

MARICOPA COUNTY AIR QUALITY DEPARTMENT
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GENERAL PERMIT TO OPERATE AND/OR CONSTRUCT
(As required by Title 49, Chapter 3, Article 2, Section 49-480, Arizona Revised Statutes)

for

Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Refinishing Operations

This general permit to operate and/or construct does not relieve the applicant of responsibility for meeting all air pollution regulations.

EXPIRATION DATE: 9/13/2014

REVISION DATE: 9/14/2009

ISSUANCE DATE: _____

Lawrence Odle, Director, Maricopa County Air Quality Department

**General Permit to Operate and/or Construct
Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Refinishing Operation**

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SECTION 1

AUTHORITY:

This General Permit is authorized by Rule 200 and Rule 230 of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Rules and Regulations (Rules) pursuant to Section 49-480.J of the Arizona Revised Statutes. In that the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality has not issued a general permit for *Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Refinishing Operations* in Maricopa County as defined herein, the Maricopa County Air Quality Department (Department) is authorized to issue this General Permit.

[A.R.S. §49-480.J] [Rule 200 §304 and Rule 230]

SECTION 2

DEFINITIONS:

For the purposes of this General Permit, the following definitions shall apply:

Additive - A material that is added to a coating after purchase from a supplier (e.g., catalysts, activators, accelerators).

Administrator - The Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the State or local agency that is granted delegation for implementation of this subpart.

Agitation, Agitated - A means or state that moves cleaning liquid continuously back and forth, or up and down. This includes such motion created by sound waves, and to the splashing of a rinse stream operated at a pressure that creates a trajectory exceeding 2 feet along the horizontal plane intersecting the nozzle when the nozzle is at a 45° angle above the plane. Liquid motion incidental to a continuous entrance or withdrawal of objects undergoing cleaning is not agitation.

Airless and Air-Assisted Airless Spray - Any paint spray technology that relies solely on the fluid pressure of the paint to create an atomized paint spray pattern and does not apply any atomizing compressed air to the paint before it leaves the paint nozzle. Air-assisted airless spray uses compressed air to shape and distribute the fan of atomized paint, but still uses fluid pressure to create the atomized paint.

Appurtenance - Any accessory to a stationary structure coated at the site of installation, whether installed or detached, including but not limited to: bathroom and kitchen fixtures; cabinets; concrete forms; doors; elevators; fences; hand railings; heating equipment, air conditioning equipment, and other fixed mechanical equipment or stationary tools; lamp posts; partitions; pipes and piping systems; rain gutters and downspouts; stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks, and fire escapes; and window screens.

Automatic Gun Cleaning Machine (Gun Cleaner) - A machine, which after being loaded, cleans paint spray guns without the assistance of a person.

Automobile/Light-Duty Vehicle - A vehicle manufactured by a facility that is designated by code 33611 of the 1997 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and has a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 8600 lbs or less. This comprises only vehicles manufactured by a large production-line facility that makes the following complete vehicles or chassis: automobile, light-duty van, light-duty motorhome, pick-up truck, and/or utility vehicle.

Batch Cleaning Machine - A solvent cleaning machine in which individual parts or a set of parts move through the entire cleaning cycle before new parts are introduced into the solvent cleaning machine. A solvent cleaning machine, such as a ferris wheel or a cross-rod degreaser, that cleans multiple batch loads simultaneously and is manually loaded, is a batch cleaning machine.

Cabinet Style Cleaning Machines - Cleaning machines typically similar in design to domestic dishwashers that are completely enclosed except for optional stack, and have their own reservoir and sump.

CARB Certified - A vapor control system, subsystem, or component that has been specifically approved by system configuration and manufacturer's name and model number in an executive order of the California Air Resources Board (CARB), pursuant to Section 41954 of the California Health and Safety Code. Such orders are included in CARB's

publication, "Gasoline Facilities – Phase I & II", which is available as set forth in subsection 503.4 of County Rule 353.

Cleaning-Solvent - Solvent used for cleaning that contains more than 2.0% VOC by weight and more than 20 grams of VOC per liter (0.17 lb/gal).

Coating - A material spray-applied to a substrate for decorative, protective, or functional purposes. For the purposes of this Section, coating does not include the following materials:

- A. Decorative, protective, or functional materials that consist only of protective oils for metal, acids, bases, or any combination of these substances.
- B. Paper film or plastic film that may be pre-coated with an adhesive by the film manufacturer.
- C. Adhesives, sealants, maskants, or caulking materials.
- D. Temporary protective coatings, lubricants, or surface preparation materials.
- E. In-mold coatings that are spray-applied in the manufacture of reinforced plastic composite parts.

Coating As Applied - Refers to coating at the time immediately prior to its application, including any final addition of solvent to the coating before such coating is applied.

Compliance Date - The date by which you must comply with this Permit.

Compression Ignition (CI) - Relating to a type of internal combustion engine (ICE) that is not a spark ignition engine.

Conforming Solvent - A cleaning-solvent having a total VOC vapor pressure not exceeding 1 mm Hg at 20°C (68°F).

Conventional Air Atomized Spray (System) - A spray which is atomized with air in a system designed to exceed 25 psig (1.7 bar) at the center of the spray gun tip and which is not used with an electrostatic transfer system.

Crankcase Emissions - Airborne substances emitted to the atmosphere from any part of an engine crankcase's ventilation or lubrication systems. The crankcase is the housing for the crankshaft and other related internal parts.

Defeat Device - An auxiliary emission-control device that reduces the effectiveness of emission controls for an engine under conditions that the engine may reasonably be expected to encounter during normal operation and use.

Department - The Maricopa County Air Quality Department.

Detailing Guns and Touch-Up Guns - Small air spray devices, including airbrushes, that operate at no greater than 6 cfm (170 liters per minute) air flow and no greater than 50 psig (3.4 bar) air pressure and are used to coat small areas.

Deviation - Any instance in which an affected source, subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this Permit.

Diluent - Any fluid in or added to a coating such as thinner, retarder, reducer, solvent, or drying accelerator which solubilizes, adjusts concentration, viscosity, flow, or drying rates and which evaporates as the coating film solidifies and cures.

Dispensing Tank - Any stationary tank which dispenses gasoline directly into a motorized vehicle's fuel tank that directly fuels its engine(s).

Dual-point vapor balance system - A type of vapor balance system in which the storage tank is equipped with an entry port for a gasoline fill pipe and a separate exit port for a vapor connection.

Electrostatic Application - A method of applying coating by electrically charging coating droplets or particles with an electrical device, causing their deposition onto a substrate by electrostatic attraction.

Emergency Stationary Internal Combustion Engine - Any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is

limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines.

Enamel - Any non-lacquer topcoat.

Equipment Cleaning - The use of an organic solvent to remove coating residue from the surfaces of paint spray guns and other painting related equipment, including, but not limited to stir sticks, paint cups, brushes, and spray booths.

Excess Gasoline Drainage - More than 10 milliliters (2 teaspoonsful) of liquid *Gasoline* lost from the end of a fill hose or vapor hose in the process of connecting or disconnecting the hose; or any quantity of *Gasoline* escaping out the end of such a hose that wets any area(s) on the ground having an aggregate area greater than 113 square inches, or the perimeter of which would encompass a circle of 12 inches (30.5 cm) diameter. This does not include drainage into a fill-tube's spill containment receptacle.

Exempt Compound - See *Non-Precursor Organic Compound*

Existing Source (Vehicle Refinishing) - A source that is not a New Source.

Facility Maintenance - Surface coating performed as part of the routine repair or renovation of the tools, equipment, machinery, and structures that comprise the infrastructure of the affected facility and that are necessary for the facility to function in its intended capacity. Facility maintenance also includes surface coating associated with the installation of new equipment or structures, and the application of any surface coating as part of janitorial activities. Facility maintenance includes the application of coatings to stationary structures or their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. Facility maintenance also includes the refinishing of mobile equipment in the field or at the site where they are used in service and at which they are intended to remain indefinitely after refinishing. Such mobile equipment includes, but is not limited to, farm equipment and mining equipment for which it is not practical or feasible to move to a dedicated mobile equipment refinishing facility. Such mobile equipment also includes items, such as fork trucks, that are used in a manufacturing facility and which are refinished in that same facility. Facility maintenance does not include surface coating of motor vehicles, mobile equipment, or items that routinely leave and return to the facility, such as delivery trucks, rental equipment, or containers used to transport, deliver, distribute, or dispense commercial products to customers, such as compressed gas canisters.

Fire Pump Engine - An emergency stationary internal combustion engine certified to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) requirements that is used to provide power to pump water for fire suppression or protection.

Flexible Plastic - A surface or part made of solid (non-rubber) polymer designed to withstand significant deformation without damaging it for its intended use.

Flushing with Solvent - Introducing cleaning-solvent directly into the internal space(s) of an object or assembly using a hose or pipe.

Freeboard Height – For a Batch Cleaning Machine, the vertical distance from the solvent/air interface to the least elevated point of the top-rim when the cover is open or removed, measured during idling mode.

Gasoline - Any petroleum distillate or blend of petroleum distillate with other combustible liquid(s), such as alcohol, that is used as a fuel for ICE and has a vapor pressure between 4.0 and 14.7 psi (200 – 760 mm Hg).

Gasoline Cargo Tank - A delivery tank truck or railcar which is loading gasoline or which has loaded gasoline on the immediately previous load.

Gasoline Delivery Vessel - Any vehicular-mounted container such as a tanker truck, tank trailer, cargo tank or any other wheel mounted container used to transport *Gasoline*. This includes any hosing the vessel carries through which deliveries must be made.

Gasoline Dispensing Operation/Facility - All *Gasoline Dispensing Tanks* and associated equipment located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties under the control of the same person (or persons under common control).

Gasoline Vapors - Vapors, originating from liquid *Gasoline* that are usually found in mixture with air. Included are any droplets of liquid *Gasoline* or of *Gasoline* vapor condensate that are entrained by the vapor.

Hardener - A coating component specifically designed to promote a faster cure of an enamel finish.

Heavy Truck - Any cab/tractor, truck, van, bus, or motorhome with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 8600 lbs or more that is licensable for highway travel; this includes any trailer or semi-trailer that is equipped to be pulled by any such cab/tractor, truck, or van.

Heavy-Duty Vehicle - Any highway vehicle, except for an automobile/ light-duty vehicle. This includes, but is not limited to, all vehicular products manufactured under NAICS code 3362, such as trailers, buses, canopies, and the following: trucks, construction equipment, and recreational vehicles.

High-Volume, Low-Pressure (HVLV) Spray Equipment - Spray equipment that is permanently labeled as such and used to apply any coating by means of a spray gun which is designed and operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air atomizing pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.

Impervious - Neither absorbing, adsorbing, nor allowing penetration through, by liquid or vapors.

Initial Startup - The first time equipment is brought online in a paint stripping or surface coating operation, and paint stripping or surface coating is first performed.

Lacquer - A coating which becomes or remains soft when subjected to heat (thermoplastic), which dries primarily by solvent evaporation, and which is resolvable in its original solvent.

Leak - The state or condition in which a cleaning-solvent, excluding a Low-VOC Cleaner, is allowed to seep or drip, or otherwise enters or escapes, at either the following rate or magnitude:

- A. Three or more drops of liquid cleaning-solvent per minute; or
- B. Any puddle of cleaning-solvent greater than 1 square inch.

Leak Free - A condition in which there is no liquid *Gasoline* escape or seepage of more than 3 drops per minute from *Gasoline* storage, handling, and ancillary equipment, including, but not limited to, seepage and escapes from above ground fittings.

Low Pressure Gun - An air atomized spray gun which by design functions best at tip pressures below 10 psig (0.7 bar) and for which the manufacturer makes no written claims that the gun can be used effectively above 12 psig (0.8 bar).

Low-VOC Cleaner - Any solution or homogeneous suspension that, as used, contains less than 50 grams of VOC per liter of material (0.42 lb VOC/gal) or is at least 95% water by weight or volume as determined by an applicable test method in Section 502 of Rule 331.

Make-Up Solvent - The increment of cleaning-solvent that replaces solvent lost through evaporation or other means, and that is added to the solvent remaining in a cleaning machine (degreaser) to bring solvent quantity to the desired level.

Military Munitions - All ammunition products and components produced or used by or for the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) or for the U.S. Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the Department of Defense, the U.S. Coast Guard, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and National Guard personnel. The term military munitions includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries used by DoD components, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, biological weapons,

rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, nonnuclear components of nuclear weapons, wholly inert ammunition products, and all devices and components of any items listed in this definition.

Miscellaneous Parts and/or Products - Any part or product made of metal or plastic, or combinations of metal and plastic. Miscellaneous parts and/or products include, but are not limited to, metal and plastic components of the following types of products as well as the products themselves: motor vehicle parts and accessories for automobiles, trucks, recreational vehicles; automobiles and light duty trucks at automobile and light duty truck assembly plants; boats; sporting and recreational goods; toys; business machines; laboratory and medical equipment; and household and other consumer products.

Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operation - The collection of equipment used to apply surface coating to miscellaneous parts and/or products made of metal or plastic, including applying cleaning solvents to prepare the surface before coating application, mixing coatings before application, applying coating to a surface, drying or curing the coating after application, and cleaning coating application equipment, but not plating. A single surface coating operation may include any combination of these types of equipment, but always includes at least the point at which a coating material is applied to a given part. A surface coating operation includes all other steps (such as surface preparation with solvent and equipment cleaning) in the affected source where HAP are emitted from the coating of a part. The use of solvent to clean parts (for example, to remove grease during a mechanical repair) does not constitute a miscellaneous surface coating operation if no coatings are applied. A single affected source may have multiple surface coating operations. Surface coatings applied to wood, leather, rubber, ceramics, stone, masonry, or substrates other than metal and plastic are not considered miscellaneous surface coating operations for the purposes of this subpart.

Mixing Instructions - The coating or coating component manufacturer's or importer's specification of the quantities of coating components for mixing a coating.

Mobile Equipment - Any equipment that is physically capable of being driven or drawn upon a highway including, but not limited to, the following types of equipment: construction vehicles (such as mobile cranes, bulldozers, concrete mixers); farming equipment (such as wheel tractor, plow, pesticide sprayer); hauling equipment (such as truck trailers, utility bodies, camper shells); and miscellaneous equipment (such as street cleaners, golf carts, all terrain vehicles or ATVs, mopeds, etc.).

Model Year, Engine - Either of the following:

- A. The calendar year in which the engine was originally produced, or
- B. The annual new model production period of the engine manufacturer if it is different than the calendar year. This must include January 1 of the calendar year for which the model year is named. It may not begin before January 2 of the previous calendar year and it must end by December 31 of the named calendar year. For an engine that is converted to a stationary engine after being placed into service as a nonroad or other non-stationary engine, model year means the calendar year or new model production period in which the engine was originally produced.

Modification, Engine - Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing engine which increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) emitted into the atmosphere by that facility or which results in the emission of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) into the atmosphere not previously emitted.

Monthly throughput - The total volume of gasoline that is loaded into all gasoline storage tanks during a month, as calculated on a rolling 30-day average.

Multi-Colored Topcoat - A topcoat that exhibits more than one color, is packaged in a single container, and camouflages surface defects on areas of heavy use, such as cargo beds and other surfaces of trucks and other utility vehicles.

New Source (Vehicle Refinishing) - Spray Coating Operations which meet both criteria listed below:

- A. You commenced the construction of the source after September 17, 2007 by installing new paint stripping or

surface coating equipment.

- B. The new paint stripping or surface coating equipment is used at a source that was not actively engaged in paint stripping and/or miscellaneous surface coating prior to September 17, 2007

Non-Precursor Organic Compound (Exempt Compound) - Any of the organic compounds which have been designated by the EPA as having negligible photochemical reactivity. EPA designates such compounds as "exempt." A listing of these compounds is found in Rule 100.

Organic Compound - Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

Paint Stripping and/or Miscellaneous Surface Coating Source or Facility - Any shop, business, location, or parcel of land where paint stripping or miscellaneous surface coating operations are conducted.

Paint Stripping - The removal of dried coatings from wood, metal, plastic, and other substrates. A single affected source may have multiple paint stripping operations.

Painter - Any person who spray applies coating.

Plastic - Substrates containing one or more resins and may be solid, porous, flexible, or rigid. Plastics include fiber reinforced plastic composites.

Poppeted Dry Break - A Stage 1 vapor recovery device that opens only by connection to a mating device to ensure that no Gasoline vapors escape from the Dispensing Tank before the vapor return line is connected.

Pretreatment Wash Primer - A primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, that is applied directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent coatings.

Primer - Any coating applied prior to the application of a topcoat for the purpose of corrosion resistance and/or adhesion.

Primer-Sealer - Any coating applied prior to the application of a topcoat for the purpose of corrosion resistance, adhesion of the topcoat, and/or color uniformity and to promote the ability of an undercoat to resist penetration by the topcoat.

Primer-Surfacer - Any coating applied prior to the application of a topcoat for the purpose of filling surface imperfections in the substrate, corrosion resistance, and/or adhesion of the topcoat.

Protective Oil - Organic material that is applied to metal for the purpose of providing lubrication or protection from corrosion without forming a solid film. This definition of protective oil includes, but is not limited to, lubricating oils, evaporative oils (including those that evaporate completely), and extrusion oils.

Quality Control Activities - Surface coating or paint stripping activities that meet all of the following criteria:

- A. The activities associated with a surface coating or paint stripping operation are intended to detect and correct defects in the final product by selecting a limited number of samples from the operation, and comparing the samples against specific performance criteria.
- B. The activities do not include the production of an intermediate or final product for sale or exchange for commercial profit; for example, parts that are surface coated or stripped are not sold and do not leave the facility.
- C. The activities are not a normal part of the surface coating or paint stripping operation; for example, they do not include color matching activities performed during a motor vehicle collision repair.
- D. The activities do not involve surface coating or stripping of the tools, equipment, machinery, and structures that comprise the infrastructure of the affected facility and that are necessary for the facility to function in its intended capacity; that is, the activities are not facility maintenance.

Reconstruction, Engine - the replacement of components of an existing engine to such an extent that the fixed capital

cost of the new components exceeds 50% of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new engine.

Reducer - Any solvent used to thin enamels.

Refinish, Refinishing - Recoating previously paint-finished parts of a motorcycle or of the body of an automobile/light-duty vehicle. The body does not include mechanical parts or chassis, except as they are incorporated into the surface of the body, such as a motor-driven-mirror assembly and coated underbody.

Remote Reservoir Cleaning Machine (Degreaser) - Any non-vapor cleaning machine (degreaser) in which the reservoir for storing the cleaning-solvent is completely separated by impervious surfaces from the sink or basin where cleaning is performed, except for a connecting tube or isthmus through which solvent returns to the reservoir when cleaning is stopped.

Research and Laboratory Activities - Surface coating or paint stripping activities that meet one of the following criteria:

- A. Conducted at a laboratory to analyze air, soil, water, waste, or product samples for contaminants, or environmental impact.
- B. Activities conducted to test more efficient production processes, including alternative paint stripping or surface coating materials or application methods, or methods for preventing or reducing adverse environmental impacts, provided that the activities do not include the production of an intermediate or final product for sale or exchange for commercial profit.
- C. Activities conducted at a research or laboratory facility that is operated under the close supervision of technically trained personnel, the primary purpose of which is to conduct research and development into new processes and products and that is not engaged in the manufacture of products for sale or exchange for commercial profit.

Responsible Official - One of the following:

- A. For a corporation: A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and the delegation of authority to such representatives is approved in advance by the Department;
- B. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: A general partner or the proprietor respectively;
- C. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

Solvent - any liquid or vapor which is used to dissolve, clean, strip, or remove impurities, coatings, contaminants, or films from surfaces or from internal spaces and voids. In addition to VOC-containing solvents, this also includes plain water and mixtures containing water.

Solvent Cleaning Machine (Cleaning Machine) (Degreaser) - Any liquid container and ancillary equipment designed to clean surfaces and/or remove surface contaminants using cleaning-solvents.

Single-Stage Topcoat - A topcoat consisting of only a single coating formulation applied in one or more coats.

Solvent - A fluid containing organic compounds used to perform paint stripping, surface prep, or cleaning.

Spark Ignition (SI) means relating to either: a gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

Specialty Coating - Any coating that is specifically designated by the coating manufacturer as being one or more of the following:

- A. Adhesion Promoter - A coating designed to facilitate the bonding of a primer or topcoat on surfaces such as trim moldings, door locks, and door sills, where sanding is impracticable, and on plastic parts and the edges of sanded areas.
- B. Bright Metal Trim Repair Coating - A coating applied directly to chrome-plated or other bright metal surface(s) to attain a desired appearance.
- C. Cut-In, Or Jambing, Clearcoat - A fast-drying, ready-to-spray clearcoat applied to surfaces such as doorjamb and trunk and hood edges to allow for quick closure.
- D. Elastomeric Coating - A coating designed for application over flexible parts, such as elastomeric bumpers.
- E. Impact-Resistant Coating - A specialty coating used on the lower 12 inches (31.6 cm) of a quarter panel, door, or fender to resist chipping caused by road debris.
- F. Low-Gloss Coating - A coating which exhibits a gloss reading less than or equal to 25 on a 60° glossmeter.
- G. Radar Dispersing Coating - A coating designed to disperse radar signals, applied to any part of a military vehicle or military mobile equipment.
- H. Underbody Coating - A coating designed for protection and sound deadening that is typically applied to the wheel wells and underbody of an automobile.
- I. Uniform Finish Blenders - Any coating that is applied in a spot repair for the purpose of blending a paint overspray (“feathered”) area of a repaired topcoat to match the appearance of an adjacent existing topcoat.
- J. Water Hold-Out Coating - A coating applied to the interior cavity areas of doors, quarter panels and rocker panels for the purpose of corrosion resistance to prolonged water exposure.
- K. Weld-Through Primer - A primer that is applied to an area before welding is performed, and that provides corrosion resistance to the surface after welding has been performed.

Spot Repair on a Heavy Truck - A repair of a damaged or uncoated area of a heavy truck in which not more than a total of 1 liter (1.1 quart) of topcoat(s) and a total of 1 liter primers are used; and such coatings are applied from a reservoir that can hold no more than 1.2 liters when completely full.

Spray-Applied Coating Operations - Coatings that are applied using a hand-held device that creates an atomized mist of coating and deposits the coating on a substrate. For the purposes of this subpart, spray-applied coatings do not include the following materials or activities:

- A. Coatings applied from a hand-held device with a paint cup capacity that is equal to or less than 3.0 fluid ounces (89 cubic centimeters).
- B. Surface coating application using powder coating, hand-held, non-refillable aerosol containers, or non-atomizing application technology, including, but not limited to, paint brushes, rollers, hand wiping, flow coating, dip coating, electrodeposition coating, web coating, coil coating, touch-up markers, or marking pens.
- C. Thermal spray operations (also known as metallizing, flame spray, plasma arc spray, and electric arc spray, among other names) in which solid metallic or non-metallic material is heated to a molten or semi-molten state and propelled to the work piece or substrate by compressed air or other gas, where a bond is produced upon impact.

Stage I Vapor Recovery System - At a *Gasoline* dispensing facility, the use of installed vapor recovery equipment designed to reduce by at least 90%, the VOC vapor that would otherwise be displaced into the atmosphere from a *Dispensing Tank* when *Gasoline* is delivered into the tank by a *Gasoline Delivery Vessel*. This reduction may be done either by capturing the displaced vapors within the *Gasoline Delivery Vessel*, and/or by processing the vapors on site with an emission processing device (such as a VOC oxidizer).

Stationary Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) - any ICE, except combustion turbines, that converts heat energy into mechanical work and is not mobile. Stationary ICE differ from mobile ICE in that a stationary ICE is not a nonroad engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30 (excluding paragraph (2)(ii) of that definition), and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

Strippers - Powerful solvents used to dissolve permanent, cured coatings, usually to attain a bare substrate.

Submerged filling - The filling of a gasoline storage tank through a submerged fill pipe whose discharge is no more than 6 inches from the bottom of the tank. Bottom filling of gasoline storage tanks is included in this definition.

Surface Preparation and Surface Cleaning Fluids - Fluids that are used to prepare a surface for further operations by aiding the removal of grime, greases, waxes, unwanted deposits and embedded particles from the surface.

Tank Capacity - The maximum volume of liquid *Gasoline* a particular tank is allowed to store while still complying with all applicable rules, including local, state, and Federal rules.

Thinner - Any solvent used to reduce the viscosity or solids content of a coating.

Three-Stage Topcoat - A topcoat composed of a pigmented basecoat, a midcoat, and a transparent clearcoat.

Topcoat - Any coating or series of coatings applied over a primer or an existing finish for the purpose of protection or beautification.

Total VOC Vapor Pressure (VOC Composite Partial Pressure) - Within a solution or homogenous mixture, it is the sum of the partial pressures of all those components that are defined as VOCs, calculated according to the formula in subsection 502.4 of Rule 331.

Touch-Up Coating - A coating applied by brush, airbrush, or nonrefillable aerosol can to cover minor surface damage.

Transfer Efficiency - The amount of coating solids adhering to the object being coated divided by the total amount of coating solids sprayed, expressed as a percentage. Coating solids means the nonvolatile portion of the coating that makes up the dry film.

Two-Stage Topcoat - A topcoat consisting of a pigmented basecoat and a transparent clearcoat.

Vehicle Refinish Coating Component - Any portion of a coating, such as a reducer or thinner, hardener, additive, etc., recommended (by its manufacturer or importer) to distributors or end-users for vehicle refinishing. The raw materials (such as polyurethane resin, etc.) used to produce the components that are mixed by the end-user to prepare a coating for application are not considered vehicle refinish coating components.

Vehicle Refinishing Operation - Any coating of vehicles or mobile equipment, their parts and components, including partial body collision repairs, for the purpose of protection, restoration or beautification, and which is subsequent to the original coating applied at a coating assembly line at an Original Equipment Manufacturing (OEM) plant.

Vapor balance system means a combination of pipes and hoses that create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading gasoline cargo tank and a receiving storage tank such that vapors displaced from the storage tank are transferred to the gasoline cargo tank being unloaded.

Vapor Loss Control Device - Any piping, hoses, equipment, or devices which are used to collect, store and/or process VOC vapors at a service station or other *Gasoline Dispensing Operation*.

Vapor Tight - A condition in which an organic vapor analyzer (OVA) or a combustible gas detector (CGD) at a potential VOC leak source shows either less than 10,000 ppm when calibrated with methane, or less than 1/5 of the lower explosive limit when prepared according to the manufacturer and used according to subsection 504.3 of County Rule 353.

VOC Content - In this rule, VOC content is determined by one of the following two formulas: To determine compliance with the VOC/gal threshold in Section 5 of this Permit, the following formula in Subpart A below shall be used. For other purposes, use the formula in Subpart B:

- A. VOC Content Minus Exempt Compounds (is the same as VOC Content Minus Exempt Evaporating Components) (Also Known As "The EPA Method 24 VOC Content" on manufacturer's data sheets.)

$$\text{VOC Content Minus Exempt Compounds} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

- W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams), including VOC, water, non- precursor organic compounds and dissolved vapors
- W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)
- W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor compounds in pounds (or grams)
- V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)
- V_w = volume of water in gallons (or liters)
- V_{es} = volume of all non-precursor compounds in gallons (or liters)

B. VOC Content Of Material (Material VOC-Content)

$$\text{VOC Content of Material} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

- W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams) including VOC, water, non- precursor organic compounds and dissolved vapors
- W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)
- W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor compounds in pounds (or grams)
- V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) - Any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, except non-precursor organic compounds.

Wipe Cleaning - That method of cleaning which utilizes a material such as a rag wetted with solvent, coupled with a physical rubbing process, including automated rubbing, to remove contaminants from surfaces.

SECTION 3

AUTHORITY UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT:

Any Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Refinishing Operation shall be eligible for coverage under this General Permit if the Facility meets the requirements as specified in the Operating Requirements of this permit. However, if a Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Refinishing Operation does not meet the provisions of the Operating Requirements, the Facility will be considered ineligible for coverage and the applicant shall be required by the Control Officer to obtain an individual source permit.

A. AUTHORITY TO OPERATE (ATO) OR CONSTRUCT:

A facility is not covered by this General Permit unless a complete application for an ATO is filed with the Control Officer.

[County Rule 230 § 303.3]

B. EFFECTIVE DATE AND EXPIRATION DATE OF AUTHORIZATION:

This General Permit shall be valid for five years after the date it is signed by the Control Officer. All ATO's issued under this General Permit expire on the same date that this General Permit expires, regardless of when the ATO was issued. Any activity covered by this General Permit is authorized at the specified facility on the date the application is filed. The Control Officer will provide written notice of the expiration of this General Permit stating that the source must reapply for coverage. The Permittee may operate under the terms of this General Permit until one of the following conditions takes place:

- 1) The date that the Permittee submits a complete application for coverage under an individual permit;
- 2) 180 days after receipt of the notice of expiration, termination or cancellation of this general permit;
- 3) The date the Permittee submits a complete application for coverage under a renewal of this general permit; or
- 4) The expiration date of this General Permit

[County Rule 210 §§302.1a & 302.1.h.3] [County Rule 230 §§302.4.a, 303.3, 306 & 311.3]

C. REQUIREMENTS TO FILE AN APPLICATION FOR AN INDIVIDUAL SOURCE PERMIT:

- 1) Denial of an ATO:

If the Control Officer notifies the Permittee that the application for coverage under the General Permit is denied, the applicant must file an individual source permit application within 180 days of receipt of the denial notice.

[County Rule 230 § 303.3]

- 2) Revocation of Authority to Operate:

If an ATO has been issued and the Permittee is later notified by the Control Officer of the revocation of the authority to operate under this General Permit because of expiration, termination, or cancellation, the Permittee must file an application for an individual source permit. The application for an individual source permit must be filed within 180 days of receiving the notice from the Control Officer. The Permittee may continue to operate under this General Permit until the earlier of either:

- a) The date that it submits a complete application for an individual source permit, or
- b) The date 180 days after receipt of the notice of expiration, termination, or cancellation.

[County Rule 230 § 311]

D. ISSUANCE OF AN INDIVIDUAL SOURCE PERMIT:

If the Control Officer issues an Individual Source Permit authorizing the same activity that is authorized by an ATO issued under this General Permit, the ATO shall become null and void on the date that the Individual Source Permit is issued.

[County Rule 230 § 307]

SECTION 4

A. COMPLIANCE REQUIRED:

The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this Permit including all applicable requirements of Arizona air quality statutes and the Rules. Compliance with permit terms and conditions does not relieve, modify, or otherwise affect the Permittee's duty to comply with all applicable requirements of Arizona air quality statutes and the Rules. Any Permit non-compliance is grounds for enforcement action; for a permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or revision; or for denial of a permit renewal application. Non-compliance with any federally enforceable requirement in the Permit constitutes a violation of the federal Clean Air Act.

[County Rule 210 §302.1.h.1] [County Rule 230 §302.4.a]

The Permittee shall halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the applicable requirements of Federal laws, Arizona laws, the Rules, or other conditions of this Permit.

[County Rule 210 §302.1.h.2] [County Rule 230 §302.4.a]

B. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION :

1) 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 revoking the ATO, 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 directly to the Administrator of EPA along with a claim of confidentiality if required to do so by the Control Officer.

[County Rule 210 §302.1h.(5)][County Rule 230 §302.4.a.]

2) If, while processing an application for an ATO, the Control Officer determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or to take final action on that application, the Control Officer may request such information in writing and may set a reasonable deadline for a response. The Control Officer may, after one submittal by the applicant under this rule, reject an application that is still determined to be incomplete and shall notify the applicant of the decision by certified mail.

[County Rule 220 §301.4.e.]

3) If the Permittee has failed to submit any relevant facts or has submitted incorrect information in the application for an ATO, the Permittee shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information.

[County Rule 220 §301.5]

C. EMERGENCY PROVISIONS:

1) For the purposes of this Permit, an emergency is defined as any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, that require immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that cause the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

[County Rule 130 §201]

2) An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with the technology-based emission limitations, if the requirements of this Permit Condition are met.

[County Rule 130 §401]

3) The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that contain the information listed in the Emergency subpart of the Monitoring and Recordkeeping section of this Permit.

[County Rule 130 §402]

4) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

[County Rule 130 §403]

- 5) The provisions of this Permit Condition are in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

[County Rule 130 §404]

D. EXCESS EMISSIONS:

1) Affirmative Defense For Malfunctions:

Emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation contained in this General Permit shall constitute a violation. For all situations that constitute an emergency, the requirements of the Emergency Provisions of this Section shall apply. In all other circumstances, it shall be an affirmative defense if the owner and/or operator of the source has complied with the excess emissions reporting requirement section of this Permit and has demonstrated all of the following:

- a) The excess emissions resulted from a sudden and unavoidable breakdown of the process equipment or the air pollution control equipment beyond the reasonable control of the operator;
- b) The source's air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;
- c) If repairs were required, the repairs were made in an expeditious fashion when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Off-shift labor and overtime were utilized where practicable to ensure that the repairs were made as expeditiously as possible. If off-shift labor and overtime were not utilized, then the Permittee satisfactorily demonstrated that such measures were impractical;
- d) The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;
- e) All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;
- f) The excess emissions were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;
- g) During the period of excess emissions, there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in County Rule 510 that could be attributed to the emitting source;
- h) The excess emissions did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned, and could not have been avoided by better operations and maintenance practices;
- i) All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation, if at all practicable; and
- j) The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.

2) Affirmative Defense For Startup And Shutdown:

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

- a) The excess emissions could not have been prevented through careful and prudent planning and design;

- b) If the excess emissions were the result of a bypass of control equipment, the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe damage to air pollution control equipment, production equipment, or other property;
- c) The source's air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;
- d) The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable, during periods of such emissions;
- e) All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;
- f) During the period of excess emissions, there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in County Rule 510 (Air Quality Standards) that could be attributed to the emitting source;
- g) All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation, if at all practicable; and
- h) The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.

If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during routine startup and shutdown, then those malfunctions shall be treated as other malfunctions subject to the Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions section of this Permit Condition.

- 3) **Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions During Scheduled Maintenance:**
If excess emissions occur due to malfunction during scheduled maintenance, then those instances will be treated as other malfunctions subject to the Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions section of this Permit Condition.
- 4) **Demonstration of Reasonable and Practical Measures:**
For an affirmative defense under this Permit Condition, the Permittee shall demonstrate, thru submission of the data and information required by the Excess Emissions section of the Monitoring and Recordkeeping requirements of this Permit, that all reasonable and practical measures within the Permittee's control were implemented to prevent the occurrence of the excess emissions.

[County Rule 140 §401]

E. FACILITY CHANGES REQUIRING AN INDIVIDUAL SOURCE PERMIT:

The following changes may not be made under this General Permit:

- 1) A change that triggers a new applicable requirement or violates an existing applicable requirement;
- 2) A change that will require a case by case determination of an emissions limitation; nor
- 3) A change that will result in the burning of any fuel that is not currently authorized by the permit

[County Rule 220 §§403.1 & .2]

F. FACILITY CHANGES ALLOWED:

- 1) Except for a physical change or change in the method of operation requiring the Permittee to obtain an individual source permit or a change subject to the logging or notice requirements of this Permit Condition, a change shall not be subject to the revision, notice, or logging requirements of these General Permit Conditions.

[County Rule 220 §404.1]

- 2) **Facility Changes Requiring Logging:**

The following changes may be made if the Permittee keeps on-site records of the changes according to the logging requirements located in Section 6, the Monitoring and Recordkeeping requirements of these Permit Conditions:

- a) Changing process equipment so long as the source does not exceed any threshold listed in section 5 of this General Permit; or
- b) Engaging in any new exempted activity listed in County Rule 200, subsection 303.3(c), but not listed in the General Permit. (NOTE: County Rule 200 may be accessed at: http://www.maricopa.gov/aq/divisions/planning_analysis/rules/docs/200-0706.pdf)

[County Rule 220 §404.2.b & c]

3) Facility Changes Requiring Advance Notification:

The following changes may be made if the Permittee files the appropriate advance written notification in accordance with the requirements located in the Reporting section of these Permit Conditions:

- a) The Permittee shall provide written notice to the Control Officer no less than 7 days before making a physical change or a change in the method of operation that increases the aggregated heat input rating for all fuel burning equipment (excluding internal combustion engines) at the facility by more than 10 million BTU/Hr.
- b) If the Permittee installs an emergency generator and none had previously been installed, the Permittee shall give advance notice to the Control Officer at least 30 days before the installation.
- c) A change where the fixed capital cost of components used for repairing fuel burning equipment is greater than 50% of the capital cost of comparable new equipment and the repairs happen over a 12 consecutive month period, the Permittee shall give the Control Officer at least 7 day advance notice.

[County Rule 220 §404.3.b]

[County Rule 220 §404.3.d]

[County Rule 220 §404.3.e]

- 4) If a source change is described by both the logging and advanced notification sections of this Permit Condition, the Permittee shall comply with the advanced notification requirement.
- 5) If a source change is described by both the advanced notification and Facility Changes Requiring An Individual Source Permit sections of this Permit, the Permittee shall comply with the individual source permit requirement.
- 6) Notwithstanding any other Condition of this General Permit, the Control Officer may require the Permittee to obtain a new ATO or an individual permit for any change that, when considered together with any other changes submitted by the same facility under this Condition over a 5 year term, constitutes a change under County Rule 220 Section 403.2.

[County Rule 220 §404.7]

[County Rule 220 §404.8]

[County Rule 220 §404.6]

G. FILING OF AN APPLICATION FOR AN ATO:

Any facility that is eligible for this General Permit according to the requirements of Section 4 may apply for an ATO by completing the necessary application forms that are approved by the Control Officer. The application shall be completed, all necessary information provided, and the ATO application shall be signed by the responsible official before the application may be processed.

[County Rule 230 §302.4]

A source applying for an ATO under this Permit shall not propose nor accept pursuant to County Rule 220 emission limitations, controls, or other requirements that are not included in this General Permit.

[County Rule 230 §302.5]

H. PAY APPLICABLE FEES:

Sources applying for and operating under an ATO for this General Permit shall pay all fees to the Control Officer pursuant to Rule 280 of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations.

[County Rule 280]

I. POSTING OF A PERMIT:

The Permittee shall post a copy of the ATO at the covered facility in such a manner as to be clearly visible. A complete copy of the General Permit and the original ATO shall be kept on the site during the life of the permit.

[County Rule 200 §311]

J. PROPERTY RIGHTS:

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

[County Rule 210 §302.1.h.4] [County Rule 230 §302.4.a]

K. RIGHT TO ENTRY AND INSPECTION:

For the purpose of assuring compliance with this General Permit, the Permittee shall allow the Control Officer or authorized representative, upon presentation of proper credentials to:

- 1) Enter upon the Permittee's premises where the source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records are required to be kept pursuant to the conditions of this Permit;
- 2) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this General Permit;
- 3) Inspect any source, at reasonable times, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control devices), practices or operations regulated or required in this General Permit;
- 4) Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this General Permit or other applicable requirements; and
- 5) Record any inspection by use of written, electronic, magnetic, and photographic media.

[County Rule 220 §§302.17, 18, 19, 20, 21]

L. SEVERABILITY:

The provisions of this General Permit are severable and, if any provision of this General Permit is held invalid, the remainder of this General Permit shall remain valid.

[County Rule 210 §302.1.g] [County Rule 230 §302.4.a]

SECTION 5:

VEHICLE REFINISHING OPERATIONS

A. AUTOMOBILES AND LIGHT DUTY VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES:

- 1) The Permittee shall not apply coatings on a previously finished automobile/light-duty vehicle body, cab or chassis unless the coating’s VOC content complies with the applicable limits in Table 1 of this Section. (Note – Table 1 also applies to previously uncoated surfaces and replacement parts.)

Table 1
Refinishes Applied to the Bodies of Automobile/Light-Duty Vehicles or Motorcycles
VOC Limits for Refinish Coatings As Applied, Minus Exempt Compounds ¹

Coating category	Pounds per gallon (lbs/gal)	Grams per liter (g/L)
Pretreatment wash primers	6.5	780
Primers/primer surfacers	4.8	580
Primer sealers	4.6	550
Single/two-stage topcoats	5.0	600
Topcoats of more than two stages	5.2	630
Multi-colored topcoats	5.7	680
Specialty coatings	7.0	840
Strippable booth coatings	3.5	420

¹ Coating with a non-refillable aerosol can is exempt.

- 2) Refinishing Surfaces That Are Not Part of the Body/Chassis: When recoating a section of a light duty vehicle that is not part of its body/chassis, its body’s appurtenances, nor its wheels, the Permittee shall comply with the VOC limits in Table 3 of this Permit. This includes drive train, steering gear, etc.
- 3) Refinishing Replacement Appurtenances on the Vehicle Body: When coating vehicle-body appurtenances such as mirrors, trim strips, license-plate frames, etc. used to replace or supplement existing appurtenances on an automobile/light duty vehicle, the Permittee may use coatings that meet the applicable VOC limits in Table 1 of this Section, even if the item has never been coated or used. (Note – Table 1 also applies to previously uncoated surfaces and replacement parts.)

[Rule 345 §§102.1 & 301]

B. HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS AND TRUCK TRAILERS:

- 1) Refinish VOC Limits: The Permittee shall not apply refinish coating to any section or appurtenance of the body or chassis of a heavy duty truck unless that coating complies with the VOC limits in Table 2 of this Section.

Table 2
VOC Limits for Refinish Coating As Applied to Heavy Truck Bodies,
As Applied, Minus Exempt Compounds ²

Coating category	Pounds per gallon (lbs/gal)	Grams per liter (g/L)
Pretreatment wash primers	6.5	780
Primers/primer surfacers	3.5	420
Primer sealers	3.5	420
Single-stage, solid color	3.5	420
Single-stage, metallic/iridescent	3.5	420
Two-Stage topcoat, basecoat, and clearcoats	4.0	480 ¹
Topcoats of more than two stages	4.0	480
Spot coats, 1 Liter limit each stage	4.6	546
Specialty coatings as defined in Definitions	7.0	840
Strippable booth coatings	2.0	240

²Coating with a non-refillable aerosol can is exempt.

- 2) Refinishing Replacement Appurtenances: At the time of (re)placement, the Permittee may coat heavy truck body appurtenances such as mirrors, trim strips, license-plate frames, wheel covers, etc. with coatings that meet the applicable VOC limits in Table 2 of this Section or the requirement for spot refinishing below, if the item is about to be used to replace or supplement existing appurtenances, even if the item has never been coated or used.
- 3) Spot Refinishing of Heavy Trucks: The Permittee may coat a heavy truck panel, a juncture of panels, or a body appurtenance using a coating that meets all of the following requirements:
 - a) VOC limits:
 - (1) The VOC content does not exceed 546 g VOC/L (4.55 lb VOC/gal), and
 - (2) The VOC content of wash primers is less than 780 g/L (6.5 lb/gal)
 - b) Volume Restrictions:
 - (1) The coating shall be applied from a reservoir having a gross volume not exceeding 1.2 liters (5 cups) and contain no more than 1 liter (1.1 qt.) of coating.
 - (2) The complete topcoat of a single stage finish shall not use more than 1 liter.
 - (3) The complete topcoat of a multi-stage finish shall not exceed 2 liters.
 - (4) The total of all non-topcoat coatings, including wash and primers shall not exceed 1 liter.
 - c) Wash primers may have up to 780 g/L (6.5 lb/gal).

[Rule 345 §302]

C. COATING NEW SURFACES AND REFINISHING HEAVY VEHICLES:

- 1) Coating New Or Never Coated Surfaces: New or never coated surfaces of mobile equipment and of a vehicle, including a heavy truck, that is not manufactured under NAICS code 33611, are subject to a VOC limit of 3.5 lb VOC/gal (420 g/L) for all unbaked coatings over metal or plastic. The VOC content of coating applied on or over surfaces included in Table 3 of this Section shall comply with the VOC limits of Table 3.

**Table 3
VOC Limits for Coating As Applied To Uncoated Vehicle Surfaces ³**

	Pounds per gallon (lbs/gal)	Grams per liter (g/L)
Coating on Metal Surfaces		
• Air-Dried Coating, Adhesive, & Adhesive Primer	3.5	420
• Baked Coating, Adhesive, & Adhesive Primer [above 200°F (93°C)]	3.0	360
Coating on Vinyl Surfaces	3.8	450
Coating on Fabric Surfaces	2.9	350
Coating Plastic Surfaces not defined as flexible	3.5	420
Coating <u>Flexible</u> Plastic Surfaces (not Vinyl)		
• Primer	4.1	490
• Color Topcoat	3.8	450
• Basecoat/Clear Coat (Combined System)	4.5	540

³Coating with a non-refillable aerosol can is exempt.

- 2) Refinishing Surfaces That Are Not Part Of Body/Chassis: The recoating of a section of mobile equipment or a heavy-duty vehicle, including a heavy truck, that is not part of its body/chassis, its wheels, nor appurtenances, shall comply with the VOC limits of Table 3 of this Section. This includes drive-train, steering gear, suspension, etc.

- 3) Refinishing Mobile Equipment And Heavy-duty Vehicles: No person shall refinish mobile equipment or any heavy-duty vehicle that is not a heavy truck unless the coating as applied conforms to the VOC limits in Table 3 this Section, except that pre-treatment acid etchant wash shall conform to the VOC limits of row 1 in Table 2 of this Section.

[Rule 345 §303]

D. COATING AND SOLVENT USAGE LIMITS:

The Permittee shall not allow the monthly and annual usage of combined coatings, diluents, and cleaning solvents to exceed 500 gallons per month or 6,000 gallons per rolling twelve month period. The Rolling Twelve Month Limit shall include every period of twelve consecutive calendar months.

[Rule 220 §304.1, Rule 230 §301]

E. MIXING REQUIREMENTS:

The Permittee shall not allow the addition of VOC-containing thinner, reducer, or other diluent to any refinish coating listed in Table 1 or Table 2 in proportions higher than those specified or recommended by the instructions provided by the supplier of the coating.

[Rule 345 §304.3]

F. SURFACE-PREPARATION AND SURFACE-CLEANING FLUIDS:

- 1) Surface-preparation and surface-cleaning fluids applied prior to coating using a wipe method or other non-dip method shall contain no more than 1.4 pounds of VOC per gallon.
- 2) The Permittee shall not apply a surface-cleaner nor surface-preparation material that contains VOC by means of motor-compressed air if applied in a mist or (finely atomized) spray.

[Rule 345 §305]

G. MAINTENANCE:

The Permittee shall operate and maintain in proper working order all production and cleaning equipment in which VOC-containing materials are used or stored.

[Rule 345 §306]

H. PAINT GUN REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITS:

- 1) The Permittee shall not apply any coating with a VOC content exceeding 3.0 lb VOC/gal (360 g/l) using a spray gun unless such spraying employs one of the following devices or systems:
 - a) A high volume, low pressure (HVLP) spray gun
 - b) An electrostatic system, or
 - c) A system that atomizes principally by hydraulic pressure, including “airless” and “air assisted airless.”

[Rule 345 §307.1][40 CFR §63.11173(e)(3)]
- 2) The Permittee may use a spray gun other than the one allowed by Paragraph 1 of this Permit Condition under the following conditions:
 - a) Applying coatings applied from a hand-held device with a paint cup capacity that is equal to or less than 3.0 fluid ounces (89 cubic centimeters).
 - b) Applying adhesives.
 - c) Surface coating application using powder coating, hand-held, non-refillable aerosol containers, or non-atomizing application technology.
 - d) Thermal spray operations.
 - e) Existing Sources may use a spray gun other than the one allowed by Paragraph 1 of this Permit Condition under the following conditions:
 - (1) For applying materials that have a VOC content not exceeding 3.0 lb VOC/gal (360 g/l) as applied, less water and non-precursor compounds.
 - (2) If such guns are designed and used solely for detailing and/or touch-up, and have a maximum

- reservoir capacity of 250 cc (8.8 fluid ounces).
- (3) This exemption expires January 10, 2011.

[Rule 345 §307.2][40 CFR §60.11180 – definitions of coating and spray-applied coating operations]

I. CLEANUP AND CLEANING OF SUPPLY AND APPLICATION EQUIPMENT:

- 1) The Permittee may conduct manual cleaning of a spray gun if the gun cleaning machine is used immediately after manual cleaning and without spraying cleaning solvent with the gun. The Permittee shall ensure that all solvent used to manually clean spray guns is collected into a container which shall be immediately closed after all the solvent has been collected.
- 2) The Permittee shall ensure that all solvent used for line cleaning shall be pumped or drained into a container kept closed when not in use.
- 3) The Permittee shall ensure that tanks used for stripping off coating or for cleaning objects shall be covered when not in use. Solvent-dragout shall be minimized by tilting or rotating the object to drain off any pools of solvent before removing the object from above the tank.

[Rule 345 §309]

J. GUN CLEANING MACHINES:

The Permittee shall use a paint-gun cleaning machine to clean paint guns. However, a gun cleaning machine is not required to clean a paint gun if the gun is cleaned with water or a cleaning mixture that is more than 1/2 water by weight or volume.

- 1) General Requirements for Gun Cleaning Machines. The gun-cleaning machine shall:
 - a) Be designed to clean paint-guns and be kept in proper repair and free from liquid leaks.
 - b) Have at least one pump which drives cleaning solvent through and over the gun, and a basin which permits containment of the cleaning solvent.
 - c) Have all covers and other surfaces that are exposed to gaseous or liquid VOC-solvent be impervious to both gaseous and liquid VOC-solvent.
- 2) Specific Requirements for Two Types of Cleaning Machines.
 - a) Automatic Gun Cleaning Machine:
 - (1) Shall be self-covering or enclosing when not loading or unloading.
 - (2) The machine shall have a self-closing cover or other self-enclosing feature which in the cover's closed position allows no gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (3 mm) between the cover and the cabinet.
 - (3) The machine shall be designed and maintained to prevent operation of its mechanical cleaning feature(s) unless it is completely covered or enclosed so that there are no gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (3 mm) between the cover and the cabinet.
 - b) Non-Automatic Remote Reservoir Gun Cleaning Machine.
 - (1) The cleaning machine shall be designed such that cleaning solvent drains from the sink/workspace quickly and completely into a remote reservoir when the workspace is not in use.
 - (2) The reservoir shall have the ability to contain VOC vapors and shall not have a cumulative total opening, including the drain opening(s), allowing VOC-escape to the atmosphere exceeding two square inches in area.
 - (3) Machine designs are allowed in which the base of the sink/workspace functions as the reservoir's top surface, as long the fit/seal between sink base and reservoir container allows the reservoir to meet the opening limits of two square inches in area maximum.

K. STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF VOC AND VOC-CONTAINING MATERIAL:

- 1) The Permittee shall store all VOC-containing materials, including but not limited to, waste coatings, waste solvents and their residues, and rags in closed containers.
- 2) The Permittee shall ensure that each container has a legible label identifying the container's contents.
- 3) The Permittee shall ensure that a container shall be kept closed except when contents are added or removed.
- 4) The Permittee shall ensure that the disposal of waste or surplus VOC-containing materials shall be done in a manner that inhibits VOC evaporation, such as having these materials hauled off site in sealed containers.

[Rule 345 §311]

L. SPRAY BOOTH REQUIREMENTS:

- 1) The Permittee shall not use or operate any spray painting or spray coating equipment unless one of the following conditions is met:
 - a) The Permittee shall operate all spray coating equipment inside an enclosure which has at least three sides a minimum of eight feet in height and able to contain any object(s) being coated.
 - (1) For three-sided enclosures, the Permittee shall direct the spray in a horizontal or downward pointing manner so that overspray is directed at the walls or floor of the enclosure. No spraying shall be conducted within three feet of any open end and/or within two feet of the top of the enclosure.
 - (2) For enclosures with three sides and a roof, or for complete enclosures, the Permittee shall direct the spray into the enclosure so that the overspray is directed away from any opening in the enclosure. No spraying shall be conducted within three feet of any open end and/or within two feet of any open top of the enclosure.
 - b) The Permittee shall install and operate a filtering system on any spray booth or enclosure with forced air exhaust.
 - (1) The filtering system shall have an average overspray removal efficiency of at least 92% by weight, as specified in writing by the manufacturer, for the type of material being sprayed.
 - (2) No gaps, sags or holes shall be present in the filters and all exhaust must be discharged into the atmosphere.

[Rule 315 § 301]

- 2) The Permittee shall be exempt from the spray booth requirements if the spray coating operation is one of the following:
 - a) Spray coating of objects which cannot fit inside of an enclosure with internal dimensions of 10'W x 25'L x 8'H;
 - b) Enclosures and spray booths and exhausts located entirely in a completely enclosed building, providing that any vents or openings do not allow overspray to be emitted into the outside air; or
 - c) Coating operations utilizing only hand-held aerosol cans.

[Rule 315 § 302]

SECTION 6

**NESHAP SUBPART HHHHHH EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS:
SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS AT AREA SOURCES**

A. COMPLIANCE DATES:

- 1) New Sources:
The owner and operator of a New Source must be in compliance with the requirements of this Section by January 9, 2008 or the date of initial startup of the affected source, whichever is later.
- 2) Existing Sources:
 - a) The owner and operator of an Existing Source must be in compliance with the requirements of this Section by January 10, 2011.

[40 CFR §63.11171] [40 CFR §63.11172]

B. TRAINING:

The Permittee shall ensure and certify that all new and existing personnel, including contract personnel, who spray apply surface coatings, are trained in the proper application of surface coatings by the dates specified in Part 4 of this condition. The training program must include, at a minimum, the following items:

- 1) A list of all current personnel by name and job description who are required to be trained;
- 2) Hands-on and classroom instruction that addresses, at a minimum, initial and refresher training in the topics listed below:
 - a) Spray gun equipment selection, set up, and operation, including measuring coating viscosity, selecting the proper fluid tip or nozzle, and achieving the proper spray pattern, air pressure and volume, and fluid delivery rate.
 - b) Spray technique for different types of coatings to improve transfer efficiency and minimize coating usage and overspray, including maintaining the correct spray gun distance and angle to the part, using proper banding and overlap, and reducing lead and lag spraying at the beginning and end of each stroke.
 - c) Routine spray booth and filter maintenance, including filter selection and installation.
 - d) Environmental compliance with the requirements of this Section.
- 3) A description of the methods to be used at the completion of initial or refresher training to demonstrate, document, and provide certification of successful completion of the required training. If the Permittee can show by documentation or certification that a painter's work experience and/or training has resulted in training equivalent to the training required in Part 2 of this condition, the Permittee is not required to provide the initial training required by that paragraph to these painters.
- 4) Training shall occur by the following dates:
 - a) New Source:
 - (1) All personnel must be trained and certified no later than 180 days after hiring or no later than July 7, 2008, whichever is later. Painter training that was completed within five years prior to the date training is required, and that meets the requirements specified in Part 2 of this Section satisfies this requirement and is valid for a period not to exceed five years after the date the training is completed.
 - b) Existing Source:
 - (1) All personnel must be trained and certified no later than 180 days after hiring or no later than

January 10, 2011, whichever is later.

- 5) Training and certification will be valid for a period not to exceed five years after the date the training is completed, and all personnel must receive refresher training that meets the requirements of this Section and be re-certified every five years.

[40 CFR §63.11173] [40 CFR §63.11180]

C. CONTROLS:

All spray-applied coatings must be applied in a spray booth, preparation station, or mobile enclosure that meets the following requirements:

- 6) All spray booths, preparation stations, and mobile enclosures must be fitted with a type of filter technology that is demonstrated to achieve at least 98-percent capture of paint overspray. The requirements of this paragraph do not apply to water wash spray booths that are operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications.

And

- 7) Spray booths and preparation stations used to refinish complete motor vehicles or mobile equipment must be fully enclosed with a full roof, and four complete walls or complete side curtains, and must be ventilated at negative pressure so that air is drawn into any openings in the booth walls or preparation station curtains. However, if a spray booth is fully enclosed and has seals on all doors and other openings and has an automatic pressure balancing system, it may be operated at up to, but not more than, 0.05 inches water gauge positive pressure.

Or

- 8) Spray booths and preparation stations that are used to coat miscellaneous parts and products or vehicle subassemblies must have a full roof, at least three complete walls or complete side curtains, and must be ventilated so that air is drawn into the booth. The walls and roof of a booth may have openings, if needed, to allow for conveyors and parts to pass through the booth during the coating process.

Or

- 9) Mobile ventilated enclosures that are used to perform spot repairs must enclose and, if necessary, seal against the surface around the area being coated such that paint overspray is retained within the enclosure and directed to a filter to capture paint overspray.

[40 CFR §63.11173.e(2)]

F. REPORTING AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

- 1) Initial Notification:

- a) The Owner or operator of a new source must submit the Initial Notification no later than 180 days after initial startup or July 7, 2008, whichever is later.
- b) The Owner or operator of an existing affected source, you must submit the initial notification no later than January 11, 2010.
- c) The initial notification must provide the information specified below:
 - (1) The company name.
 - (2) The name, title, street address, telephone number, e-mail address (if available), and signature of the owner and operator, or other certifying company official.
 - (3) The street address (physical location) of the affected source and the street address where compliance records are maintained, if different. An identification of the relevant standard (40 CFR part 63, subpart HHHHHH).

- (4) For all surface coating operations, indicate whether the source is a motor vehicle and mobile equipment surface coating operation or a miscellaneous surface coating operation, and include the number of spray booths and preparation stations, and the number of painters usually employed at the operation.
- (5) A statement of whether the source is already in compliance with each of the relevant requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart HHHHHH, or whether the source will be brought into compliance by the compliance date.
- (6) If your source is a new source, you must certify in the initial notification whether the source is in compliance with each of the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart HHHHHH. If your source is an existing source, you may certify in the initial notification that the source is already in compliance. If you are certifying in the initial notification that the source is in compliance with the relevant requirements of this subpart, then include also a statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, phone number, e-mail address (if available) and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the notification, a statement that the source has complied with all the relevant standards of this subpart, and that this initial notification also serves as the notification of compliance status.

[40 CFR §63.11175(a)]

2) Notification Of Compliance Status:

- a) The Permittee is not required to submit a separate notification of compliance status in addition to the initial notification specified in Condition F(1) of this Section provided you were able to certify compliance on the date of the initial notification, as part of the initial notification and your compliance status has not since changed.
- b) If the Permittee did not certify in the initial notification that their source is already in compliance as specified in Condition F(1) of this Section, then they must submit a notification of compliance status. The Permittee must submit a Notification of Compliance Status on or before March 11, 2011 and must include the information specified below:
 - (1) Your company's name and the street address (physical location) of the affected source and the street address where compliance records are maintained, if different.
 - (2) The name, title, address, telephone, e-mail address (if available) and signature of the owner and operator, or other certifying company official, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the notification and a statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant standards and other requirements of this subpart or an explanation of any noncompliance and a description of corrective actions being taken to achieve compliance.
- c) The date of the Notification of Compliance Status.

[40 CFR §63.11175(b)]

3) Annual Notification Of Changes Report:

- a) The owner or operator is required to submit a report in each calendar year in which information previously submitted in either the Initial Notification, Notification of Compliance Status, or a previous Annual Notification of Changes Report submitted under this paragraph, has changed. The annual notification of changes report must be submitted prior to March 1 of each calendar year when reportable changes have occurred and must include the information specified below:
 - (1) Your company's name and the street address (physical location) of the affected source and the street address where compliance records are maintained, if different.

- (2) The name, title, address, telephone, e-mail address (if available) and signature of the owner and operator, or other certifying company official, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the notification and a statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant standards and other requirements of this subpart or an explanation of any noncompliance and a description of corrective actions being taken to achieve compliance.

[40 CFR §63.11176(c)]

- 4) Notifications shall be submitted to each of the following agencies:

- a) Maricopa County Air Quality Department
Attn: Compliance Manager
1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 400
Phoenix, Arizona 85004-1944
- b) Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 (AIR-1)
75 Hawthorne St.
San Francisco, CA 94105

[40 CFR §63.11124]

G. RECORDKEEPING:

The Permittee shall maintain the following records for a period of at least five years from the date of the records and make them available to the Control Officer upon request for at least the first two years after their date, and may be kept off-site after that two year period:

- 1) Certification that each painter has completed the training specified of this Permit with the date that the initial training and the most recent refresher training was completed.
- 2) Documentation that the filter efficiency of any spray booth exhaust filter material meets the requirements of this permit.
- 3) Documentation from the spray gun manufacturer that each spray gun with a cup capacity equal to or greater than 3.0 fluid ounces (89 cc) meets the definition of an HVLP spray gun, electrostatic application, airless spray gun, or air assisted airless spray gun.
- 4) Copies of any and all notifications submitted in accordance with this Section.
- 5) Records of any deviation from the requirements in this permit. These records must include the date and time period of the deviation, and a description of the nature of the deviation and the actions taken to correct the deviation.
- 6) Records of any assessments of source compliance performed in support of the Initial Notification, Notification of Compliance Status, or Annual Notification of Changes Report.
- 7) A description of the methods to be used at the completion of initial or refresher training to demonstrate, document, and provide certification of successful completion of the required training. Owners and operators who can show by documentation or certification that a painter's work experience and/or training has resulted in training equivalent to the training required of this permit are not required to attend the initial training required by this permit to these painters

[40 CFR §63.11177]

[40 CFR §63.11173]

H. EXEMPTIONS:

The following are exempt from the requirements of this Section:

- 1) Surface coating performed on site at installations owned or operated by the Armed Forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard and the National Guard of any such State), the National Aeronautics and

Space Administration, or the National Nuclear Security Administration.³

- 2) Surface coating or paint stripping of “Military Munitions”, manufactured by or for the Armed Forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard and the National Guard of any such State) or equipment directly and exclusively used for the purposes of transporting military munitions.
- 3) Surface coating or paint stripping performed by individuals on their personal vehicles, possessions, or property, either as a hobby or for maintenance of their personal vehicles, possessions, or property. This subpart also does not apply when these operations are performed by individuals for others without compensation. An individual who spray applies surface coating to more than two motor vehicles or pieces of mobile equipment per year is subject to the requirements in this subpart that pertain to motor vehicle and mobile equipment surface coating regardless of whether compensation is received.
- 4) Surface coating or paint stripping that meets the definition of “Research and Laboratory Activities”.
- 5) Surface coating or paint stripping that meets the definition of “Quality Control Activities”.
- 6) Surface coating or paint stripping activities that are covered under another area source NESHAP.

[40 CFR §63.11169.d]

SECTION 7

SOLVENT CLEANING OPERATIONS

NOTE: The requirements of this Condition apply to dip tanks, wipe cleaning that is not part of a coating operation and other solvent cleaning activities that are not covered by County Rule 345.

A. EQUIPMENT RESTRICTIONS:

All cleaning machines shall be one of the following types:

- 1) Batch loaded cold cleaners with remote reservoir;
- 2) Batch loaded cold cleaners without a remote reservoir (such as solvent dip tank);
- 3) Shall use only low VOC cleaner (A low VOC cleaner is any solution or homogeneous suspension that, as used, contains less than 50 grams of VOC per liter of material (0.42 lb VOC/gal) or is at least 95% water by weight or volume); OR

[Rule 210 §302.1, Rule 230 §302.4(a)]

B. SOLVENT HANDLING REQUIREMENTS:

- 1) The Permittee shall comply with all of the following requirements:
 - a) All cleaning-solvent, including solvent soaked materials, shall be kept in closed leakfree containers that are opened only when adding or removing material.
 - b) Rags used for wipe cleaning shall be stored in closed containers when not in use.
 - c) Each container shall be clearly labeled with its contents.
- 2) If any cleaning-solvent escapes from a container:
 - a) Wipe up or otherwise remove immediately if in accessible areas.
 - b) For areas where access is not feasible during normal production, remove as soon as reasonably possible.
- 3) Unless records show that VOC-containing cleaning material was sent offsite for legal disposal, it will be assumed that it evaporated on site.

[Rule 331 §301]

C. EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL CLEANING MACHINES:

- 1) The Permittee shall provide a leakfree container (degreaser) for the solvents and the articles being cleaned.
 - a) The VOC-containment portion shall be impervious to VOC-containing liquid and vapors.
 - b) No surface of any freeboard required by this rule shall have an opening or duct through which VOC can escape to the atmosphere except as required by OSHA.
- 2) The Permittee shall maintain and operate all cleaning machine equipment required by this Permit and any of its emission controls required by this Permit.

[Rule 331 §302]

D. SPECIFIC OPERATING & SIGNAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR CLEANING MACHINES:

- 1) The Permittee shall conform to the following operating requirements when cleaning with cleaning-solvents other than low-VOC Cleaners:
 - a) Do not locate nor position comfort fans in such a way as to direct airflow across the opening of any cleaning machine;
 - b) Do not remove any device designed to cover the solvent unless processing work in the cleaning machine or maintaining the machine;
 - c) Drain cleaned parts for at least 15 seconds after cleaning or until dripping ceases, whichever is later;
 - d) If using a cleaning-solvent spray system:
 - (1) Use only a continuous, undivided stream (not a fine, atomized, or shower type spray).
 - (2) Pressure at the orifice from which the solvent emerges shall not exceed 10 psig and shall not cause liquid solvent to splash outside the solvent container.
 - e) The Permittee shall not cause agitation of a cleaning-solvent in a cleaning machine by sparging with air or other gas. Covers shall be placed over ultrasonic cleaners when the cleaning cycle exceeds 15 seconds;
 - f) The Permittee shall not place porous or absorbent materials in or on a cleaning machine. This includes, but is not limited to, cloth, leather, wood, and rope. No object with a sealed wood handle, including a brush, is allowed;
 - g) The ventilation rate at the cleaning machine shall not exceed 65 cfm per square foot of evaporative surface ($20 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$), unless that rate must be changed to meet a standard specified and certified by a Certified Safety Professional, a Certified Industrial Hygienist, or a licensed professional engineer experienced in ventilation, to meet health and safety requirements;
 - h) Limit the vertical speed of mechanical hoists moving parts in and out of the cleaning machine to a maximum of 2.2 inches per second and (11) eleven ft/min (3.3 m/min);
 - i) The Permittee shall prevent cross contamination of solvents regulated by Section 304 of Rule 331 with solvents that are not so regulated. Use signs, separated work-areas, or other effective means for this purpose. This includes those spray gun cleaning solvents that are regulated by another rule.
 - j) If a filtration device (e.g., to remove oils, greases, sludge, and fine carbon from cleaning solvent) is inherent in the design of the cleaning machine, then such filtration device shall be operated in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and in accordance with the following requirements:
 - (1) The filtration device shall be fully submerged in cleaning solvent at all times during filtration.
 - (2) When the filtration device is completely saturated and must be removed from the cleaning machine, the filtration device shall be drained until no liquid can flow from the filtration device. Draining and drying such filtration device shall be conducted in a sealed container with no exhaust to the atmosphere or work area.
 - (3) After the filtration device is dry, the filtration device shall be stored in a closed, leakfree, impervious container that is legibly labeled with its contents and that remains covered when not in use. Disposal of the filtration device shall be done in a manner that inhibits VOC evaporation and that is in compliance with appropriate/legal methods of disposal.

[Rule 331 §303.1]

- 2) When using cleaning-solvent, other than low-VOC cleaner, in any solvent cleaning machine (degreaser) or dip tank, the Permittee shall provide the following signage requirements on the machine, or within 3¼ feet (1 meter) of the machine, a permanent, conspicuous label, or placard which includes, at a minimum, each of the following applicable instructions, or its equivalent:
 - a) "Keep cover closed when parts are not being handled." (This is not required for remote reservoir cleaners.)
 - b) "Drain parts until they can be removed without dripping."
 - c) "Do not blow off parts before they have stopped dripping."
 - d) "Wipe up spills and drips as soon as possible; store used spill rags [or 'wiping material'] in covered container."
 - e) "Don't leave cloth or any absorbent materials in or on this tank."
 - f) For cleaning machines with moving parts such as hoists, pumps, or conveyors, post: "Operating instructions can be obtained from _____" where the Permittee shall list a person or place where the instructions are available.

[Rule 331 §303.2]

E. SOLVENT SPECIFICATION:

- 1) All cleaning solvents, except Low-VOC Cleaners, shall be conforming solvents. A conforming solvent is one which has a total VOC vapor pressure at 68°F (20°C) not exceeding 1 millimeter of mercury column.
- 2) A nonconforming solvent may be used if it is utilized in a sealed system.

[Rule 331 §304]

F. BATCH CLEANING MACHINES:

- 1) With Remote Reservoir - The Permittee shall equip each batch cleaning machine with remote reservoir, including the cabinet type(s), with the following:
 - a) A sink-like work area or basin which is sloped sufficiently towards the drain so as to prevent pooling of cleaning-solvent.
 - b) A single, unimpeded drain opening or cluster of openings served by a single drain for the cleaning-solvent to flow from the sink into the enclosed reservoir. Such opening(s) shall be contained within a contiguous area not larger than 15.5 square inches (100 cm²).
 - c) Provide a means for drainage of cleaned parts such that the drained solvent is returned to the cleaning machine.

[Rule 331 §305.1]

- 2) Without Remote Reservoir - The Permittee shall equip each batch cleaning machine without a remote reservoir with all of the following:
 - a) Have and use an internal drainage rack or other assembly that confines within the freeboard all cleaning-solvent dripping from parts and returns it to the hold of the cleaning machine (degreaser).
 - b) Have an impervious cover which when closed prevents cleaning-solvent vapors in the cleaning machine from escaping into the air/atmosphere when not processing work in the cleaning machine. The cover shall be fitted so that in its closed position the cover is between the cleaning-solvent and any lip exhaust or other safety vent, except that such position of cover and venting may be altered by an operator for valid concerns of flammability established in writing and certified to by a Certified Safety Professional or a Certified Industrial Hygienist to meet health and safety requirements.
 - c) The freeboard height shall be not less than 6 inches (15.2 cm). Freeboard height for batch cleaning machines is the vertical distance from the solvent/air interface to the least elevated point of the top-rim when the cover is open or removed, measured during idling mode.
 - d) The freeboard zone shall have a permanent, conspicuous mark that locates the maximum allowable solvent level which conforms to the applicable freeboard requirements.
 - e)

[Rule 331 §305.2]

SECTION 8

GASOLINE DISPENSING OPERATIONS

A. MATERIAL LIMIT:

The Permittee shall limit gasoline deliveries to less than 120,000 gallons in any 12 consecutive calendar months.
[Rule 220 §302.2, Rule 230 §301, Rule 353 §305.2]

B. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

The Permittee must 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:

- 1) Minimize gasoline spills;
- 2) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
- 3) Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;
- 4) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

[40 CFR §63.11116] [40 CFR §63.11117]

C. VAPOR LOSS CONTROL MEASURE REQUIREMENTS:

No person shall transfer or permit the transfer of *Gasoline* from any *Gasoline Delivery Vessel* into any stationary *Dispensing Tank* located above or below ground with a Tank Capacity of more than 250 gallons (946 liters) unless the following conditions are met:

- 1) Basic Tank Integrity:
No vapor or liquid escapes are allowed through a *Dispensing Tank's* outer surfaces, or from any of the joints where the tank is connected to pipe, wires, or other systems.
 - a) VOC Emission Standard:
 - (1) *Gasoline* delivery operations shall be *Vapor Tight*.
 - (2) Tanks and their fittings shall be *Vapor Tight* except for the outlet of a pressure/vacuum relief valve on a *Dispensing Tank's* vent pipe. Specifically, this means that at a probe tip distance of 1 inch (2.5 cm) from a surface, no vapor escape shall exceed 1/5 of the lower explosive limit. This applies to tanks containing *Gasoline* regardless of whether they are currently being filled, and to caps and other tank fittings.
 - b) Leakage Limits: *Gasoline* storage and receiving operations shall be *Leak Free*. Specifically no liquid *Gasoline* escape of more than 3 drops per minute is allowed. This includes leaks through the walls of piping, fittings, fill hose(s), and vapor hose(s). There shall be no *Excess Gasoline Drainage* from the end of a fill hose or a vapor hose. Specifically, not more than 2 teaspoonfuls of *Gasoline* shall be lost in the course of a connect or disconnect process.
 - c) Spill Containment Equipment:
 - (1) The entire spill containment system including gaskets shall be kept *Vapor Tight*.
 - i. The outer surface of the spill containment receptacle shall have no holes or cracks and shall allow no vapors to pass from the *Dispensing Tank* through it to the atmosphere.

- ii. Spill containment receptacles shall be kept clean and free of foreign material at all times.
 - iii. Spill containment receptacles shall be inspected at least weekly. Records of inspection and cleaning shall be kept according to **Section 7** of this Permit. If deliveries are less than weekly, inspection and recording of the inspection at the time of each delivery will be considered an acceptable alternative to the weekly inspection and recordkeeping requirements of this Condition.
- (2) If the spill containment is equipped with a passageway to allow material trapped by the containment system to flow into the interior of the *Dispensing Tank*:
- i. The passageway shall be kept vapor tight at all times, except during the short period when a person opens the passageway to immediately drain material trapped by the containment system into the tank.
 - ii. The bottom of the receptacle shall be designed and kept such that no puddles of *Gasoline* are left after draining through the passageway has ceased.
- (3) The *Dispensing Tank* owner/operator is responsible for assuring that before a delivery vessel leaves the premises after a delivery:
- i. Any *Gasoline* in a *Dispensing Tank*'s spill containment receptacle has been removed.
 - ii. Any *Gasoline* that a person has taken out of a spill receptacle, as a free liquid or as absorbed into/onto other material removed from the receptacle, shall be contained in such a way that VOC emission is prevented; disposal in conformance with applicable hazardous waste rules is sufficient to meet this requirement.
 - iii. Any plunger/stopper assembly is unimpeded and sealing correctly.
- (4) Criteria of Violation/Exceedance for Spill-Containment Receptacles: A reading on a CGD or OVA exceeding 1/5 LEL (10,000 ppm as methane) is an exceedance.

[County Rule 353 §300] [County Rule 353 §301]

2) Fill Pipe Requirements:

a) Submerged Fill Pipe:

Each fill-line into a stationary *Dispensing Tank* shall be equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe that has a discharge opening which is completely submerged when the liquid level is six inches above the tank bottom.

- (1) Threads, gaskets, and mating surfaces of the fill pipe assembly shall be designed and maintained tight. There shall be no liquid or vapor leakage at the joints of the assembly.
- (2) The Permittee is responsible to assure that external fittings of a fill pipe assembly shall be inspected weekly to assure that cap, gasket, and piping are intact and are not loose.
 - i. A record of the inspection shall be made according to Section 7 of these Permit Conditions.
 - ii. The Permittee shall act to prevent driver/deliverers from connecting the delivery hose coupling to a fill pipe coupling with so much twisting force that the fill pipe assembly is

loosened. One method of complying is to have a CARB-certified swivel coupling as part of the fill pipe assembly (reference subsection 503.4 of County Rule 353 for CARB).

- iii. If deliveries are less than weekly, inspection and recording of the inspection at the time of each delivery will be considered an acceptable alternative to the weekly inspection and recordkeeping requirements of this Condition.

b) Fill Pipe Caps:

- (1) The cap shall have a securely attached, intact gasket.
- (2) The cap and its gasket shall always function properly, latch completely so that it cannot then be easily twisted by hand, and have no structural defects.
- (3) The cap of a *Gasoline* fill pipe shall always be fastened securely on the fill pipe except immediately before, during, and immediately after:
 - i. “Sticking” the tank to measure *Gasoline* depth
 - ii. Delivering *Gasoline* into the tank
 - iii. Doing testing, maintenance or inspection on the *Gasoline*/vapor system
- (4) Do not unfasten or remove a fill pipe cap unless every other fill pipe is either securely capped or connected to a delivery hose, except as otherwise needed for testing, maintenance, or inspection.

c) Multiple Fill Pipes:

- (1) A tank installed after December 31, 1998 shall not be equipped with more than one fill pipe unless there is a 2-point system having a properly installed vapor return pipe close to each fill pipe.
- (2) Concurrent Delivery: The Permittee of a *Dispensing Tank* fitted with more than 1 fill pipe shall prevent concurrent delivery of *Gasoline* by a *Gasoline Delivery Vessel* to more than 1 fill pipe of the tank by locking additional pipes shut or by using other permanent means unless:
 - i. All fill pipes in use are part of a 2-point vapor recovery system and
 - ii. Before making a concurrent delivery through a tank’s second fill pipe, an additional vapor return hose from the delivery vessel must first be attached to the vapor return line associated with the second fill pipe.

d) Fill Pipe Obstructions:

No screen and/or other obstructions in fill pipe assemblies shall be allowed unless it is *CARB-certified* or does not prevent the measurement of how far the end of the fill pipe is from the bottom of the tank (overflow protection flappers are acceptable). Allowed screens and/or other obstructions shall be temporarily removed by the Permittee of a *Dispensing Tank* prior to inspection by the Control Officer to allow measurements pursuant to this Permit.

e) Overfill Protection Equipment:

Overfill prevention equipment shall be *Vapor Tight* to the atmosphere. Any device mounted within the fill pipe shall be so designed and maintained that no vapor from the vapor space above the *Gasoline* within the tank can penetrate into the fill pipe or through any of the fill pipe assembly into the atmosphere.

[County Rule 353 §302]

SECTION 9

FUEL BURNING OPERATIONS

A. FUEL BURNING OPERATIONS, EXCLUDING EMERGENCY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES:

- 1) The Permittee shall only burn natural gas, propane, and butane as fuels in the fuel burning equipment.
- 2) The maximum heat input rating of any single fuel-burning unit shall be less than 10 million BTU/Hr.
- 3) The maximum aggregated heat input rating for all fuel burning equipment (excluding internal combustion engines) at the facility as a whole shall be less than 55 million BTU/Hr.

[Rule 200 §309]

B. ALL STATIONARY EMERGENCY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES (ICE):

The Permittee shall comply with the following requirements for all emergency ICE at the facility:

- 1) Emergency stationary ICE may only be operated during emergency situation and for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State, or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The Permittee may petition the Administrator 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 year.
- 2) The total combined rating of all ICE shall not exceed 200 horsepower (HP);
- 3) The Permittee shall not burn any fuel containing more than 500 ppm sulfur. Additional fuel requirements for compression ignition (CI) ICE subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart III are specified Section C.10.
- 4) Each emergency ICE shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour meter.

[Rule 230 §301; Rule 200 §309; Rule 320 §305; 40 CFR §§60.4209 & 60.4211(e)]

C. STATIONARY EMERGENCY IC COMPRESSION IGNITION ENGINES SUBJECT TO 40 CFR 60 SUBPART III:

For emergency engines, 40 CFR 60 Subpart III applies to each stationary emergency compression ignition (CI) ICE ordered after July 11, 2005 where the stationary CI ICE was manufactured after April 1, 2006 and is not a fire pump engine, or manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006. This subpart also applies to each stationary emergency CI ICE that was modified or reconstructed after July 11, 2005. Emergency CI ICE subject to this permit condition shall meet the following requirements, as applicable, for the specified model year and maximum engine power rating:

- 1) Emergency CI ICE, excluding fire pumps, manufactured between April 1, 2006 and December 31, 2006 and pre-2007 model year emergency engines, excluding fire pumps, modified or reconstructed after July 11, 2005 shall comply with the emission standards in Table 4 below:

Table 4
Emission Standards for Stationary Pre-2007 Model Year CI Engines in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)

Maximum Engine Power	Nonroad Engine Emission Rating	NMHC + NOx	HC	NOx	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	Tier 1	10.5 (7.8)	-	-	8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	Tier 1	9.5 (7.1)	-	-	6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	Tier 1	9.5 (7.1)	-	-	5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
37≤KW<130 (50≤HP<175)	Tier 1	-	-	9.2 (6.9)	-	-
130≤KW<150 (175≤HP<200)	Tier 1	-	1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)

The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission standards by one of the following:

- a) Purchasing an engine certified to the applicable emission standards for the same maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.
 - b) Keeping records of performance test results for each pollutant for a test conducted on a similar engine. The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in 40 CFR 60 §4212 and these methods must have been followed correctly.
 - c) Keeping records of data from the engine manufacturer or control device vendor indicating compliance with the standards.
 - d) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in 40 CFR §60.4212, as applicable.
- [40 CFR 60 §§4205(a) & 4211(b)]
- 2) 2007 model year emergency CI ICE, excluding fire pumps, with a maximum engine power less than 37 KW (50 HP) shall be certified by the engine manufacturer to comply with the following emission standards:
 - a) Engines shall be certified by the manufacturer to meet the following emission standards for the same maximum engine power category:

Table 5
Emission Standards for Stationary 2007 Model Year CI Engines Less than 37 KW in g/KW-hr

Maximum Engine Power	Nonroad Engine Emission Rating	NMHC + NOx	CO	PM
KW<8	Tier 2	7.5	8.0	0.80
8≤KW<19	Tier 2	7.5	6.6	0.80
19≤KW<37	Tier 2	7.5	5.5	0.60

- b) Smoke standards: Exhaust opacity shall not exceed the following limits:
 - (1) 20% during the acceleration mode;
 - (2) 15% during the lugging mode; and
 - (3) 50% during the peaks in either the acceleration or lugging modes.
- c) Crankcase emissions: Naturally aspirated engines shall not discharge crankcase emissions into the ambient atmosphere, unless such crankcase emissions are permanently routed into the exhaust and included in all exhaust emission measurements. This provision does not apply to engines using turbochargers, pumps, blowers, or superchargers for air induction.

3) 2008 model year and later engines, excluding fire pumps, with a maximum engine power less than 37 KW (50 HP) shall be certified by the engine manufacturer to comply with the following emission standards:

a) Engines shall be certified by the manufacturer to meet the following standards for the same maximum engine power category:

Table 6
Emission Standards for Stationary 2008 Model Year and later CI Engines
less than 37 KW in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)

Maximum Engine Power	Nonroad Engine Emission Rating	NO _x + NMHC	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	Tier 4	7.5 (5.6)	8.0 (6.0)	0.40 (0.30)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	Tier 4	7.5 (5.6)	6.6 (4.9)	0.40 (0.30)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	Interim Tier 4	7.5 (5.6)	5.5 (4.1)	0.30 (0.22)

b) Smoke standards: Except for single-cylinder engines, constant-speed engines, and engines certified to a PM emission standard of 0.07 g/KW-hr or lower, smoke from all CI ICE in this category shall not exceed the following:

- (1) 20% during the acceleration mode.
- (2) 15% during the lugging mode.
- (3) 50% during the peaks in either the acceleration or lugging modes.

c) Crankcase emissions: Crankcase emissions may not be discharged directly into the ambient atmosphere from any engine applicable to this subpart, unless the emissions are added to the exhaust emissions (either physically or mathematically) during all emission testing. Crankcase emissions that are routed to the exhaust upstream of exhaust aftertreatment during all operation are not considered to be discharged directly into the ambient atmosphere.

d) Adjustable parameters: Engines that have adjustable parameters must meet all the requirements of this permit for any adjustment in the physically adjustable range.

e) Defeat devices: The Permittee shall not equip any engine with a defeat device, as defined in this permit.

4) Engines, excluding fire pumps, with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP) shall be certified to the following standards beginning on the specified model year for the same maximum engine power category:

Table 7
Emission Standards for Stationary 2007 Model Year and Later CI Engines greater than or equal to 37 KW in g/KW-hr

Maximum Engine Power	Model Year	Nonroad Engine Emission Rating	NMHC + NOx	CO	PM
37≤KW<75	2007	Tier 2	7.5	5.0	0.4
	2008	Tier 3	4.7	5.0	0.4
75≤KW<130	2007	Tier 3	4.0	5.0	0.3
130≤KW<150	2007	Tier 3	4.0	3.5	0.2

[40 CFR 60 §§4205(b) & 4211(c)]

- 5) The Permittee shall comply with the emission standards in Table 8 below for fire pump engines:

Table 8
Emission Standards for Stationary CI Fire Pump Engines in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)

Maximum engine power	Model year(s)	NMHC + NOX	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
37≤KW<75 (50≤HP<100)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2009 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2010-2012 ¹			
	2010+	4.0 (3.0)	—	0.30 (0.22)
130≤KW<150 (175≤HP<200)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009-2011 ¹			
	2009+	4.0 (3.0)	—	0.20 (0.15)

¹ The emission standards for these specified model year ranges only apply to engines in the specified maximum engine power category that have a rated speed greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm).

The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance as follows:

- a) For fire pumps manufactured during or after the model years in Table 9, the Permittee shall purchase engines certified to the emission standards in Table 8 for the same model year and NFPA nameplate engine power.

Table 9
Certification Requirements for Stationary CI Fire Pump Engines

Engine Power	Starting model year new fire pump engines must be certified
KW<75 (HP<100)	2011
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2010
130≤KW≤150 (175≤HP≤200)	2009

- b) For fire pumps manufactured before the applicable model years in Table 9, the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of Table 8 using one of the methods listed in

Condition C.1.a-d) of this Section.

[40 CFR 60.4205(c), 40 CFR 60.4211(c)]

- 6) After December 31, 2008, the Permittee shall not install stationary CI ICE, excluding fire pump engines, that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines. This requirement does 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.

[40 CFR 60.4208(a) and (h)]

- 7) g. The Permittee shall operate and maintain the engine 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 60.4211(a), 40 CFR 60.4206]

- 8) The Permittee shall only change those engine settings that are permitted by the manufacturer.

[40 CFR 60.4211(a)]

- 9) The Permittee shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89 or 1068, as they apply.

[40 CFR 60.4211(a)]

- 10) The Permittee shall only use diesel fuel that has a minimum cetane index of 40 or a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

[40 CFR 60.4207(a)]

D. STATIONARY EMERGENCY IC SPARK IGNITION ENGINES SUBJECT TO 40 CFR 60 SUBPART JJJJ

For emergency engines, 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ applies to each stationary emergency spark ignition (SI) ICE manufactured on or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP).

- 1) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after January 1, 2009 that use gasoline shall purchase engines that comply with the emission standards below:

- a) Emergency stationary SI ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP shall be certified to the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90.

- b) Emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 130 HP, shall be certified to the emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048.

[40 CFR 60.4231(b)] [40 CFR 60.4233(b)]

- 2) After January 1, 2011 owners and operators may not install emergency stationary SI IC engines with a maximum engine power of greater than 19 KW (25 HP) unless it meets the applicable requirements in this Section. This requirement does not apply to stationary CI ICE that have been modified or reconstructed, and does not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location.

[40 CFR 60.4236(c)]

E. OPACITY LIMITATIONS:

Unless otherwise stated in this Permit, the Permittee shall not discharge into the ambient air from any single source of emissions any air contaminate, other than uncombined water, in excess of 20% opacity.

[Rule 300 §301]

F. TEMPORARY HALTING OR REDUCING OF ACTIVITY:

The Permittee shall halt or reduce activities, if necessary, in order to maintain compliance with conditions of this General Permit.

[Rule 210 §302.1(h)(2), Rule 230 §302.4(a)]

SECTION 10

MONITORING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

A. EMERGENCY PROVISION RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS:

The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- 1) An emergency occurred and the permittee can identify the cause or causes of the emergency;
- 2) At the time of the emergency, the permitted source was being properly operated;
- 3) During the period of the emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards or other requirements in the permit; and
- 4) The Permittee met the emergency reporting requirements in Section 11 of these Permit Conditions.

[Rule 130 §402]

B. VEHICLE REFINISHING OPERATIONS:

The Permittee shall maintain and keep the following records in a consistent and complete manner and shall make them available to the Control Officer without delay during normal business hours. However, a student in classes at an accredited school which teaches vehicle refinishing is exempt from the following recordkeeping requirements of this Permit Condition.

[Rule 345 §§312.2 & 501]

- 1) Responsibility for Products in Use: The Permittee shall maintain and keep written records in the facility which gives the name or code number of each VOC-containing product and its VOC content as received. VOC content shall be expressed in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams/liter), less water and non-precursors, excepting waterborne cleaners, which shall include the water.
 - a) Examples of What To Include: All coating components as received from the supplier, before any in-house blending, such as coating base and tint base for topcoats, midcoats, primers, specialty coatings, sealers, and strippable booth coating; other coating components such as hardeners, catalysts, reducers, promoters, inhibitors and other coating additives; and stripper, wash-thinner, lacquer thinner, gun cleaning solvent, surface prep cleaners, and other cleaners, including waterborne cleaners which contain some VOC.
 - b) Sufficient Documentation: Any one of the following may be used to meet the record requirements, as long as all VOC-containing refinishing products are accounted for:
 - (1) An up-to-date hardcopy (in writing) list prepared for that facility.
 - (2) Current MSDS showing the VOC content.
 - (3) Purchase documentation that gives VOC content.
 - (4) Current, dated manufacturers publications such as charts or lists which show VOC content, with the products used in the facility highlighted or otherwise clearly marked.

[Rule 345 §501.1]

- 2) Documentation of Purchases: The Permittee shall maintain purchase records showing the volume of each VOC-containing refinishing-related product purchased for the current and the previous year. Actual invoices and receipts showing the volume of the material purchased will suffice in place of ledger-style records.

[Rule 345 §501.2]

- 3) Documentation of Filter Efficiency: The Permittee shall maintain on file and make available to the County

upon request, a copy of the manufacturer's specifications verifying that the average overspray removal efficiency for the filter is at least 92%.

[Rule 210 §302.1(d), Rule 230 §302.4(a)]

C. SOLVENT CLEANING OPERATIONS:

If the Permittee maintains a solvent cleaning operation at the facility, the Permittee is required to maintain the following records:

- 1) Current List:
 - a) Maintain a current list of cleaning-solvents; state the VOC-content of each in pounds VOC per gallon of material or grams per liter of material.
 - b) A facility using any conforming solvent having a total VOC vapor pressure at ~~68~~ (20°C) not exceeding 1 millimeter of mercury column shall have on site the written value of the total VOC vapor-pressure of each such solvent, in one of the following forms:
 - (1) A manufacturer's technical data sheet,
 - (2) A manufacturer's safety data sheet (MSDS), or
 - (3) Actual test results.
- 2) Usage Records:
 - a) Monthly:
 - (1) Records of the amount of cleaning-solvent used shall be updated by the end of month for the previous month. Show the type and amount of each make-up and all other cleaning-solvent to which this rule is applicable.
 - b) Annually:
 - (1) Certain Concentrates: Use of concentrate that is used only in the formulation of Low VOC Cleaner shall be updated at least annually. For a Low-VOC Cleaner, the Permittee need not keep a record of a cleaning substance that is made by diluting a concentrate with water or non-precursor compound(s) to a level that qualifies as a Low VOC Cleaner, if records of the concentrate usage are kept in accordance with this permit.
 - (2) Grouping By VOC Content: For purposes of recording usage, the Permittee may give cleaning-solvents of similar VOC content a single group-name, distinct from any product names in the group. The total usage of all the products in that group is then recorded under just one name. (In such a case, the Permittee must also keep a separate list that identifies the product names of the particular solvents included under the group name). To the group name shall be assigned the highest VOC content among the members of that group, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound of VOC per gallon of material, or to the nearest gram VOC per liter of material.

[Rule 331 §501]

D. GASOLINE DISPENSING OPERATIONS:

If the Permittee maintains a gasoline dispensing operation at the facility, the Permittee shall maintain and keep the following records in a consistent and complete manner and shall make them available to the Control Officer without delay during normal business hours.

- 1) Gasoline Received: The Permittee shall maintain records of the total amount of Gasoline received each month, as well as each rolling 12-month total (i.e., last complete month plus the previous 11 months). The total amount of Gasoline received each month as well as the 12-month rolling total shall be recorded by the end of the following month.

[County Rule 353 §502.1][County Rule 220 §304.1]
- 2) Repairs: The Permittee shall maintain records of repairs, replacements, and modifications of any component of the Stage I Vapor Recovery System.

[County Rule 200 §309][County Rule 220 §302.7]

- 3) Inspections: The Permittee shall keep records of fill tube, vapor valve, and spill containment inspections. The findings of such inspections shall be permanently entered in a record or log book by the end of Saturday of the following week.

[County Rule 353 §502.2]

E. EMERGENCY ICE:

If the Permittee maintains an emergency ICE at the facility, the Permittee is required to comply with all of the following, as applicable:

- 1) The Permittee shall maintain monthly records of engine operation. The records shall include the purpose of operation and the duration of time the engine was operated. The record shall identify whenever the operation of the engine was for emergency purposes.

[40 CFR 60.4211(e), Rule 220 §302.5, Rule 230 §301]

- 2) For each emergency ICE subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII, the Permittee shall maintain a copy of engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards in this Permit for each compression ignition engine, and shall make the documentation available to MCAQD upon request.

[40 CFR 60.4211(b)(3), Rule 220 §302.5, Rule 230 §301]

- 3) For each emergency ICE subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII, the Permittee shall maintain an onsite copy of the engine manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the Permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer and shall make the documents available to MCAQD upon request.

[40 CFR 60.4211(a), Rule 220 §302.7, Rule 230 §301]

- 4) Low Sulfur Oil Verification: If the Control Officer requests proof of the sulfur content of fuel burned in the engines, the Permittee shall submit fuel receipts, contract specifications, pipeline meter tickets, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), fuel supplier information or purchase records, if applicable, from the fuel supplier, indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil. In lieu of these, testing of the fuel oil for sulfur content to meet the applicable sulfur limit shall be permitted if so desired by the owner or operator for evidence of compliance.

[Rule 220 §302.7, Rule 230 §301]

F. LOGGING REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITY CHANGES:

If the Permittee makes a change that is required by Section 4 of the Permit to be logged, then the Permittee shall perform such logging in indelible ink in a bound logbook with sequentially numbered pages, or in any other form, including electronic format, if approved by the Control Officer. Each log entry shall include at least the following information:

- 1) A description of each change including:
 - a) A description of any process change;
 - b) A description of any equipment change, including both old and new equipment descriptions, model numbers, and serial numbers, or any other unique equipment number; and
 - c) A description of any process material change.
- 2) The date and time that the change occurred;
- 3) The provision of this General Permit that authorizes the change to be made with logging; and
- 4) The date the log entry was made and the first and last name of the person making the log entry.

[Rule 220 §502, Rule 230 §301]

G. RECORDS REQUIREMENTS RETENTION:

Any records required by these Permit Conditions shall be retained for five years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.

[Rule 100 §504, Rule 220 §501, Rule 230 §301]

SECTION 11

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. CERTIFICATION OF TRUTH, ACCURACY, AND COMPLETENESS:

Any document that is required to be submitted by this General Permit, including reports, shall contain a certification by the facility owner, or other responsible official as defined in County Rule 100 §200.95, of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required under this permit shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

[Rule 100 §401, Rule 220 §302.14, Rule 230 §301]

B. DEVIATIONS FROM PERMIT REQUIREMENTS:

The Permittee shall report any deviations from the permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. The Permittee shall submit the report to the Control Officer within 2 working days from knowledge of the deviation.

[Rule 210 §302.1(e), Rule 220 §302.8, Rule 230 §§301 & 302.4(a)]

C. EMERGENCY REPORTING:

The Permittee shall telephone the Control Officer as soon as possible, giving notice of the emergency, and submit notice of the emergency to the Control Officer by certified mail, facsimile, or hand delivery within 2 working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice shall contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective action taken.

[Rule 130 §402]

D. EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING:

Upon request of the Control Officer, the Permittee shall submit an annual emissions inventory report to the Control Officer. The report shall summarize the activities and air pollution emissions from the facility during the previous calendar year in accordance with Rule 100 §505. The report shall be filed on a form supplied by the Control Officer and shall be due by April 30 or 90 days after the Control Officer makes the forms available, whichever is later.

[Rule 100 §505]

E. EXCESS EMISSIONS REPORTING:

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

- a) Initial notification by telephone or facsimile within 24 hours of the time when the Permittee first learned of the occurrence of excess emissions, including all available information from Part b of this Permit Condition; and
- b) Excess emissions report containing the information described in part b of this Permit Condition within 72 hours of the initial notification required by this Permit Condition.

[Rule 140 §501]

2) The excess emissions report shall contain the following information:

- a) The identity of each stack or other emission point where the excess emissions occurred;
- b) The magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in the units of the applicable emissions limitation and the operating data and calculations used in determining the magnitude of the excess emissions;
- c) The time and duration or expected duration of the excess emissions;
- d) The identity of the equipment from which the excess emissions emanated;

- e) The nature and cause of such emissions;
- f) The steps taken, if the excess emissions were the result of a malfunction, to remedy the malfunction and the steps taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of such malfunction; and
- g) The steps that were or are being taken to limit the excess emissions.

[Rule 140 §502]

- 3) In the case of the continuous or recurring excess emissions, the notification requirements of this General Permit shall be satisfied if the source provides the required notification after excess emissions are first detected and includes in such notification an estimate of the time the excess emissions will continue. Excess emissions occurring after the estimated time period or changes in the nature of the emissions as originally reported shall require additional notification that meets the criteria of this Permit Condition.

[Rule 140 §503]

F. FACILITY CHANGE REPORTING:

- 1) Any advance written notice required by Section 4 of this Permit shall meet all of the following requirements:
 - a) The notice shall be sent by certified mail or hand delivery and shall be received by the Control Officer the minimum amount of time in advance of the change. Notifications of changes associated with emergency conditions, such as malfunctions necessitating the replacement of equipment, may be provided with less than required notice, but must be provided as far in advance of the change, or if advance notification is not practicable, as soon after the change, as possible.
[Rule 220 §404.4, Rule 230 §301]
 - b) The written notice shall include:
 - (1) When the proposed change will occur;
 - (2) A description of the change;
 - (3) Any change in emissions of regulated air pollutants; and
 - (4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

[Rule 220 §404.5, Rule 230 §301]

- 2) Annual Facility Change Report:
The Permittee shall file a copy of all facility change logs required by this General Permit with the Control Officer within 30 days after each anniversary of the permit issue date. If no changes were made at the source requiring logging, a statement to that effect shall be filed instead.

[Rule 220 §503, Rule 230 §301]

SECTION 9

FUGITIVE DUST FROM DUST-GENERATING OPERATIONS

A. APPLICABILITY:

The provisions of this Section apply to all dust-generating operations except for those dust-generating operations listed in Condition B of this Section. Any person engaged in a dust-generating operation subject to this Section shall be subject to the standards and/or requirements of this Section before, after, and while conducting such dust-generating operation, including during weekends, after work hours, and on holidays. Failure to comply with any one of the following requirements shall constitute a violation.

[County Rule 310 §§102, 301]

B. EXEMPTIONS:

The provisions of this Section shall not apply to the following activities:

- 1) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to normal farm cultural practices according to Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) § 49-457 and A.R.S. § 49-504.4.
- 2) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to emergency activities that may disturb the soil conducted by any utility or government agency in order to prevent public injury or to restore critical utilities to functional status.
- 3) An area is considered to be a disturbed surface area until the activity that caused the disturbance has been completed and the disturbed surface area meets the standards described in Section E of this Permit.
- 4) Establishing initial landscapes without the use of mechanized equipment, conducting landscape maintenance without the use of mechanized equipment, and playing on or maintaining a field used for non-motorized sports shall not be considered a dust-generating operation. However, establishing initial landscapes without the use of mechanized equipment and conducting landscape maintenance without the use of mechanized equipment shall not include grading, or trenching performed to establish initial landscapes or to redesign existing landscapes.
- 5) Fugitive dust does not include particulate matter emitted directly from the exhaust of motor vehicles and other internal combustion engines, from portable brazing, soldering, or welding equipment, and from piledrivers, and does not include emissions from process and combustion sources that are subject to other MCAQD rules in Regulation III-Control of Air Contaminants.

[County Rule 310 §103]

C. OPACITY:

- 1) The Permittee shall not cause or allow visible fugitive dust emissions to exceed 20% opacity.
- 2) The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, or allow visible emissions of particulate matter, including fugitive dust, beyond the property line within which the emissions are generated. Visible emissions shall be determined by a standard of no visible emissions exceeding 30 seconds in duration in any six-minute period as determined by using EPA Reference Method 22.

[County Rule 310 §303.1]

D. EXEMPTIONS FROM DUST-GENERATING OPERATION OPACITY LIMITATION REQUIREMENT:

- 1) Wind Event: Exceedances of the opacity limit described in Condition C.1) and C.2) of this Section that occur due to a wind event shall constitute a violation of the opacity limit. However, it shall be an affirmative defense in an enforcement action if the owner and/or operator demonstrates all of the following conditions:

- a) All control measures required were followed and one or more of the following control measures were applied and maintained:
 - (1) For dust-generating operations:
 - i. Cease dust-generating operations for the duration of the condition/situation/event when the 60-minute average wind speed is greater than 25 miles per hour and if dust-generating operations are ceased for the remainder of the work day, stabilize the area;
 - ii. Apply water or other suitable dust suppressant at least twice per hour to dust-generating operations in the PM10 nonattainment area and at least once per hour to dust-generating operations outside the PM10 nonattainment area;
 - iii. Apply water as necessary to maintain a soil moisture content at a minimum of 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D2216-05 or other equivalent method as approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator. For areas that have an optimum moisture content for compaction of less than 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D1557-02e1 or other equivalent method approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator, maintain at least 70% of the optimum soil moisture content; or
 - iv. Implement Condition D.1)a)(1)(ii) or Condition D.1)a)(1)(iii) of this Section and construct fences or three-foot to five-foot high wind barriers with 50% or less porosity adjacent to roadways or urban areas to reduce the amount of wind-blown material leaving a site.
 - (2) For temporary disturbed surface areas, including but not limited to, after work hours, weekends, and holidays:
 - i. Uniformly apply and maintain surface gravel or dust suppressants;
 - ii. Apply water to all disturbed surface areas three times per day. If there is any evidence of wind-blown dust, increase watering frequency to a minimum of four times per day;
 - iii. Apply water on open storage piles at least twice per hour to temporary disturbed surface areas in the PM10 nonattainment area and at least once per hour to temporary disturbed surface areas outside the PM10 nonattainment area; or
 - iv. Cover open storage piles with tarps, plastic, or other material such that wind will not remove the covering(s).
 - b) Exceedances of the opacity limit described in Condition C of this Section could not have been prevented by better application, implementation, operation, or maintenance of control measures;
 - c) The owner and/or operator compiled and retained records, in accordance with Condition M of this Permit; and
 - d) The occurrence of a wind event on the day(s) in question is documented by records. The occurrence of a wind event must be determined by the nearest Maricopa County Air Quality Department monitoring station, from any other certified meteorological station, or by a wind instrument that is calibrated according to manufacturer's standards and that is located at the site being checked.
- 2) Emergency Maintenance of Flood Control Channels and Water Retention Basins: The opacity limit described in Condition C of this Section shall not apply to emergency maintenance of flood control channels and water retention basins, provided that control measures are implemented.

- 3) Vehicle Test and Development Facilities and Operations: The opacity limit described in Condition C.1) of this Section shall not apply to vehicle test and development facilities and operations when dust is required to test and validate design integrity, product quality, and/or commercial acceptance, if such testing is not feasible within enclosed facilities. However, all areas used to test and validate design integrity, product quality, and/or commercial acceptance shall be stabilized after such testing, in compliance with Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of MCAQD rules. All areas not used to test and validate design integrity, product quality, and/or commercial acceptance shall be stabilized, in compliance with Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of MCAQD rules.
- 4) Activities Near the Property Line: The opacity limit described in Condition C.2) of this Section shall not apply to dust-generating operations conducted within 25 feet of the property line.

[County Rule 310 §303.2]

E. STABILIZATION REQUIREMENTS FOR DUST-GENERATING OPERATIONS:

- 1) Unpaved Parking Lot:
The owner and/or operator of any unpaved parking lot shall not allow visible fugitive dust emissions to exceed 20% opacity and will meet one of the following requirements:
 - a) Shall not allow silt loading equal to or greater than 0.33 oz/ft², or
 - b) Shall not allow the silt content to exceed 8%.

[County Rule 310 §304.1]

- 2) Unpaved Haul/Access Road:
 - a) The owner and/or operator of any unpaved haul/access road (whether including at a work site that is under construction or at a work site that is temporarily or permanently inactive) shall not allow visible fugitive dust emissions to exceed 20% opacity and will meet one of the following requirements:
 - (1) Shall not allow silt loading equal to or greater than 0.33 oz/ft²; or
 - (2) Shall not allow the silt content to exceed 6%.
 - b) The owner and/or operator of any unpaved haul/access road (including at a work site that is under construction or a work site that is temporarily or permanently inactive) shall, as an alternative to meeting the stabilization requirements for an unpaved haul/access road in Section E.2)a) of this Condition, limit vehicle trips to no more than 20 per day per road and limit vehicle speeds to no more than 15 miles per hour. If complying with this section of this Permit, the owner and/or operator must include, in a Dust Control Plan, the maximum number of vehicle trips on the unpaved haul/access roads each day (including number of employee vehicles, earthmoving equipment, haul trucks, and water trucks) and a description of how vehicle speeds will be restricted to no more than 15 miles per hour.

[County Rule 310 §304.2]

- 3) Disturbed Surface Area:
The owner and/or operator of any disturbed surface area on which no activity is occurring (including at a work site that is under construction or a work site that is temporarily or permanently inactive) shall meet at least one of the standards described below, as applicable. Should any disturbed surface area on which no activity is occurring contain more than one type of visibly distinguishable stabilization characteristics, soil, vegetation, or other characteristics, which are visibly distinguishable, the owner and/or operator shall test each representative surface separately for stability, in an area that represents a random portion of the overall disturbed conditions of the site, in accordance with the appropriate test methods described in Rule 310 Section 501 and in Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of Maricopa County Air Quality Department Rules. The owner and/or operator of such disturbed surface area on which no activity is occurring shall be considered in violation of this rule if the area is

not maintained in a manner that meets at least one of the standards listed below, as applicable.

- a) Maintain a soil crust;
- b) Maintain a threshold friction velocity (TFV) for disturbed surface areas corrected for non-erodible elements of 100 cm/second or higher;
- c) Maintain a flat vegetative cover (i.e., attached (rooted) vegetation or unattached vegetative debris lying on the surface with a predominant horizontal orientation that is not subject to movement by wind) that is equal to at least 50%;
- d) Maintain a standing vegetative cover (i.e., vegetation that is attached (rooted) with a predominant vertical orientation) that is equal to or greater than 30%;
- e) Maintain a standing vegetative cover (i.e., vegetation that is attached (rooted) with a predominant vertical orientation) that is equal to or greater than 10% and where the threshold friction velocity is equal to or greater than 43 cm/second when corrected for non-erodible elements;
- f) Maintain a percent cover that is equal to or greater than 10% for non-erodible elements; or
- g) Comply with a standard of an alternative test method, upon obtaining the written approval from the Control Officer and the Administrator.

[County Rule 310 §304.3]

4) Vehicle Test and Development Facilities and Operations:

No stabilization requirement shall apply to vehicle test and development facilities and operations when dust is required to test and validate design integrity, product quality, and/or commercial acceptance, if such testing is not feasible within enclosed facilities. However, all areas used to test and validate design integrity, product quality, and/or commercial acceptance shall be stabilized after such testing, in compliance with Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of these rules. All areas not used to test and validate design integrity, product quality, and/or commercial acceptance shall be stabilized, in compliance with Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of these rules.

[County Rule 310 §304.4]

F. CONTROL MEASURES FOR DUST-GENERATING OPERATIONS:

When engaged in a dust-generating operation, the owner and/or operator shall install, maintain, and use control measures, as applicable. The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation shall implement control measures before, after, and while conducting dust-generating operations, including during weekends, after work hours, and on holidays. At least one primary control measure and one contingency control measure must be identified in the Dust Control Plan for all dust-generating sources. Control measures for specific dust-generating operations are described in this Section.

1) Off-Site Hauling Onto Paved Areas Accessible to the Public:

The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves off-site hauling shall implement the following control measures:

a) When cargo compartment is loaded:

- (1) Load all haul trucks such that the freeboard is not less than three inches;
- (2) Load all haul trucks such that at no time shall the highest point of the bulk material be higher than the sides, front, and back of a cargo container area;
- (3) Prevent spillage or loss of bulk material from holes or other openings in the cargo compartment's floor, sides, and/or tailgate(s); and

- (4) Cover cargo compartment with a tarp or other suitable closure.
- b) When cargo compartment is empty:
 - (1) Clean the interior of the cargo compartment; or
 - (2) Cover the cargo compartment with a tarp or other suitable closure.
- c) When off-site hauling, install, maintain, and use a suitable trackout control device that controls and prevents trackout and/or removes particulate matter from tires and the exterior surfaces of haul trucks and/or motor vehicles that traverse the site.

[County Rule 310 §305.1]

- 2) Bulk Material Hauling/Transporting When On-Site Hauling/Transporting Within the Boundaries of the Work Site but not Crossing a Paved Area Accessible to the Public:

The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves bulk material hauling/transporting when on-site hauling/transporting within the boundaries of the work site but not crossing a paved area accessible to the public shall implement one of the following control measures:

- a) Limit vehicle speed to 15 miles per hour or less while traveling on the work site;
- b) Apply water to the top of the load; or
- c) Cover haul trucks with a tarp or other suitable closure.

[County Rule 310 §305.2]

- 3) Bulk Material Hauling/Transporting When On-Site Hauling/Transporting Within the Boundaries of the Work Site and Crossing and/or Accessing a Paved Area Accessible to the Public:

The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves bulk material hauling/transporting when on-site hauling/transporting within the boundaries of the work site and crossing and/or accessing a paved area accessible to the public shall implement all of the following control measures:

- a) Load all haul trucks such that the freeboard is not less than three inches;
- b) Load all haul trucks such that at no time shall the highest point of the bulk material be higher than the sides, front, and back of a cargo container area;
- c) Prevent spillage or loss of bulk material from holes or other openings in the cargo compartment's floor, sides, and/or tailgate(s); and
- d) When crossing and/or accessing a paved area accessible to the public, install, maintain, and use a suitable trackout control device that controls and prevents trackout and/or removes particulate matter from tires and the exterior surfaces of haul trucks and/or motor vehicles that traverse the site.

[County Rule 310 §305.3]

- 4) Bulk Material Stacking, Loading, and Unloading Operations: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves bulk material stacking, loading, and unloading operations shall implement at least one of the following control measures:

- a) Spray material with water, as necessary, prior to stacking, loading, and unloading and/or while stacking, loading, and unloading; or
 - b) Spray material with a dust suppressant other than water, as necessary, prior to stacking, loading, and unloading and/or while stacking, loading, and unloading.
- [County Rule 310 §305.4]
- 5) Open Storage Piles: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves an open storage pile shall implement the following control measures, as applicable:
- a) Prior to and/or while conducting stacking, loading, and unloading operations, implement one of the following control measures:
 - (1) Spray material with water, as necessary; or
 - (2) Spray material with a dust suppressant other than water, as necessary.
 - b) When not conducting stacking, loading, and unloading operations, implement one of the following control measures:
 - (1) Cover all open storage piles with a tarp, plastic, or other material to prevent wind from removing the covering(s)/such that the covering(s) will not be dislodged by wind; or
 - (2) Apply water to maintain a soil moisture content at a minimum of 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D2216-05 or other equivalent methods approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator. For areas that have an optimum moisture content for compaction of less than 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D1557-02e1 or other equivalent methods approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator, maintain at least 70% of the optimum soil moisture content.
 - (3) Maintain a soil crust; or
 - (4) Implement the control measure described in Condition F.5)b)(2) or in Condition F.5)b)(3) of this Section and construct and maintain wind barriers, storage silos, or a three-sided enclosure with walls, whose length is no less than equal to the length of the pile, whose distance from the pile is no more than twice the height of the pile, whose height is equal to the pile height, and whose porosity is no more than 50%.
- [County Rule 310 §305.5]
- 6) Unpaved Staging Areas, Unpaved Parking Areas, and Unpaved Material Storage Areas: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves unpaved staging areas, unpaved parking areas, and unpaved material storage areas shall implement one or more of the following control measures:
- a) Apply water so that the surface is visibly moist;
 - b) Pave;
 - c) Apply and maintain gravel, recycled asphalt, or other suitable material;
 - d) Apply and maintain a suitable dust suppressant other than water; or
 - e) Limit vehicle trips to no more than 20 per day per road and limit vehicle speeds to no more than 15 miles per hour. If complying with this section, the owner and/or operator shall provide to the Control Officer the maximum number of vehicle trips on the staging areas, parking areas, and/or material

storage areas each day (including number of employee vehicles, earthmoving equipment, haul trucks, and water trucks) and a description of how vehicle speeds will be restricted to no more than 15 miles per hour.

[County Rule 310 §305.6]

7) Unpaved Haul/Access Roads: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves unpaved haul/access roads shall implement one or more of the following control measures:

- a) Apply water so that the surface is visibly moist;
- b) Pave;
- c) Apply and maintain gravel, recycled asphalt, or other suitable material;
- d) Apply and maintain a suitable dust suppressant other than water; or
- e) Limit vehicle trips to no more than 20 per day per road and limit vehicle speeds to no more than 15 miles per hour. If complying with this section of this rule, the owner and/or operator shall provide to the Control Officer the maximum number of vehicle trips on the unpaved haul/access roads each day (including number of employee vehicles, earthmoving equipment, haul trucks, and water trucks) and a description of how vehicle speeds will be restricted to no more than 15 miles per hour.

[County Rule 310 §305.7]

8) Weed Abatement by Discing or Blading:

The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves weed abatement by discing or blading shall comply with all of the following control measures:

- a) Before weed abatement by discing or blading occurs, apply water;
- b) While weed abatement by discing or blading is occurring, apply water; and
- c) After weed abatement by discing or blading occurs, pave, apply gravel, apply water, apply a suitable dust suppressant other than water, or establish vegetative ground cover.

[County Rule 310 §305.8]

9) Blasting Operations: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves blasting operations shall implement all of the following control measures:

- a) In wind gusts above 25 miles per hour, discontinue/cease blasting; and
- b) Pre-water and maintain surface soils in a stabilized condition where support equipment and vehicles will operate.

[County Rule 310 §305.9]

10) Demolition Activities: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves demolition activities shall implement all of the following control measures:

- a) Apply water to demolition debris immediately following demolition activity; and
- b) Apply water to all disturbed soils surfaces to establish a crust and to prevent wind erosion.

[County Rule 310 §305.10]

11) Disturbed Surface Areas:

The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves disturbed surface areas shall implement the following control measures, as applicable:

- a) Before disturbed surface areas are created, implement one of the following control measures:
 - (1) Pre-water site to depth of cuts, allowing time for penetration; or
 - (2) Phase work to reduce the amount of disturbed surface areas at any one time.

- b) While disturbed surface areas are being created, implement one of the following control measures:
 - (1) Apply water or other suitable dust suppressant other than water, as necessary;
 - (2) Apply water as necessary to maintain a soil moisture content at a minimum of 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D2216-05 or other equivalent method as approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator. For areas that have an optimum moisture content for compaction of less than 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D1557-02e1 or other equivalent method approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator, maintain at least 70% of the optimum soil moisture content; or
 - (3) Implement one of the control measures below and construct fences or three-foot to five-foot high wind barriers with 50% or less porosity adjacent to roadways or urban areas to reduce the amount of windblown material leaving a site.
 - i. Apply water or other suitable dust suppressant other than water, as necessary; or
 - ii. Apply water as necessary to maintain a soil moisture content at a minimum of 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D2216-05 or other equivalent method as approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator. For areas that have an optimum moisture content for compaction of less than 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D1557-02e1 or other equivalent method approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator, maintain at least 70% of the optimum soil moisture content.

- c) When the dust-generating operation is finished for a period of 30 days or longer – for longer than temporary pauses that occur during a dust-generating operation, the owner and/or operator shall implement one or more of the following control measures within ten days following the completion of such dust-generating operation:
 - (1) Pave, apply gravel, or apply a suitable dust suppressant other than water;
 - (2) Establish vegetative ground cover in sufficient quantity;
 - (3) Implement one of the control measures below and restrict vehicle access to the area;
 - i. Pave, apply gravel, or apply a suitable dust suppressant other than water; or
 - ii. Establish vegetative ground cover in sufficient quantity.
 - (4) Apply water and prevent access by fences, ditches, vegetation, berms, or other suitable barrier or means sufficient to prevent trespass as approved by the Control Officer; or
 - (5) Restore area such that the vegetative ground cover and soil characteristics are similar to adjacent or nearby undisturbed native conditions.

[County Rule 310 §305.11]

- 12) Easements, Rights-of-Way, and Access Roads for Utilities (Transmission of Electricity, Natural Gas, Oil, Water, and Gas) Associated With Sources That Have a Non-Title V Permit, a Title V Permit, and/or a General Permit Under These Rules:

The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves an easement, right-of-way, and access road for utilities (transmission of electricity, natural gas, oil, water, and gas) associated with sources that have a General permit shall implement at least one of the following control measures:

- a) Inside Area A, limit vehicle speed to 15 miles per hour or less and vehicle trips to no more than 20 per day per road;
- b) Outside Area A, limit vehicle trips to no more than 20 per day per road; or
- c) Implement control measures described in Condition F.7) of this Section.

[County Rule 310 §305.12]

G. TRACKOUT, CARRY-OUT, SPILLAGE, AND/OR EROSION:

The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation shall prevent and control trackout, carry-out, spillage, and/or erosion.

- 1) Trackout Control Device:

- a) Criterion for Trackout Control Device: Install, maintain and use a suitable trackout control device that prevents and controls trackout and/or removes particulate matter from tires and the exterior surfaces of haul trucks and/or motor vehicles that traverse the site at all exits onto paved areas accessible to the public from both of the following:

- (1) All work sites with a disturbed surface area of two acres or larger, and
- (2) All work sites where 100 cubic yards of bulk materials are hauled on-site and/or off-site per day.

- b) Control Measures: For those work sites identified in Condition G.1)a) of this Section, prevent trackout, carry-out, spillage, and/or erosion by implementing one of the following control measures:

- (1) At all exits onto paved areas accessible to the public, install a wheel wash system;
- (2) At all exits onto paved areas accessible to the public, install a gravel pad which meets the definition in this Permit;
- (3) At all exits onto paved areas accessible to the public, install a grizzly or rumble grate that consists of raised dividers (rails, pipes, or grates) a minimum of three inches tall, six inches apart, and 20 feet long, to allow a vibration to be produced such that dust is shaken off the wheels of a vehicle as the entire circumference of each wheel of the vehicle passes over the grizzly or rumble grate; or
- (4) Pave starting from the point of intersection with a paved area accessible to the public and extending for a centerline distance of at least 100 feet and a width of at least 20 feet.

[County Rule 310 §306.1]

- 2) Clean Up of Trackout:

- a) Criterion for Clean Up of Trackout: Clean up, trackout, carry-out, spillage, and/or erosion from paved areas accessible to the public including curbs, gutters, and sidewalks, on the following time-schedule:
 - (1) Immediately, when trackout, carry-out, or spillage extends a cumulative distance of 25 linear feet or more; and
 - (2) At the end of the workday, for all other trackout, carry-out, spillage, and/or erosion.
- b) Control Measures:
 - (1) Operate a street sweeper or wet broom with sufficient water, including but not limited to kick broom, steel bristle broom, Teflon broom, vacuum, at the speed recommended by the manufacturer and at the frequency(ies) described in this section of this rule; or
 - (2) Manually sweep up deposits to comply with this section of this rule.

[County Rule 310 §306.2]

H. SOIL MOISTURE:

If water is the chosen control measure in an approved Dust Control Plan, the owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation shall operate a water application system on-site (e.g., water truck, water hose) while conducting any earthmoving operations on disturbed surface areas 1 acre or larger, unless a soil crust is maintained or the soil is sufficiently damp to prevent loose grains of soil from becoming dislodged.

[County Rule 310 §307]

I. DUST CONTROL TRAINING CLASSES FOR DUST-GENERATING OPERATIONS:

- 1) Basic Dust Control Training Class:
 - a) At least once every three years, the site superintendent or other designated on-site representative of the permit holder, if present at a site that has more than one acre of disturbed surface area shall successfully complete a Basic Dust Control Training Class conducted or approved by the Control Officer.
 - b) At least once every three years, water truck and water-pull drivers shall successfully complete a Basic Dust Control Training Class conducted or approved by the Control Officer.
 - c) All persons having successfully completed training during the 2006 and 2007 calendar years shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirement to successfully complete the Basic Dust Control Training Class, if the training that was completed was conducted or approved by the Control Officer. Completion of the Comprehensive Dust Control Training Class, as required in Condition I.2) of this Section, shall satisfy the requirement of this Condition.
- 2) Comprehensive Dust Control Training Class:
 - a) At least once every three years, the Dust Control Coordinator, who meets the requirements of Condition J of this Section, shall successfully complete the Comprehensive Dust Control Training Class conducted or approved by the Control Officer.
 - b) All persons having successfully completed training during the 2006 and 2007 calendar years shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirement to successfully complete the Comprehensive Dust Control Training Class, if the training that was completed was conducted or approved by the Control Officer.

[County Rule 310 §309.1]

[County Rule 310 §309.2]

J. DUST CONTROL COORDINATOR FOR DUST-GENERATING OPERATIONS:

- 1) The permittee for any site of five acres or more of disturbed surface area subject to a permit issued by the Control Officer requiring control of PM10 emissions from dust-generating operations shall have on-site at least one Dust Control Coordinator trained in accordance with Condition I.2) of this Section at all times during primary dust-generating operations related to the purposes for which the Dust Control permit was obtained.
- 2) The Dust Control Coordinator shall have full authority to ensure that dust control measures are implemented on-site, including conducting inspections, deployment of dust suppression resources, and modifications or shut-down of activities as needed to control dust.
- 3) The Dust Control Coordinator shall be responsible for managing dust prevention and dust control on the site.
- 4) At least once every three years, the Dust Control Coordinator shall successfully complete a Comprehensive Dust Control Training Class conducted or approved by the Control Officer.
- 5) The Dust Control Coordinator shall have a valid dust training certification identification card readily accessible on-site while acting as a Dust Control Coordinator.
- 6) The requirement for a Dust Control Coordinator shall lapse when all of the following actions/events/procedures occur:
 - a) The area of disturbed surface area becomes less than five acres;
 - b) The previously disturbed surface areas have been stabilized in accordance with/in compliance with the standards and/or requirements of this rule; and
 - c) The Dust Control permit holder provides notice to the Control Officer of acreage stabilization.

[County Rule 310 §310]

K. DUST CONTROL PLAN:

The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation shall submit to the Control Officer a Dust Control Plan with any permit applications that involve dust-generating operations with a disturbed surface area that equals or exceeds 0.10 acre (4,356 square feet) including both of the following situations:

- 1) When submitting an application for a Dust Control permit involving dust-generating operations that would equal or exceed 0.10 acre (4,356 square feet), and
- 2) Before commencing any routine dust-generating operation at a site that has obtained or must obtain a General permit.

[County Rule 310 §402.1]

L. DUST CONTROL PLAN CONTENTS:

The Plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

- 1) Name(s), address(es), and phone numbers of person(s) responsible for the submittal and implementation of the Dust Control Plan and responsible for the dust-generating operation.
- 2) A drawing, on 8½" x 11" paper, that shows:
 - a) Entire project site/facility boundaries,
 - b) Acres to be disturbed with linear dimensions,

- c) Nearest public roads,
 - d) North arrow, and
 - e) Planned exit locations onto paved areas accessible to the public.
- 3) Appropriate control measures, or a combination thereof, as described in Condition F and Condition G of this Section, for every actual and potential dust-generating operation.
- a) Control measures must be implemented before, after, and while conducting any dust-generating operation, including during weekends, after work hours, and on holidays.
 - b) All required control measures and at least one contingency control measure must be identified for all dust-generating operations.
 - c) A control measure that is not listed in Condition F and Condition G of this Section may be chosen provided that such control measure is implemented to comply with the requirements described this Permit.
- 4) Dust suppressants to be applied, including all of the following product specifications or label instructions for approved usage:
- a) Method, frequency, and intensity of application;
 - b) Type, number, and capacity of application equipment; and
 - c) Information on environmental impacts and approvals or certifications related to appropriate and safe use for ground application.
- 5) Specific surface treatment(s) and/or control measures utilized to control material trackout and sedimentation where unpaved roads and/or access points join paved areas accessible to the public.
- 6) The Dust Control Plan shall be kept onsite and readily available upon inspections.
- 7) If the Control Officer determines that an approved Dust Control Plan has been followed, yet fugitive dust emissions from any dust-generating operation still exceed the standards of this rule, then the Control Officer shall issue a written notice to the owner and/or operator of the dust-generating operation explaining such determination. The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation shall make written revisions to the Dust Control Plan and shall submit such revised Dust Control Plan to the Control Officer within three working days of receipt of the Control Officer's written notice, unless such time period is extended by the Control Officer, upon request, for good cause. During the time that such owner and/or operator is preparing revisions to the approved Dust Control Plan, such owner and/or operator must still comply with all requirements of this Permit. If the Control Officer determines that an approved Dust Control Plan has been followed yet fugitive dust visible emissions from any given fugitive dust source under the control of the Permittee still exceeds opacity limitations, then the Permittee shall make written revisions to the Dust Control Plan effectively correcting the deficiencies identified by the Control Officer. The Permittee shall submit these revisions to the Control Officer within three working days of being notified in writing of the Control Plan's deficiencies per Rule 310, §305. During the time the Permittee is revising the Plan, the Permittee shall still comply with all requirements in Rule 310.

[County Rule 310 §§402, 403 and 503].

M. RECORD KEEPING:

Any person who conducts dust-generating operations that require a Dust Control Plan shall retain copies of approved Dust Control Plans, control measures implementation records, and all supporting documentation for at least six months following the termination of the dust-generating operation and for at least two years from the date such records were initiated.

- 1) Any person who conducts dust-generating operations that require a Dust Control Plan shall keep a written record of self-inspection on each day dust-generating operations are conducted. Self-inspection records shall include daily inspections for crusted or damp soil, trackout conditions and clean-up measures, daily water usage, and dust suppressant application. Such written record shall also include the following information:
 - a) Method, frequency, and intensity of application or implementation of the control measures;
 - b) Method, frequency, and amount of water application to the site;
 - c) Street sweeping frequency;
 - d) Types of surface treatments applied to and maintenance of trackout control devices, gravel pads, fences, wind barriers, and tarps;
 - e) Types and results of test methods conducted;
 - f) If contingency control measures are implemented, actual application or implementation of contingency control measures and why contingency control measures were implemented;
 - g) List of subcontractors' names and registration numbers updated when changes are made; and
 - h) Names of employee(s) who successfully completed dust control training class(es) required by Condition I of this Section, date of the class(es) that such employee(s) successfully completed, and name of the agency/representative who conducted such class(es).
- 2) Any person who conducts dust-generating operations that do not require a Dust Control Plan shall compile and retain records (including records on any street sweeping, water applications, and maintenance of trackout control devices, gravel pads, fences, wind barriers, and tarps) that provide evidence of control measure application, by indicating the type of treatment or control measure, extent of coverage, and date applied.
- 3) Upon verbal or written request by the Control Officer, the log or the records and supporting documentation shall be provided as soon as possible but no later than 48 hours, excluding weekends. If the Control Officer is at the site where requested records are kept, records shall be provided without delay.

[County Rule 220 §500] [County Rule 310 §§502, 503]