

MARICOPA COUNTY AIR QUALITY DEPARTMENT
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GENERAL PERMIT TO OPERATE AND/OR CONSTRUCT

The seal of Maricopa County, Arizona, is a large, light gray watermark in the background. It features a central shield with four quadrants: top-left shows a scale of justice, top-right shows a landscape with mountains and a river, bottom-left shows a person on horseback, and bottom-right shows a caduceus. The shield is flanked by two saguaro cacti. Above the shield is a banner with the year '1871' and a sunburst. The words 'MARICOPA' and 'COUNTY' are written in an arc above and below the shield, respectively.

for
ARIZONA
DRY CLEANING FACILITIES

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

EXPIRATION DATE: 1/16/2016

REVISION DATE: 1/16/2011

ISSUANCE DATE: 1/16/2011

William Wiley, Director, Maricopa County Air Quality Department

**General Permit to Operate and/or Construct
Dry Cleaning Facilities**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1	Authority	Page 3
SECTION 2	Definitions	Page 3
SECTION 3	Authorization Under this General Permit	Page 6
	A. Authority to Operate (ATO) or Construct.....	Page 6
	B. Effective Date and Expiration Date of Authorization.....	Page 6
	C. Requirements to File an Application for an Individual Source Permit	Page 6
	D. Issuance of an Individual Source Permit.....	Page 6
SECTION 4	General Requirements	Page 7
	A. Compliance Required	Page 7
	B. Duty To Provide Information	Page 7
	C. Emergency Provisions	Page 7
	D. Excess Emissions	Page 8
	E. Facility Changes Requiring An Individual Source Permit	Page 9
	F. Facility Changes Allowed	Page 9
	G. Filling Out An Application For An ATO	Page 10
	H. Pay Applicable Fees.....	Page 10
	I. Posting of a Permit.....	Page 10
	J. Property Rights	Page 11
	K. Right to Entry and Inspection.....	Page 11
	L. Severability	Page 11
SECTION 5	Operational Requirements – Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Systems That Commenced Construction or Reconstruction Before December 9, 1991	Page 11
	A. Applicability.....	Page 11
	B. Operational Limitations and Standards	Page 11
	C. Periodic Monitoring Requirements	Page 12
	D. Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements.....	Page 13
SECTION 6	Operational Requirements - Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Systems That Commenced Construction or Reconstruction On or After December 9, 1991	Page 14
	A. Applicability.....	Page 14
	B. Operational Limitations and Standards	Page 14
	C. Periodic Monitoring Requirements	Page 15
	D. Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements.....	Page 16
SECTION 7	Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaning	Page 18
	A. Applicability.....	Page 18
	B. Definitions	Page 18
	C. Operating Limitations and Standards	Page 19
	D. Periodic Monitoring and Record Keeping Requirements.....	Page 20
	E. Growth Requirement.....	Page 21
SECTION 8	New Source Performance Standards for Petroleum Dry Cleaners	Page 21
	A. Applicability.....	Page 21
	B. Definitions	Page 22
	C. Operational Limitations and Standards	Page 22
	D. Periodic Monitoring and Record Keeping Requirements.....	Page 23

E. Testing Requirements Page 23

SECTION 9 Fuel Burning Equipment Page 24

SECTION 10 Stationary Emergency Internal Combustion Engines Page 24

A. Definitions Page 24

B. All Stationary Emergency Internal Combustion Engines (ICE) Page 25

C. Stationary Emergency ICE Subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart III..... Page 25

D. Stationary Emergency ICE Subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Page 29

E. Opacity Limitations Page 30

F. Temporary Halting or Reducing of Activity Page 30

G. Monitoring And Recordkeeping Requirements Page 30

SECTION 11 General Logging and Reporting Requirements..... Page 31

A. Logging Requirements..... Page 31

B. Certification of Truth Accuracy and Completeness..... Page 31

C. Emission Inventory Page 31

D. Excess Emissions and Malfunction Reporting..... Page 31

E. Duty to Provide Information..... Page 32

F. Emergency Reporting Provision..... Page 32

SECTION 1

AUTHORITY

This General Permit is authorized by Rule 230 of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control 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 a Dry Cleaning Operation 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] [County Rule 230 §302.1]

SECTION 2

DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise specified in Sections 7, 8 and 9 the following definitions shall apply to this permit:

Ancillary Equipment means the equipment used with a dry cleaning machine in a dry cleaning system including, but not limited to, emission control devices, pumps, filters, muck cookers, stills, solvent tanks, solvent containers, water separators, exhaust dampers, diverter valves, interconnecting piping, hoses and ducts.

Area Source means any perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility that is not a major source.

Articles means clothing, garments, textiles, fabrics, leather goods and the like, that are dry cleaned.

Biweekly means any 14-day period of time.

Carbon Adsorber means a bed of activated carbon into which an air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream is routed and which adsorbs the perchloroethylene on the carbon.

Coin Operated Dry Cleaning Machine means a dry cleaning machine that is operated by the consumer (that is the customer places articles into the machine, turns the machine on, and removes the articles from the machine).

Colorimetric Detector Tube means a glass tube (sealed prior to use), containing material impregnated with a chemical that is sensitive to perchloroethylene and is designed to measure the concentration of perchloroethylene in air.

Construction, for purposes of this permit, means the fabrication (onsite), erection, or installation of a dry cleaning system subject to this permit.

Desorption means regeneration of a carbon adsorber by removal of the perchloroethylene adsorbed on the carbon.

Diverter Valve means a flow control device that prevents room air from passing through a refrigerated condenser when the door of the dry cleaning machine is open.

Dry Cleaning means the process of cleaning articles using perchloroethylene or petroleum solvents.

Dry Cleaning Cycle means the washing and drying of articles in a dry-to-dry machine.

Dry Cleaning Facility means an establishment with one or more dry cleaning systems.

Dry Cleaning Machine means a dry-to-dry machine.

Dry Cleaning Machine Drum means the perforated container inside the dry cleaning machine that holds the articles during dry cleaning.

Dry Cleaning System means a dry-to-dry machine and its ancillary equipment.

Dryer means a machine used to remove solvents from articles by tumbling them in a heated air stream (see reclaimer).

Dry-To-Dry Machine means a one-machine dry cleaning operation in which washing and drying are performed in the same machine.

Exhaust Damper means a flow control device that prevents the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream from exiting the dry cleaning machine into a carbon adsorber before room air is drawn into the dry cleaning machine.

Existing for perchloroethylene dry cleaning systems means commenced construction or reconstruction before December 9, 1991.

Filter means a porous device through which a solvent is passed to remove contaminants in suspension. Examples include, but are not limited to, lint filter (button trap), cartridge filter, tubular filter, regenerative filter, prefilter, polishing filter, and spin disc filter.

Halogenated Hydrocarbon Detector means a portable device capable of detecting vapor concentrations of PCE of 25 parts per million by volume and indicating a concentration of 25 parts per million by volume or greater by emitting an audible or visual signal that varies as the concentration changes.

Heating Coil means the device used to heat the air stream circulated from the dry cleaning machine drum, after the solvent has been condensed from the air stream and before the stream reenters the dry cleaning machine drum.

Major Source means any dry cleaning facility that emits or has the potential to emit more than 9.1 megagrams per year (10 tons per year) of perchloroethylene to the atmosphere. In lieu of measuring a facility's potential to emit perchloroethylene emissions or determining a facility's potential to emit perchloroethylene emissions, a dry cleaning facility is a major source if:

- A. It includes only dry-to-dry machine(s) and has a total yearly perchloroethylene consumption greater than 8,000 liters (2,100 gallons); or
- B. It includes only transfer machine system(s) or both dry-to-dry machine(s) and transfer machine system(s) and has a total yearly perchloroethylene consumption greater than 6,800 liters (1,800 gallons).

Muck Cooker means a device for heating solvent-laden waste material to volatilize and recover the solvent.

New for perchloroethylene dry cleaning systems means commenced construction or reconstruction on or after December 9, 1991.

PCE means perchloroethylene

PCE Gas Analyzer means a flame ionization detector, photoionization detector, or infrared analyzer capable of detecting vapor concentrations of PCE of 25 parts per million by volume.

Perceptible Leaks mean any perchloroethylene vapor or liquid leaks that are obvious from:

- A. The odor of perchloroethylene;
- B. Visual observation, such as pools or droplets of liquid; or
- C. The detection of gas flow by passing the fingers over the surface of the equipment

Perchloroethylene Consumption means the total volume of perchloroethylene purchased based upon purchase receipts or other reliable measures.

Reclaimer means a machine used to remove solvents from articles by tumbling them in a heated air stream (see dryer).

Reconstruction, for the purposes of this permit, means replacement of a washer, dryer, or reclaimer; or replacement of any components of a dry cleaning system to such an extent that the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new source.

Refrigerated Condenser means a vapor recovery system into which an air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream is routed and the perchloroethylene is condensed by cooling the gas-vapor stream.

Refrigerated Condenser Coil means the coil containing the chilled liquid used to cool and condense the perchloroethylene.

Residence means any dwelling or housing in which people reside excluding short-term housing that is occupied by the same person for a period of less than 180 days (such as a hotel room).

Responsible Official means 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 dry cleaning facilities;
- B. For a partnership: A general partner;
- C. For a sole proprietorship: The owner; or
- D. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: Either a principal executive officer or ranking official.

Source, for the purposes of this permit, means each dry cleaning facility.

Still means any device used to volatilize and recover solvents from contaminated mixtures.

Temperature Sensor means a thermometer or thermocouple used to measure temperature.

Transfer Machine means a multiple-machine dry cleaning operation in which washing and drying are performed in different machines. Examples include, but are not limited to,

- A. A washer and dryer(s);
- B. A washer and reclaimer(s); or
- C. A dry-to-dry machine and reclaimer(s).

Vapor Leak means a PCE vapor concentration exceeding 25 parts per million by volume (50 parts per million by volume as methane) as indicated by a halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer.

Washer means a machine used to clean articles by immersing them in a solvent. This includes a dry-to-dry machine and reclaimer(s).

Water Separator means any device used to recover water from a water-solvent mixture.

Year or Yearly means any consecutive 12-month period of time.

SECTION 3

AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

Any dry cleaning operation shall be eligible for coverage under this General Permit if the operation meets the requirements as specified in Sections 5, 6, 7, or 8. However, if a dry cleaning operation does not meet the provisions of Sections 5, 6, 7, or 8, the operation will be considered ineligible for coverage and the applicant may 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 §§303.1 & 302.4]

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 ATOs 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 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 of this general permit.

[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 terminate on the date that the Individual Source Permit is issued.

[County Rule 230 §307]

SECTION 4

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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.] [County Rule 230 §301]

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] [County Rule 230 §301]

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 Section

10.F 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

NOTE: This condition is not applicable to standards and limitations that are promulgated under Section 111 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources) of the Clean Air Act or Section 112 (National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants) of the Act. (NOTE: In this permit, conditions based upon 40 CFR Part 60 are Section 111 requirements and those based on 40 CFR Part 63 are Section 112 requirements)

- 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.

[County Rule 140 §401]

- 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.

[County Rule 140 §402]

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.

[County Rule 140 §403]

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 §404]

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; or
- 3) A change that will result in the burning of any fuel that is not currently authorized by the permit

[County Rule 230 §§302.5 & 305]

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] [County Rule 230 §301]

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 11, 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, Section 6 or Section 7 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.

[County 220 §404.2(b) & (c)] [County Rule 230 §301]

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.

[County Rule 220 §404.3.b] [County Rule 230 §301]

- 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.

[County Rule 220 §404.3.d] [County Rule 230 §301]

- 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.e] [County Rule 230 §301]

- 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.

[County Rule 220 §404.7] [County Rule 230 §301]

- 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.

[County Rule 220 §404.8] [County Rule 230 §301]

- 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 §404.6] [County Rule 230 §301]

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.

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 & 303]

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 §303]

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 220 §302.12] [County Rule 230 §§301 & 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, at reasonable times, any source 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] [County Rule 230 §301]

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 220 §302.9] [County Rule 230 §§301 & 302.4(a)]

SECTION 5

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS – PERCHLOROETHYLENE DRY CLEANING SYSTEMS THAT COMMENCED CONSTRUCTION OR RECONSTRUCTION BEFORE DECEMBER 9, 1991

A. Applicability

With the exception of coin operated machines, this Section is applicable to each existing dry cleaning system (i.e. commenced construction or reconstruction before December 9, 1991 as defined in Section 2) that is an area source.

[County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR §63.320(d)]

B. Operational Limitations and Standards

NOTE: Material Permit Conditions are identified by underlines and italics

- 1) *The Permittee shall close the door of each dry cleaning machine immediately after transferring articles to or from the machine, and shall keep the door closed at all other times.*

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(b)] [County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR §63.322 (c)]

- 2) *The Permittee shall operate and maintain each dry-cleaning system according to the manufacturers' specifications and recommendations.*

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(b)] [County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR §63.322(d)]

- 3) *The Permittee shall drain all cartridge filters in their housing, or other sealed container, for a minimum of 24 hours before removal from the dry cleaning facility.*

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(b)] [County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.322(i)]

- 4) *The Permittee shall store all perchloroethylene and wastes that contain perchloroethylene in solvent tanks or*

solvent containers with no perceptible leaks. The exception to this requirement is that containers for separator water may be uncovered, as necessary, for proper operation of the machine and still.

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(b)] [County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.322(j)]

- 5) The Permittee shall repair all perceptible leaks detected under Condition C.1) of this Section within 24 hours. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or verbal order for those parts shall be initiated within 2 working days of detecting such a leak. Such repair parts shall be installed within 5 working days after receipt.

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(b)] [County Rule 370 §302.11][40 CFR 63.322(m)]

- 6) The Permittee shall not operate a transfer machine at the facility.

[County Rule 200 §309]

C. Periodic Monitoring Requirements

- 1) The Permittee shall inspect the following components weekly for perceptible leaks while the dry cleaning system is operating:

- a) Hose and pipe connections, fittings, couplings, and valves;
- b) Door gaskets and seatings;
- c) Filter gaskets and seatings;
- d) Pumps;
- e) Solvent tanks and containers;
- f) Water separators;
- g) Muck cookers;
- h) Stills;
- i) Exhaust dampers;
- j) Diverter valves; and
- k) Cartridge filter housings.

If the total PCE consumption of the dry cleaning facility is less than 530 liters (140 gallons) per year the Permittee may inspect the above components biweekly for perceptible leaks while the dry cleaning system is operating.

[County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.322(k), (l)]

- 2) Each existing dry-to-dry machine and its ancillary equipment located in a dry cleaning facility that includes only dry-to-dry machines shall comply with the requirements of the following subsection.

- a) The owner or operator of a dry cleaning system shall inspect and shall satisfy the requirements to conduct an inspection for perceptible leaks for the components listed in Condition C.1) of this Section for vapor leaks monthly while the component is in operation. The inspections should be conducted using a halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer that is operated according to the manufacturer's instructions. The operator shall place the probe inlet at the surface of each component interface where leakage could occur and move it slowly along the interface periphery.
- b) Any inspection conducted according to this paragraph shall satisfy the requirements to conduct an inspection for perceptible leaks Condition C.1) of this Section.

[40 CFR 63.320(d)] [40 CFR 63.322(o)(1)]

- 3) The Permittee shall calculate the yearly perchloroethylene consumption on the first day of each month by summing the volume of all perchloroethylene purchases made in each of the previous twelve (12) months, as recorded in Condition D.1) of this Section. If no perchloroethylene was purchased in a given month, the perchloroethylene consumption for that month is zero gallons.

D. Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

- 1) The Permittee shall maintain records of the receipts of the perchloroethylene purchases as well as logs of the following information on site and available upon request for at least 5 years:
 - a) The Permittee shall maintain records of the volume of perchloroethylene purchased each month. If no perchloroethylene is purchased during a given month, then the Permittee shall enter zero gallons in the record.
 - b) The Permittee shall maintain records of the calculation and results of the yearly perchloroethylene consumption determined on the first day of each month as specified in Condition C.4) of this Section.
 - c) The Permittee shall record the dates upon which the dry cleaning system components are inspected for perceptible leaks in accordance with Condition C.1) of this Section. The Permittee shall also record the name or location of the dry cleaning system components where perceptible leaks are detected.
 - d) The Permittee shall record the dates of repair and records of written or verbal orders for repair parts in accordance with Condition B.5) of this Section.

[County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.324(d)(1), (2), (3), and (4)]

- 2) The Permittee shall retain onsite, a copy of the design specifications and the operating manuals for each dry cleaning system and each emission control device located at the dry cleaning facility.

[County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.324(e)]

- 3) The Permittee shall submit a notification of compliance status by registered mail on or before July 28, 2008 to the agencies below providing following information and signed by a responsible official who can verify its accuracy. New or reconstructed perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities shall submit the following information within 30 days of initial startup.

Maricopa County Air Quality Department
Attn: Compliance Manager
1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 400
Phoenix, Arizona 85004-1944

- a) The name and address of owner or operator;
- b) The address of the dry cleaning facility (actual physical location);
- c) If they are located in a building with a residence regardless of the residence being vacant at the time of the notification;
- d) If they are located in a building with no other tenants, leased space, or owner occupants;
- e) Whether they are a major or area source;
- f) The yearly PCE solvent consumption based upon the yearly solvent consumption calculated according to Condition C.4) of this Section;
- g) Whether or not they are in compliance with each applicable requirement of Condition B.1), B.2), B.3), B.4), B.5), C.1), C.2), and C.3) of this Section; and

- h) Certification that all information contained in the statement is accurate and true.

[County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.320(b), 40 CFR 63.324(b)]

SECTION 6

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS – PERCHLOROETHYLENE DRY CLEANING SYSTEMS THAT COMMENCED CONSTRUCTION OR RECONSTRUCTION ON OR AFTER DECEMBER 9, 1991

A. Applicability

With the exception of coin operated machines, this Section is applicable to each perchloroethylene dry cleaning system that commences construction or reconstruction on or after December 9, 1991.

[County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.320(b), and (c)]

B. Operational Limitations and Standards

NOTE: Material Permit Conditions are identified by underlines and italics

- 1) *The Permittee shall not consume more than 8,000 liters (2,100 gallons) of perchloroethylene per year, as determined in accordance with Condition C.6) of this Section.*

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(a)] [County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.320(g)(1)]

- 2) *The owner or operator of each dry cleaning system installed after December 9, 1991 and before December 21, 2005 shall route the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a refrigerated condenser.*

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(b)] [County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.322(b)(1)]

- 3) *The owner or operator of each dry cleaning system installed after December 21, 2005 shall route the air-PCE gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a refrigerated condenser and pass the air-PCE gas-vapor stream from inside the dry cleaning machine drum through a non-vented carbon adsorber or equivalent control device immediately before the door of the dry cleaning machine is opened. The carbon adsorber must be desorbed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.*

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(b)] [County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.322(o)(2)]

- 4) *The Permittee shall close the door of each dry cleaning machine immediately after transferring articles to or from the machine, and shall keep the door closed at all other times.*

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(b)] [County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.322 (c)]

- 5) *The Permittee shall operate and maintain each dry-cleaning system according to the manufacturers' specifications and recommendations.*

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(b)] [County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.322(d)]

- 6) Conditions Specific to Refrigerated Condensers

Each refrigerated condenser used for the purposes of complying with these Permit Conditions shall be:

- a) *Operated to not vent or release the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within the dry cleaning machine to the atmosphere while the dry cleaning machine drum is rotating;*

- b) *Monitored according to Condition C.4) of this Section; and*

- c) *Operated with a diverter valve, which prevents air drawn into the dry cleaning machine when the door of the machine is open from passing through the refrigerated condenser.*

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(b)] [County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.322(e)]

- 7) The Permittee shall drain all cartridge filters in their housing, or other sealed container, for a minimum of 24 hours before removal from the dry cleaning facility.

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(b)] [County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.322(i)]

- 8) The Permittee shall store all perchloroethylene and wastes that contain perchloroethylene in solvent tanks or solvent containers with no perceptible leaks.

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(b)] [County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.322(j)]

- 9) The Permittee shall repair all perceptible leaks detected under Condition C.1) of this Section within 24 hours. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or verbal order for those parts shall be initiated within 2 working days of detecting such a leak. Such repair parts shall be installed within 5 working days after receipt.

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(b)] [County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.222(m)]

- 10) If parameter values monitored under Conditions B.6), and B.7) of this Section do not meet the values specified in Conditions C.4) and C.5) of this Section, adjustments or repairs shall be made to the dry cleaning system or control device in order to meet those values. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or verbal order for such parts shall be initiated within 2 working days of detecting such a parameter value. Such repair parts shall be installed within 5 working days after receipt.

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(b)] [County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.322(n)]

- 11) The Permittee shall not operate a transfer machine at the facility.

[County Rule 200 §309]

C. Periodic Monitoring Requirements

- 1) The Permittee shall inspect the following components weekly for perceptible leaks while the dry cleaning system is operating:

- a) Hose and pipe connections, fittings, couplings, and valves;
- b) Door gaskets and seatings;
- c) Filter gaskets and seatings;
- d) Pumps;
- e) Solvent tanks and containers;
- f) Water separators;
- g) Muck cookers;
- h) Stills;
- i) Exhaust dampers;
- j) Diverter valves; and
- k) Cartridge filter housings.

[County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.322(k)]

- 2) Each dry cleaning system that commenced construction or reconstruction after December 9, 1991 and before December 21, 2005 shall comply with all parts of this subsection beginning July 28, 2008.

- a) The owner or operator of a dry cleaning system shall inspect and shall satisfy the requirements to conduct an inspection for perceptible leaks for the components listed in Condition C.1) of this Section for vapor leaks monthly while the component is in operation. The inspections should be conducted using a halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer that is operated according to the manufacturer's instructions. The operator shall place the probe inlet at the surface of each component interface where leakage could occur and move it slowly along the interface periphery.

- b) Any inspection conducted according to this paragraph shall satisfy the requirements to conduct an inspection for perceptible leaks Condition C.1) of this Section.

[40 CFR 63.320(b)] [40 CFR 63.322(o)]

- 3) Each dry cleaning system that commenced construction or reconstruction after December 21, 2005 shall comply with all parts of this subsection.

- a) The owner or operator of a dry cleaning system shall inspect and shall satisfy the requirements to conduct an inspection for perceptible leaks for the components listed in Condition C.1) of this Section for vapor leaks monthly while the component is in operation. The inspections should be conducted using a halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer that is operated according to the manufacturer's instructions. The operator shall place the probe inlet at the surface of each component interface where leakage could occur and move it slowly along the interface periphery.

- b) Any inspection conducted according to this paragraph shall satisfy the requirements to conduct an inspection for perceptible leaks Condition C.1) of this Section.

[40 CFR 63.320(b)] [40 CFR 63.322(o)]

- 4) Conditions Specific to Refrigerated Condensers

When a refrigerated condenser is used to comply with these Permit Conditions, the Permittee shall monitor the following parameters, as applicable, on a weekly basis:

- a) The refrigeration system high pressure and low pressure during the drying phase to determine if they are in the range specified in the manufacturer's operating instructions.
- b) If the machine is not equipped with refrigeration system pressure gauges, the temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream on the outlet side of the refrigerated condenser on a dry-to-dry machine, dryer, or reclaimer with a temperature sensor to determine if it is equal to or less than 7.2 °C (45 °F) before the end of the cool-down or drying cycle while the gas-vapor stream is flowing through the condenser. The temperature sensor shall be used according to the manufacturer's instructions and shall be designed to measure a temperature of 7.2 °C (45 °F) to an accuracy of ± 1.1 °C (± 2 °F).
- c) The owner or operator shall measure and calculate the difference between the temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream entering the refrigerated condenser on a washer and the temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream exiting the refrigerated condenser on the washer to determine that the difference is greater than or equal to 11.1 °C (20 °F). Measurements of the inlet and outlet streams shall be made with a temperature sensor. Each temperature sensor shall be used according to the manufacturer's instructions, and designed to measure at least a temperature range from 0 °C (32 °F) to 48.9 °C (120 °F) to an accuracy of ± 1.1 °C (± 2 °F).

[County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.323(a)]

- 5) The Permittee shall calculate the yearly perchloroethylene consumption on the first day of each month by summing the volume of all perchloroethylene purchases made in each of the previous twelve (12) months, as recorded in Condition D.1) of this Section. If no perchloroethylene was purchased in a given month, the perchloroethylene consumption for that month is zero gallons.

[40 CFR 63.323(d)]

D. Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

- 1) The Permittee shall keep receipts of perchloroethylene purchases and a log of the following information and maintain such information on site and show it upon request for a period of 5 years:

- a) The volume of perchloroethylene purchased each month by the dry cleaning facility as recorded from perchloroethylene purchases; if no perchloroethylene is purchased during a given month then the Permittee would enter zero gallons into the log;
- b) The calculation and result of the yearly perchloroethylene consumption determined on the first day of each month as specified in Condition C.6) of this Section.
- c) The dates when the dry cleaning system components are inspected for perceptible leaks, as specified in Conditions C.1), C.2) and C.3) of this Section, as well as the name or location of dry cleaning system components where perceptible leaks are detected;
- d) The dates of repair and records of written or verbal orders for repair parts to monitor for compliance with Conditions B.10) and B.11) of this Section;
- e) The date and temperature sensor monitoring results, as specified in Condition C.4) of this Section if a refrigerated condenser is used to comply with Condition B.6) of this Section; and

[County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.324(d)]

- 2) The Permittee shall retain onsite a copy of the design specifications and the operating manuals for each dry cleaning system and each emission control device located at the dry cleaning facility.

[County Rule 370 §302.11] [40 CFR 63.324(e)]

- 3) The Permittee shall submit a notification of compliance status by registered mail on or before July 28, 2008 to the agencies below providing following information and signed by a responsible official who can verify its accuracy. New or reconstructed perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities shall submit the following information within 30 days of initial startup.

Maricopa County Air Quality Department
Attn: Compliance Manager
1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 400
Phoenix, Arizona 85004-1944

- a) The name and address of owner or operator;
- b) The address of the dry cleaning facility (actual physical location);
- c) If they are located in a building with a residence regardless of the residence being vacant at the time of the notification;
- d) If they are located in a building with no other tenants, leased space, or owner occupants;
- e) Whether they are a major or area source;
- f) The yearly PCE solvent consumption based upon the yearly solvent consumption calculated according to Condition C.6) of this Section;
- g) Whether or not they are in compliance with each applicable requirement of Condition B.2), B.3), B.4), B.5), B.6), B.7), B.8), B.9), B.10), B.11), C.1), C.2), and C.3) of this Section; and
- h) Certification that all information contained in the statement is accurate and true.

SECTION 7

PETROLEUM SOLVENT DRY CLEANING

A. Applicability

This Section applies to the following equipment at petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities:

- 1) Washers,
- 2) Dryers,
- 3) Solvent filters,
- 4) Settling tanks,
- 5) Vacuum stills, and
- 6) Other containers and conveyors of petroleum solvents.

[SIP Rule 333 §102] [County Rule 333 §102]

B. Definitions

For the purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:

Cartridge filter means any perforated canister containing filtration paper, fabric and/or activated carbon that is used in a pressurized system to remove solid particles and fugitive dyes from soil-laden solvent.

Containers and Conveyors of solvent means any piping, ductwork, pumps, storage tanks, and other ancillary equipment that are associated with the installation and operation of washers, dryers, filters, stills and settling tanks.

Dry cleaning means the process for the cleaning of textiles and fabric products in which articles are washed in nonaqueous solvent and then dried by exposure to a heated air stream.

Perceptible leaks means any petroleum solvent vapor, mist, or liquid leaks that are conspicuous from visual observation, such as pools or droplets of liquid, or buckets or barrels of solvent or solvent-laden waste standing open to the atmosphere.

Petroleum solvent means volatile organic compounds commonly produced by petroleum distillation, primarily comprising a hydrocarbon range of 8 to 12 carbon atoms per organic molecule.

Solvent recovery dryer means a class of dry cleaning dryers that employs a condenser to liquefy and recover solvent vapors evaporating in a closed-loop recirculating stream of heated air.

Volatile Organic Compound means any organic compound, excluding the following organic compounds, which have been designated by the EPA as having negligible photochemical reactivity:

- 1) Methane;
- 2) Ethane;
- 3) Methylene chloride (dichloromethane);
- 4) 1,1,1-trichloroethane;
- 5) trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
- 6) dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12);
- 7) chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22);
- 8) 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113);
- 9) 1,2-dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114);
- 10) chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-15);
- 11) trifluoromethane (FC-23);
- 12) 2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123);

- 13) 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124);
- 14) 1,1,-dichloro-1-1fluoroethane (HCFC-141b);
- 15) 1-chloro-1,1,-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b);
- 16) pentafluoroethane (HFC-125);
- 17) 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134);
- 18) 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCF-134a);
- 19) 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a);
- 20) 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); and]
- 21) all completely fluorinated, completely saturated alkanes, ethers, and tertiary amines.

[SIP Rule 333 §200] [County Rule 333 §200]

C. Operational Limitations and Standards

- 1) The Permittee shall not have a total yearly petroleum solvent consumption greater than 25,900 liters (6,800 gallons) per year, as determined according to Condition D.1) of this Section.

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(a)] [County Rule 200 §309]

- 2) The Permittee shall not consume more than 615 gallons of petroleum solvents per month, as recorded in accordance with Condition D.2)a) below.

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(a)] [County Rule 200 §309]

- 3) The Permittee shall not operate any dry cleaning equipment with perceptible leaks from any portion of the equipment, including, but not limited to:

- a) Hose connections;
- b) Unions;
- c) Couplings and valves;
- d) Machine door gaskets and seating;
- e) Filter head gaskets and seating;
- f) Pumps;
- g) Base tanks and storage containers;
- h) Water separators;
- i) Filter sludge recovery;
- j) Distillation units;
- k) Diverter valves;
- l) Solvent-moistened lint from lint basket; and
- m) Cartridge filters.

[SIP Rule 333 §301.1] [County Rule 333 §301.1]

- 4) The Permittee shall store all solvents in closed containers.

[SIP Rule 333 §301.2] [County Rule 333 §301.2]

- 5) The Permittee shall keep all washer and dryer traps, access doors, and any other parts of equipment where solvent may be exposed to the atmosphere, closed at all times except when required for proper operation or maintenance.

[SIP Rule 333 §301.3] [County Rule 333 §301.3]

- 6) Any petroleum filtration system shall be installed and operated in order to comply with at least one of the following:

- a) Reduce the volatile organic compounds in all filtration wastes to 2.2 pounds or less per 220 pounds of dry weight of articles cleaned, before disposal, and exposure to the atmosphere; or

- b) Install and operate a cartridge filtration system and drain the filter cartridges in their sealed housings for eight hours or more before their removal; or
- c) Place all discarded filtration material, including cartridges and particulate filter media, immediately in sealed containers and dispose of according to hazardous waste statutes.

[County Rule 333 §301.4] [SIP Rule 333 §301.4]

- 7) If the Permittee operates a petroleum solvent dry cleaning facility with a separate solvent recovery unit that was installed after July 13, 1988, the Permittee shall install, operate, and maintain a solvent recovery dryer that recovers at least eighty-five (85) percent of the petroleum solvent by weight. In addition, the recovery cycle for the dryer shall not be terminated until the petroleum solvent flow rate from the water separator is 15 milliliters per minute or less.

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(d),(e)] [SIP Rule 333 §302] [County Rule 333 §302]

D. Periodic Monitoring and Record Keeping Requirements

- 1) The Permittee shall calculate the yearly petroleum solvents consumption by summing the volume of all petroleum solvents purchased in each of the previous twelve (12) months, as recorded in Condition D.2) of this Section.

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

- 2) The Permittee shall keep receipts of petroleum solvent purchases and a log of the following information on site and available upon request:

- a) The volume of petroleum solvents purchased each month by the dry cleaning facility as recorded from petroleum solvent purchases; if no petroleum solvents were purchased during a given month, then the Permittee would enter zero gallons into the log for that month; and
- b) The calculation and result of the yearly petroleum solvents consumption determined on the first day of each month as specified in Condition D.1) above.

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

- 3) The Permittee shall maintain a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) on file stating the VOC content (in pounds per gallon or grams per liter) for all solvents and any other VOC containing materials.

[County Rule 333 §501.1] [SIP Rule 333 §501.1]

- 4) The Permittee shall maintain monthly records of following:

- a) The weight of clothing cleaned;
- b) The amount of solvent-used;
- c) The weight and type of material disposed of which contains any quantity of cleaning solvent; and
- d) The name of the company receiving the disposed materials.

[County Rule 333 §501.2] [SIP Rule 333 §501.2]

- 5) Should the Permittee choose to comply with Condition C.6)a) of this Section, the Permittee shall record the following calculation, as well as its results, on a monthly basis.

$$VOC\ wasted = \left(\frac{Weight\ Disposed - Weight\ Filter}{Weight\ Clothes} \right)$$

Where:

VOC wasted = The weight of volatile organic compounds contained in all filtration wastes;
Weight Disposed = The weight of the material containing any quantity of cleaning solvent that is disposed of;
Weight Filter = The weight of the filtration material before use;
Weight Clothes = The weight of the clothing cleaned.

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

6) Should the Permittee choose to comply with Condition C.6)b) of this Section, the Permittee shall record the date that the filter is removed, as well as the time that the filter begins draining, and the time that the draining is complete.

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

7) Should the Permittee choose to comply with Condition C.6)c) of this Section, the Permittee shall record the date and method of disposal of all filtration media.

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

8) Should the Permittee operate a petroleum solvent dry cleaning facility with a separate solvent recovery unit that was installed after July 13, 1988, the Permittee shall record the date, time and flow rate of petroleum solvent from the water separator when the recovery cycle is terminated.

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

E. Growth Requirement

If a petroleum solvent dry cleaning facility consisting of dryers with a total manufacturer's rated capacity of 84 pounds or greater exceeds the total yearly petroleum solvent consumption of 4700 gallons per year, the Permittee shall immediately comply with Section 8 of this General Permit. In addition, the Permittee shall send written notification of the change in operating scenarios to the Department, Attn.: Compliance Division Manager, within 30 days from the date that the Permittee has determined that the facility has exceeded the 4700 gallons per year petroleum solvent consumption threshold.

[County Rule 220 §404.3.d] [40 CFR 60.620(b)]

SECTION 8

NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR PETROLEUM SOLVENT DRY CLEANERS

A. Applicability

1) In addition to the requirements of Section 7, the provisions of this Section are applicable to petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities that commenced construction or modification after December 14, 1982; and have a total manufacturer's rated dryer capacity that is equal to or greater than 38 kilograms (84 pounds). The total manufacturer's rated dryer capacity shall be determined by summing the manufacturer's rated dryer capacity for each new and existing dryer that will be in service at any time after the proposed new source or modification commences operation.

The requirements of this Section are applicable to the following affected facilities:

- a) Petroleum solvent dry cleaning dryers,
- b) Washers,
- c) Filters,
- d) Stills, and
- e) Settling tanks

2) If the petroleum solvent dry cleaning facility was installed between December 14, 1982, and September 21, 1984, and the facility has an annual solvent consumption level of less than 4,700 gallons per year, the Permittee is exempt from provisions of this Section, and shall comply with the conditions in Section 7 of these

Permit Conditions.

[County Rule 360 §301.62] [40 CFR 60.620]

B. Definitions

For the purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:

Cartridge filter means a discrete filter unit containing both filter paper and activated carbon that traps and removes contaminants from petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

Dryer means a machine used to remove petroleum solvent from articles of clothing or other textile or leather goods, after washing and removing of excess petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

Manufacturer's rated dryer capacity means the dryer's rated capacity of articles, in pounds or kilograms of clothing articles per load, dry basis, that is typically found on each dryer on the manufacturer's name-plate or in the manufacturer's equipment specifications.

Perceptible leaks means any petroleum solvent vapor or liquid leaks that are conspicuous from visual observation or that bubble after application of a soap solution, such as pools or droplets of liquid, open containers or solvent, or solvent laden waste standing open to the atmosphere.

Petroleum dry cleaner means a dry cleaning facility that uses petroleum solvent in combination washers, dryers, filters, stills and settling tanks.

Settling tank means a container that gravimetrically separates oils, grease and dirt from petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

Solvent filter means a discrete solvent filter unit containing a porous medium that traps and removes contaminants from petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

Solvent recovery dryer means a class of dry cleaning dryers that employs a condenser to condense and recover solvent vapors evaporated in a closed-loop stream of heated air, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

Still means a device used to volatilize, separate, and recover petroleum solvent from contaminated solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

Washer means a machine that agitates fabric articles in a petroleum solvent bath and spins the articles to remove the solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

[County Rule 360 §301.62] [40 CFR 60.621]

C. Operational Limitations and Standards

NOTE: Material Permit Conditions are identified by underlines and italics

1) *The Permittee shall not have a total yearly petroleum solvent consumption greater than 25,900 liters (6,800 gallons) per year, as determined according to Condition D.2) of this Section.*

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(a)] [County Rule 200 §309]

2) *The Permittee shall not consume more than 615 gallons of petroleum solvents per month, as determined in accordance with Condition D.3)a) below.*

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(a)] [County Rule 200 §309]

3) The Permittee shall only install solvent recovery dryers at the petroleum dry cleaning facility, and all solvent recovery dryers shall be properly installed, operated and maintained.

[County Rule 360 §301.62] [40 CFR 60.622(a)]

- 4) The Permittee shall only install cartridge filters when installing a filter at the petroleum dry cleaning facility. All cartridge filters shall be drained in their sealed housing for at least 8 hours prior to their removal.

[County Rule 360 §301.62] [40 CFR 60.622(b)]

D. Periodic Monitoring and Record Keeping Requirements

- 1) The Permittee shall maintain records of each performance test required under Condition E of this Section.

[County Rule 360 §301.62] [40 CFR 60.625]

- 2) The Permittee shall calculate the yearly petroleum solvent consumption by summing the volume of all petroleum solvents purchased in each of the previous twelve (12) months, as recorded in Condition D.3) of this Section.

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

- 3) The Permittee shall keep receipts of petroleum solvent purchases and a log of the following information on site and available upon request:

- a) The volume of petroleum solvent purchased each month by the dry cleaning facility as recorded from petroleum solvent purchases; if no petroleum solvents were purchased during a given month, then the Permittee would enter zero gallons into the log; and
- b) The calculation and result of the yearly petroleum solvent consumption determined on the first day of each month as specified in Condition D.2).

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

- 4) The Permittee shall record the date that each filter is removed, as well as the time that the filter begins draining, and the time that the draining is complete.

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

E. Testing Requirements (not applicable to dry-to-dry machines)

- 1) Within 180 days of installation of any new or replacement solvent recovery dryer, the Permittee shall perform an initial test to verify that the flow rate of recovered solvent from the new or replacement solvent recovery dryer is no greater than 15 milliliters per minute. For any solvent recovery dryer which has never had an initial performance test, the test shall be performed within 180 days of the issuance of an Authority to Operate under this General Permit.

- a) Each performance test shall be conducted for at least two weeks during which time no less than 50 percent of the dryer loads shall be monitored for their final recovered flow rate. The suggested point for measuring the flow rate of the recovered solvent is the outlet of the solvent-water separator.
- b) Near the end of the recovery cycle, the Permittee shall divert the entire flow of recovered solvent into a graduated cylinder. As the graduated cylinder collects the recovered solvents, the Permittee shall record the elapsed time interval in periods of no less than one (1) minute, and the volume of solvent in the graduated cylinder at that time.
- c) The Permittee shall determine the recovered solvent flow rate by dividing the volume of recovered solvent collected by the period of time in which the volume of solvent was collected. If necessary, the Permittee shall then convert the resulting flow rate into units of liters per minute.
- d) The Permittee shall continue monitoring the recovery cycle until the flow rate of the solvent is less than or equal to 15 milliliters per minute.

- 2) Upon completion of the recovery cycle, the Permittee shall record the type of articles cleaned and the total length of the recovery cycle.

[County Rule 333 §302] [County Rule 360 §301.62][SIP Rule 333§302] [40 CFR 60.624]

SECTION 9

FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT

NOTE: Material Permit Conditions are identified by underlines and italics

- A. *The maximum manufacturer's heat input rating of any single fuel burning piece of equipment shall be less than 10 million BTU/Hr.*
[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(a)] [County Rule 200 §309]
- B. *The maximum combined heat input rating for all fuel burning equipment (excluding internal combustion engines, which are not required to be covered by a permit) at the facility as a whole shall be less than 36 million BTU/Hr.*
[County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(a)] [County Rule 200 §309]
- C. The Permittee shall only burn natural gas, propane, and butane as fuels in the fuel burning equipment.
[County Rule 200 §309] [County Rule 200 §405.3.b]

SECTION 10

STATIONARY EMERGENCY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

A. Definitions

For the purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:

Compression ignition (CI) means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is number 2 distillate oil.

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary CI 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.

Maximum engine power means maximum engine power as defined in 40 CFR 1039.801.

Model year means either:

- 1) The calendar year in which the engine was originally produced, or
- 2) 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.

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 250 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 IIII are specified in Condition C.10) of this Section.
- 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 ICE Subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII

For emergency engines, 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII 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 1 below:

Table 1
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<195 (175≤HP<260)	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 2
Emission Standards for Stationary 2007 Model Year CI Engines Less than 37
KW in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)

Maximum Engine Power	Nonroad Engine Emission Rating	NMHC + NOx	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	Tier 2	7.5 (5.6)	8.0 (6.0)	0.80 (0.60)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	Tier 2	7.5 (5.6)	6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	Tier 2	7.5 (5.6)	5.5 (4.1)	0.60 (0.44)

- 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.

[40 CFR 60 §§4205(b) & 4211(c)]

- 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 3
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.

[40 CFR 60 §§4205(b) & 4211(c)]

- 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 4
Emission Standards for Stationary 2007 Model Year and Later CI Engines greater than
or equal to 37 KW in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)

Maximum Engine Power	Model Year	Nonroad Engine Emission Rating	NMHC + NO _x	CO	PM
37≤KW<75 (50≤HP<100)	2007	Tier 2	7.5 (5.6)	5.0 (3.7)	0.40 (0.30)
	2008	Tier 3	4.7 (3.5)	5.0 (3.7)	0.40 (0.30)
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2007	Tier 3	4.0 (3.0)	5.0 (3.7)	0.30 (0.22)
130≤KW<195 (175≤HP<260)	2007	Tier 3	4.0 (3.0)	3.5 (2.6)	0.2 (0.15)

[40 CFR 60 §§4205(b) & 4211(c)]

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

**Table 5
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<195 (175≤HP<260)	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)

¹The 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 6, the Permittee shall purchase engines certified to the emission standards in Table 5 for the same model year and NFPA nameplate engine power.

**Table 6
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<195 (175≤HP<260)	2009

- b) For fire pumps manufactured before the applicable model years in Table 6, the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of Table 5 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) 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 ICE Subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

For emergency engines, 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ applies to each stationary emergency, CI engine constructed or reconstructed before June 12, 2006.

- 1) Compliance Dates: The Permittee shall ensure compliance with all applicable requirements of MACT Subpart ZZZZ (40 CFR §63.6580 - §63.6675) and the Conditions of this subsection by the following dates:
 - a) All emergency CI engines constructed or reconstructed before June 12, 2006 shall comply no later than May 3, 2013.
 - a) All emergency CI engines constructed or reconstructed on or after June 12, 2006 shall comply no later than January 18, 2008 or upon startup, whichever is later. [40 CFR §63.6595]
- 2) General Compliance Requirements: The Permittee shall operate and maintain all reciprocating compression-ignition (CI) engines and associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR §63.6605]
- 3) Operating Requirements: The Permittee shall meet the following operating requirements, except during periods of startup:
 - a) Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;
 - b) Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;
 - b) Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.
 - c) During periods of startup the Permittee shall minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.
 - d) If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required by this Condition, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to

perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[40 CFR §63.6603(a); Table 2d(4)]

- 4) Work and Management Practices: The Permittee shall operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions.

[40 CFR §63.6640(a); Table 6(9)]

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)]

G. Monitoring And Recordkeeping Requirements

- 1) Emergency Provision Recordkeeping Requirements

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

- a) An emergency occurred and the permittee can identify the cause or causes of the emergency;
- b) At the time of the emergency, the permitted source was being properly operated;
- c) During the period of the emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards or other requirements in the permit; and
- d) The Permittee met the emergency reporting requirements in Condition F of Section 11.

[Rule 130 §402]

- 2) 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:

- a) 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]

- b) 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]

- c) 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]

- d) 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]

SECTION 11

GENERAL LOGGING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Logging Requirements

- 1) If the Permittee makes a change that requires logging, then the Permittee shall keep such log for 5 years from the date the source creates such log.
- 2) If the Permittee makes a change that requires logging, then the Permittee shall perform such logging in indelible ink in a bound log book 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:
 - a) A description of each change including:
 - (1) A description of any process change.
 - (2) A description of any equipment change, including both old and new equipment descriptions, model numbers, and serial numbers, or any other unique equipment number.
 - (3) A description of any process material change.
 - b) The date and time that the change occurred.
 - c) The provision of Section 4 Condition F.2 of this General Permit that authorizes the change to be made with logging.
 - d) The date the log entry was made and the first and last name of the person making the log entry.
- 3) A copy of all logs required under Section 4 Condition F.2 of this General Permit shall be filed with the Control Officer within 30 days after each anniversary of the permit issue date. If no changes were made at the source requiring logging, a statement to that effect shall be filed instead.

[County Rule 220 §§501, 502 & 503]

B. 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 §200.97, 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.

[County Rule 100 §401 and 220 §302.14]

C. Emission Inventory

If notified by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall submit an annual emissions inventory report to the Department, Attention: Air Quality Emissions Unit Manager, in accordance with Rule 100 of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations. The report shall include the throughput and any excess emissions reported during the previous calendar year.

[County Rule 100 §505]

D. Excess Emissions and Malfunction Reporting

NOTE: This condition is not applicable to standards and limitations that are promulgated under Section 111 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources) of the Clean Air Act or Section 112 (National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants) of the Act. (NOTE: In this permit, conditions based upon 40 CFR Part 60 are Section 111 requirements and those based upon 40 CFR Part 63 are Section 112 requirements)

- 1) The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this Permit. Such report shall be in two parts as specified below:
 - a) 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 Condition D.2) of this Section.
 - b) Excess emissions report containing the information described in Condition D.2) of this Section within 72 hours of the notification as required in Condition D.1.a) above.

[County 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.
 - g) The steps that were or are being taken to limit the excess emissions.

[County Rule 140 §502]

- 3) In the case of the continuous or recurring excess emissions, the notification requirements of this 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 Conditions D.1) and D.2) above.

[County Rule 140 §503]

E. Duty to Provide Information

When requested by the Control Officer, The Permittee shall furnish to the Department information to locate and classify air contaminant sources according to type, level, duration, frequency, and other characteristics of emissions and such other information as may be necessary. This information shall be sufficient to evaluate the effect on air quality and compliance with the Rules.

[County Rule 100§502]

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 of corrected information.

[County Rule 220 §301.5]

F. Emergency Reporting Provision

- 1) An “emergency” means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under this 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.

- 2) An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with the technology-based emission limitations, so long as the criteria in Condition F.3) of this Section are met.
- 3) The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - a) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can identify the cause or causes of the emergency;
 - b) At the time of the emergency, the permitted source was being properly operated;
 - c) During the period of the emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards or other requirements in the permit; and
 - d) The Permittee, as soon as possible, telephoned the Control Officer, giving notice of the emergency, and submitted 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.

[County Rule 130]