurized hot water units.</p>		

ATTACHMENT 4**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)	N. to Use For Averaging	
Asbestos-Containing Operation ¹	25	0	25	0
Cold Diesel Engines ²	25	0	25	60
Loaded Diesel Engines ³	26	1	25	60
Incinerators	27	2	25	20
Portland Cement Plants ⁴	25	0	25	20
Other Sources ⁵	25	0	25	20

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

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

³ Applicable to a diesel engine being accelerated under load.

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

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