

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

ARIZONA
for
SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS

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

EXPIRATION DATE: 6/14/2015

Max Porter, Interim Director, Maricopa County Air Quality Department

**General Permit to Operate and/or Construct
Surface Coating Operations**

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General Permit to Operate and/or Construct Surface Coating Operations

SECTION 1

AUTHORITY

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

[A.R.S. § 49-480.J] [County Rules 200 and 230]

SECTION 2

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply to this permit:

Abrasive - A solid substance used in a blasting operation. This includes but is not limited to sand, slag, steel shot, garnet, walnut shells, or carbon dioxide pellets.

Abrasive Blasting Operation - Cleaning, polishing, conditioning, removing or preparing a surface by propelling a stream of abrasive with pressurized liquid or compressed air against the surface.

Adhesive - A material used for the primary purpose of bonding two or more surfaces together.

Aerosol Can - A non-refillable hand-held container from which a product is dispensed by means of pressurized propellant packaged within the container.

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

Air-Dried Coating - A coating which is dried by the use of air or forced warm air at temperatures up to and including 200°F (93.3°C).

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

Baked Coating - A coating that is dried or cured in an oven in which the oven temperature exceeds 200°F (93.3°C).

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

Blasting/Misting With Solvent - Cleaning with an applicator that propels cleaning-solvent through the air with a pressure exceeding 10 psig (516 mmHg), or that atomizes the solvent into mist and/or droplets.

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

Can Coating - Any coating used in the production of metal cans.

Can Printing Ink - A fluid or viscous formulation used in can printing that imparts design, pattern, and/or alphanumeric symbols to a can.

Carry-Out - Solvent carried out of a cleaning machine along with a part being removed from the cleaning machine. The solvent may exist as a liquid coating the part or the part's hanger, or as a liquid entrapped in cavities and irregular surfaces or entrapped by capillary action within or on the part.

Certified Abrasives - An abrasive that has been certified by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) in accordance with Section 92530 of Title 17, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 6, Article 4 of the California Code and Regulations effective as of December 26, 2000. An abrasive purchased during the certified period remains certified for use following its expiration date.

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

Clear Coat - Any coating which lacks color or opacity or is transparent.

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

Coil Coating - Any coating applied to the surface(s) of flat metal sheets or strips that are formed into rolls or coils not used to make cans.

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

Confined Enclosure - A structure that is used, in whole or in part, for abrasive blasting operations. The structure consists of three or four sides, a roof or cover, with or without an exhaust to the atmosphere. The blasting shall be directed away from the open side of the structure.

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

Day - A period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at midnight.

Degreaser - See *Solvent Cleaning Machine*.

Department - The Maricopa County Air Quality Department

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.

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

Dry Solid - Any substance that appears and feels dry. Evaporating solids, all of which have a strong odor, are not included.

Electrostatic Spray/System - A method of applying atomized paint by electrically charging the coating and the object being coated with opposing charges. A higher proportion of the coating reaches and coats the object than would occur in the absence of a charge.

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine (ICE) 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 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.

Emission Control System (ECS) –

- A. Surface Coating: A system, approved in writing by the Control Officer, designed and operated in accordance with good engineering practice to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds. Such system consists of an emissions collection subsystem and an emissions processing subsystem.
- B. Solvent Cleaning: A system for reducing emissions of volatile organic compounds, consisting of both a capture system and control device(s).
- C. Abrasive Blasting: A system for reducing particulate matter emissions, consisting of both collection and control devices, that is designed and operated in accordance with good engineering practice, and, if permitted, is approved in writing by the Control Officer.

Enamel - Any non-lacquer topcoat.

End Sealing Compound - A compound which is coated onto can ends and functions as a gasket when the end is attached to the can.

Exempt Evaporating Components (Exempt Compounds) - The non- VOC, evaporating portion of a coating formulation; this necessarily includes all non-precursor organic compounds, as well as water and other inorganic liquids and gases.

Exterior Can-Basecoat - Any coating applied to the exterior of a can to provide protection for the metal or to provide background for any lithographic or printing operation.

Extreme Performance Coating - A coating used on a surface where the coated surface in its intended use is at temperatures consistently in excess of 250°F (121°C).

Fabric - Textile material. Non-manufactured items from nature are not fabric except for natural threads, fibers, filaments, and similar that have been manufactured into textile fabric.

Fabric Coating - Any decorative or protective coating or reinforcing material applied onto or impregnated into textile fabric.

Film Coating - Any coating applied in a web coating process on film substrate other than paper or fabric, including, but not limited to, typewriter ribbons, photographic film, magnetic tape and metal foil gift wrap.

Flexible Plastic Part or Product -A plastic part or product designed to withstand significant deformation without damaging it for its intended use. Not included are flexible plastic parts that are found on a can, coil, metal furniture, or large appliance, or that are already a part of an aerospace component, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, architectural building or structure, or a previously coated marine-vessel.

Flushing With Solvent - Introducing cleaning-solvent directly into the internal space(s) of an object or assembly using a hose or pipe. Rinsing the outside of an object or assembly and swishing an object or assembly in cleaning-solvent are not considered flushing with solvent. Such activities must comply with Section 303.1 of County Rule 331.

Freeboard Height -

- A. Batch Cleaning Machine: The vertical distance from the solvent/air interface to the least elevated point of the top-rim when the cover is open or removed, measured during idling mode.

B. In-Line Cleaning Machine: The vertical distance from the solvent/air interface to the lowest entry/exit point, measured during idling mode.

Freeboard Ratio - The ratio of the solvent cleaning machine freeboard height to the smaller interior dimension (length, width, or diameter) of the solvent cleaning machine.

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

Heat Sensitive Material - Materials which cannot consistently be exposed to temperatures greater than 203°F (95°C) without materially affecting desired function, performance, or other characteristics.

Heated Solvent - Any cleaning-solvent which is heated by a device to a temperature exceeding 120°F (49°C).

High-Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) Application - A type of coating spray system in which the final air pressure does not exceed 10 psig (67 kilopascals) and which depends on relatively large volumes of air to atomize the coating.

Highway Vehicle - Any vehicle that is physically capable of being driven upon a highway.

Hydroblasting - Any abrasive blasting operation that uses a pressurized liquid as the propelling force

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

In-Line Cleaning Machine (Continuous Cleaning Machine) - A solvent cleaning machine that uses an automated handling system, typically a conveyor or automated arm(s), to automatically provide a continuous supply of items to be cleaned. The cleaned item leaves by a route different from its entry route.

Interior Basecoat - Any coating applied to the interior of a can to provide a protective lining between the intended contents and the metal shell of the can.

Interior Body Spray - Any coating sprayed onto the interior of a can to provide a protective film between the intended contents and the metal shell of the can.

Janitorial Cleaning - The cleaning of building or facility components to keep work areas in clean condition. Building or facility components include, but are not limited to, floors, ceilings, walls, windows, doors, stairs, bathrooms, furnishings, textiles, wash rags, uniforms, and exterior surfaces of office equipment.

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

Large Appliance - A door, case, lid, panel, or interior support part of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners, evaporative coolers and other similar products.

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

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

Leak Free - Having no organic liquid leak of more than three drops per minute from any single leak source, other than the disconnect operation of liquid fill line and vapor line..

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.

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

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

Material VOC Content - See *VOC Content of Material*.

Metal Furniture - Any furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other parts made of metal or other material(s) to form a furniture piece.

Minus Exempt Compounds or Minus Exempt Evaporating Components - See *VOC Content Minus Exempt Compounds*.

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

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

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

Multiple Nozzles - Two or more nozzles positioned in such close proximity that their separate plumes are indistinguishable.

Non-Conforming Solvent - A cleaning-solvent having a total VOC vapor pressure at 68°F (20°C) exceeding 1 millimeter of mercury column.

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

Opacity - A condition of the atmosphere or any part thereof, in which an air contaminant partially or wholly obscures the view of an observer.

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

Other Metal Parts And Products - Any metal part or product, excluding the following items that are made of metal: can, coil, furniture, large appliance, aerospace component, metal foil, metal textile fabric, semiconductor metal, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, an architectural building or structure, a previously coated marine-vessel.

Over Varnish - Any coating applied to a can to reduce the coefficient of friction, to provide gloss, or to protect the finish against abrasion and/or corrosion.

Paper Coating - Any coating applied on or impregnated into paper, including, but not limited to, adhesive tapes and labels, book covers, post cards, office copier paper, drafting paper and pressure sensitive tapes.

Plastic - Any solid, synthetic: resin, polymer, or elastomer, except rubber. For the purposes of this rule, plastic film is considered film; fabric and paper made of polymeric plastic fibers are considered fabric and paper, respectively.

Polyester and Polyester Resin - A complex, polymeric ester containing difunctional acids

Polyester Composite - Cured material made of polyester resin with reinforcing material imbedded in it, such as glass fibers.

Pressure Spray Gun - An air-atomized spray gun that, by design, functions best at tip pressures below 10 psig (516 mmHg), measured according to subsection 503.1d of County Rule 336 and for which the manufacturer makes no claims to the public that the gun can be used effectively above 12 psig (619 mmHg).

Primer - A coating applied directly to substrate for any one or combination of the following purposes: corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, or adhesion of subsequent coatings.

Quality Class Q - Any system, structure, coating or other component which, if defective or inoperable, could cause or increase the severity of a nuclear incident, thereby imposing undue risk to the health and safety of the public.

Refinishing - Recoating a used object's surface which arrives at the refinisher with a coating or with a previous coating worn away by use.

Refrigerated Freeboard Chiller - A control device which is mounted above any cooling water jacket or primary condenser coils, consisting of secondary coils which carry a refrigerant to provide a chilled air blanket above the solvent vapor/air interface to reduce emissions from the cleaning machine (degreaser) bath.

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

Repair Coating - A coating or coating operation used to recoat the portion of a completed finish that suffered post-production damage at the facility where the finish was applied.

Responsible Official - One of the following:

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

Restricted Spray Gun - Any air-atomizing spray gun that is not a low pressure spray gun and any other coating gun that is not on the list in subsection 303.1 of County Rule 336.

Silicone Release Coating - Any resin coating, the major cured portion of which is silicone resin having as its primary function the release of food products from metal surfaces such as baking pans.

Small Surface-Coating Source (SSCS) - A facility from which the total VOC emissions for all surface coating operations that are subject to County Rule 336 without, or prior to, any emission control, is less than 15 pounds (6.8 kg) per day and less than 2 tons (1814 kg) per year; as demonstrated by both adequate records of coating and diluent use (pursuant to Section 7, Condition D) and a separate tally of the number of days each month that such coating operations occur.

Sealed System - An Air-tight or Airless Cleaning System that is operated and equipped pursuant to Section 5 Condition K.2 of this permit.

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

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

Solvent/Air Interface -

- A. Non-Vapor Cleaner: The location of contact between the liquid solvent and the air.
- B. Vapor Cleaner: The location of contact between the concentrated layer of solvent vapor and the air.

Solvent/Air Interface Area -

- A. Non- Vapor Cleaner:
 - 1) With Included/Integral Reservoir: The surface area of liquid cleaning-solvent that is exposed to the air.
 - 2) With Remote Reservoir: The surface area of the solvent sink or work area.
- B. Vapor Cleaner: The area of the horizontal plane that is located halfway between the highest and lowest points of the primary condenser coils and which contacts the interior walls of the cleaning machine.

Strippable Booth Coating - A temporary coating that is applied to spray booth surfaces to receive the overspray and protect the surfaces, and which is designed to readily be pulled off the substrate in strips or sheets, and disposed of.

Surface Coating - Any liquid, fluid, or mastic composition which is converted to a solid (or semi-solid) protective, decorative, or adherent film or deposit after application as a thin layer. Surface coating is generally distinct and different from impregnation and from applying adhesive for bonding purposes.

Surface Coating Operation - Preparation, handling, mixing, and application of surface coating, and cleanup of application-equipment and enclosures at a facility where surface coating is applied.

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

Three-Piece Can Side-Seam Coat - Any coating sprayed onto the interior and/or exterior of a can body seam on a three-piece can to protect the exposed metal.

Topcoat - The final, permanent, coating-formulation that completed the finish on a surface.

Total VOC Vapor Pressure (VOC Composite Partial Pressure) - Within a solution or homogenous mixture, it is the sum of the partial pressures of all those components that are defined as VOCs, calculated according to the formula in County Rule 336 Section 504.

Touch Up Coating - A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections after the main coating operation. This includes touch-up coating that accompanies the purchase of an object already coated with that coating.

Two-Piece Can Exterior End Coat - Any coating applied to the exterior end of a can to provide protection to the metal.

Unconfined Blasting - Any abrasive blasting operation that is not performed in a confined enclosure.

Vacuum Blasting - Any abrasive blasting operation in which the spent abrasive, surface material, and dust are immediately collected by a vacuum device.

Vapor Cleaning Machine - Any cleaning machine in which solvent-vapor from boiling cleaning solvent is utilized for cleaning objects.

Vinyl Coating (Coating On Vinyl) - Any decorative or protective coating or reinforcing coating applied over vinyl-coated textile fabric or vinyl sheets.

VOC-Borne Coating - A coating that contains more VOC than water, by weight.

VOC-Borne Diluent - A solvent or other diluent that contains more VOC than water, by weight.

VOC Content – For this Permit, VOC content is determined by one of the following two formulas: To determine compliance with Table 1 or the 2.0 lb VOC/gal threshold in Section 5, use the following formula in Subpart A below. For other purposes, use the formula in Subpart B:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wet Abrasive Blasting - Any abrasive blasting operation that uses compressed air as the propelling force, abrasive, and adds a liquid to minimize the plume.

Wind Event - An occurrence when the 60-minute average wind speed is greater than 25 miles per hour.

Wipe Cleaning - That method of removing contaminants from a surface by physically rubbing or automatically rubbing with a porous or absorbent material, such as a rag, paper, sponge, or cotton swab, moistened with a solvent.

[County Rule 312] [County Rule 336] [County Rule 100]

SECTION 3

AUTHORITY UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

Any Surface Coating Operation, as defined in Section 2 of this General Permit, shall be eligible for coverage under this General Permit if the operation meets the requirements as specified in the Operating Requirements of this permit. However, if a Surface Coating Operation does not meet the provisions of the Operating Requirements, 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 § 303.3]

B. EFFECTIVE DATE AND EXPIRATION DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

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

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

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

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

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

[County Rule 230 § 303.3]

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

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

[County Rule 230 § 311]

D. ISSUANCE OF AN INDIVIDUAL SOURCE PERMIT

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

[County Rule 230 § 307]

SECTION 4

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.]

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

[County Rule 220 §301.5]

C. EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

- 1) For the purposes of this Permit, an emergency is defined as any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, that require immediate corrective

action to restore normal operation, and that cause the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

[County Rule 130 §201]

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

[County Rule 130 §401]

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

[County Rule 130 §402]

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

[County Rule 130 §403]

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

[County Rule 130 §404]

D. EXCESS EMISSIONS

- 1) Affirmative Defense For Malfunctions:

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

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

- i) All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation, if at all practicable; and
 - j) The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.
- 2) Affirmative Defense For Startup And Shutdown:
Except as provided for in this Permit Condition, and unless otherwise provided for in the applicable requirement, emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown shall constitute a violation. The owner and/or operator of a source with emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown has an affirmative defense to a civil or administrative enforcement proceeding based on that violation, other than a judicial action seeking injunctive relief, if the Permittee has complied with the excess emissions reporting requirements section of this Permit and has demonstrated all of the following:
- a) The excess emissions could not have been prevented through careful and prudent planning and design;
 - b) If the excess emissions were the result of a bypass of control equipment, the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe damage to air pollution control equipment, production equipment, or other property;
 - c) The source's air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;
 - d) The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable, during periods of such emissions;
 - e) All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;
 - f) During the period of excess emissions, there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in County Rule 510 (Air Quality Standards) that could be attributed to the emitting source;
 - g) All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation, if at all practicable; and
 - h) The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.

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

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

[County Rule 140 §401]

E. FACILITY CHANGES REQUIRING AN INDIVIDUAL SOURCE PERMIT

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

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

[County Rule 220 §§403.1 - 403.2]

F. FACILITY CHANGES ALLOWED

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

[County Rule 220 §404.1]

- 2) Facility Changes Requiring Logging:

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

- a) Changing process equipment so long as the source does not exceed any threshold listed in section 5 of this General Permit; or
- b) Engaging in any new exempted activity listed in County Rule 200, subsection 303.3(c), but not listed in the General Permit.

[County Rule 220 §404.2.b - c]

- 3) Facility Changes Requiring Advance Notification:

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

- a) The Permittee shall provide written notice to the Control Officer no less than 7 days before making a physical change or a change in the method of operation that increases the aggregated heat input rating for all fuel burning equipment (excluding internal combustion engines) at the facility by more than 10 million BTU/Hr.

[County Rule 220 §404.3.b]

- 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]

- 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]

- 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]

- 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]

- 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]

G. FILING OF AN APPLICATION FOR AN ATO:

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

[County Rule 230 §302.4]

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

[County Rule 230 §302.5]

H. PAY APPLICABLE FEES

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

[County Rule 280]

I. POSTING OF A PERMIT

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

[County Rule 200 §311]

J. PROPERTY RIGHTS

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

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

K. RIGHT TO ENTRY AND INSPECTION

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

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

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

L. SEVERABILITY

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

SECTION 5

SPRAY COATING OPERATIONS

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

The following permit conditions do not apply to coatings having a VOC content, minus exempt compounds of less than 0.15 lb VOC/gal (18 g/L) nor to solvents having a VOC content of material less than 0.15 lb VOC/gal, as determined from a manufacturer's product data documents such as a current manufacturer's material safety data sheet (MSDS) that provides exact product contents. [County Rule 336 §102.3]

The Permittee shall ensure that authorized activities are conducted in accordance with the following conditions.

A. VOC CONTENT LIMITATIONS FOR COATINGS

The Permittee shall comply with one of the following for all applications of surface coatings:

- 1) Meet the limits in Table 1.

TABLE 1

SURFACE COATING EMISSION LIMITS		
TYPE OF SURFACE COATING	LIMITS AS APPLIED: VOC content minus exempt compounds ¹	
	lbs/gal	g/liter
Can Coating		
Sheet Basecoat (Exterior and Interior) and Overvarnish	2.8	340
Two-Piece Can Exterior (Basecoat and Overvarnish)	2.8	340
Two and Three-Piece Can Interior Body Spray	4.2	510
Two-Piece Can Exterior End (Spray or Roll Coat)	4.2	510
Three-Piece Can Side-Seam Spray	5.5	660
End Sealing Compound	3.7	440
Can Printing Ink	2.5	300
Coil Coating (any coat)	2.6	310
Metal Furniture Coating	3.0	360
Large Appliance Coating	2.8	340
OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS COATING (As defined in Rule 336 §231) The following includes Non-adhesive Coating, Adhesive, Adhesive Primer, Caulking, and Beaded Sealants:		
Air-Dried Coating	3.5	420
Baked Coating [above 200°F (93°C)]	3.0	360
Silicone Release Coating: Baked or Air-Dried	3.5	420
Fabric Coating	2.9	350
Film Coating	2.9	350
COATING PLASTIC PARTS AND PRODUCTS THAT ARE Not Defined as Flexible	3.5	420
COATING FLEXIBLE PLASTIC PARTS AND PRODUCTS		
Primer	4.1	490
Color Topcoat	3.8	450
Basecoat/Clear Coat (Combined System) – Limit for either coat	4.5	540
Paper Coating, including Adhesives	2.9	350
Vinyl Coating (Coating on Vinyl)	3.8	450
Strippable Booth Coatings	2.0	240

¹ VOC content minus exempt compounds is the same as VOC Content Minus Exempt Evaporating

Component also known as "The EPA Method 24 VOC Content" on manufacturer's data sheets.

2) Qualify for an exemption under one of the following:

a) Categorical Exemptions:

- (1) Aerospace coating operations (Rule 348);
- (2) Architectural coating, including buildings and erected structures (Rule 335);
- (3) Cleaning: VOC loss from cleaning or stripping a surface for coating or other purpose is regulated by Rule 331;
- (4) Marine vessel exterior refinishing;
- (5) Polyester coatings applied to polyester composites;
- (6) Printing and graphic arts coating (Rule 337);
- (7) Semiconductor manufacturing (Rule 338);
- (8) Coating a highway vehicle or mobile equipment (Rule 345); or
- (9) Wood: Coating Wood Furniture (Rule 342); Coating Wood Millwork (Rule 346).

[County Rule 336 §305.1]

b) Exemptions for Qualified Materials:

- (1) Leak-Preventing Materials: Sealants, adhesives, caulking, and similar materials used on the following substrates for the primary purpose of leak prevention are exempt from this rule:
 - i. Non-metallic substrates; and
 - ii. Used substrates, post manufacture, such as – but not limited to – old joints and seals on pipe and valve assemblies.
- (2) Adhesive use:
 - i. Adhesive and adhesive primer applications are exempt from this rule, except for the 2 categories that appear in Table 1, namely adhesive materials applied to other metal parts and products and adhesives used in paper coating (as defined in Section 2).
 - iii. Any adhesive, exempted by these Permit Conditions and to which no other County Rule in Regulation III specifically applies, shall comply with the provisions of Rule 330 (Volatile Organic Compounds).
- (3) Certain Joint fillers: Caulking and beaded sealants used to fill gaps or to fill joints between surfaces are exempt from this rule, except those used in manufacturing other metal parts and products (as defined in Section 2) or in the manufacturing of cans.
- (4) Extreme performance coatings: Extreme performance coatings are exempt from the VOC limits of Table 1 when used under the following conditions:
 - i. Used on internal combustion engine components that are normally above 250°F (121°C) during use; or
 - ii. Used at temperatures above 250°F (121°C) on items that are both included under SIC (Standard Industrial Classification 1987) codes 3661, 3663, 3669, 3677, 3678, 3679, or 3769 and are electronic products in space vehicles and/or are communications equipment. The U.S. Government Printing Office “Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987” (and no future editions) is incorporated by reference and is on file at Maricopa County Air Quality Department, 1001 N. Central Avenue, Suite 400, Phoenix, Arizona 85004-1942.

[County Rule 336 §305.2]

c) Spray-Gun and VOC-Limit Exemptions:

- (1) Coating with an aerosol can.
- (2) Touch up or repair-coating operations as defined in Section 2.
- (3) Low usage coatings which in aggregate of all formulations do not exceed 55 gallons (208 liters) per year facility-wide if the operator updates usage-records of these coatings on each day of their use, pursuant to Section 7, Permit Condition D.4.
- (4) A Quality Class Q protective coating that is used on equipment, structures, and/or components within a containment facility of a nuclear power plant and is approved in accordance with either ANSI standards N101.2 and N101.4 or with ASTM Standards D3911 and D3843.
- (5) A tactical military-equipment coating that is approved in an MCAQD Air Pollution Permit subsequent to a sufficient demonstration by the user that no compliant substitute exists.

[County Rule 336 305.4]

d) Special Facilities/Operations:

Bonding Impact Resistant Rubber Lining To Metal: An adhesive and an adhesive-primer are exempt from Table 1 limits, but shall not have a VOC content of material exceeding 850 grams of VOC per liter (7.1 lb/gal), if such adhesive is used to bond sheets/strips of rubber to metal equipment so that such rubber sheathing directly contacts material received by the metal and so protects the metal. This exception does not apply to any other situations where adhesives are used to bond rubber to metal.

[County Rule 336 § 305.5b]

e) Low-Usage Allowance for Restricted Guns:

The Permittee may employ spray guns otherwise prohibited by the application methods section of these Permit Conditions for use with coatings over 2 lb VOC /gal under the following limited conditions:

- (1) To coat the inside of pipes and tubes with a wand-style applicator.
- (2) Using an airbrush or other small gun that has a reservoir capacity, not exceeding 250 cc (8.8 fluid ounces), and is used solely for detailing, lettering, touchup, and/or repair.

[County Rule 336 §305.7]

B. APPLICATION METHODS FOR SURFACE COATING

The Permittee shall employ one of the following for all applications of surface coating containing more than 2.0 pounds of VOC per gallon (240 g/L) minus exempt compounds:

- 1) A low pressure spray gun; or
- 2) An electrostatic system; or
- 3) A system that atomizes principally by hydraulic pressure, including "airless" and "air assisted airless"; or
- 4) Non-atomizing or non-spraying application methods, such as but not limited to dipping, rolling, or brushing; or
- 5) Any method which is approved by the Administrator of the Federal EPA and the Control Officer as having a transfer efficiency of 65% or greater.

[County Rule 336 §302]

C. CLEANUP OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

The Permittee shall comply with the following when using VOC-containing material to clean application equipment:

- 1) Disassemble any spray gun and other application equipment and clean it in:
 - a) A container which remains covered at all times, except when the application equipment is being handled in the container, or transferred into or out of the container; or
 - b) A commercially-sold gun cleaning machine which shall be operated and maintained according to manufacturer’s or distributor’s instructions.
- 2) Vapor Pressure Limits: VOC-solvent used to clean coating application equipment shall have a VOC-vapor pressure below 35 mm Hg at 20° C (68° F), unless the application equipment does not use spray devices and the same principal solvent is used for cleaning as is used in the coating.

[County Rule 336 §§303 & 305.6]

D. HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF VOC

- 1) Use And Storage: The Permittee shall:
 - a) Cover and keep covered each VOC-containing material which is not currently in use.
 - b) Store finishing and cleaning materials in closed or covered leak-free containers.
- 2) Disposal of VOC And VOC-Containing Material: The Permittee shall store all VOC-containing materials intended for disposal including, but not limited to, rags, waste coatings, waste brushes, waste rollers, waste applicators, waste solvents, and their residues, in closed, leak-free containers which are legibly labeled with their contents and which remain covered when not in use.

[County Rule 336 §304]

E. COATING AND SOLVENT USAGE

The Permittee shall not allow the monthly and annual usage of combined coatings, diluents, and cleaning solvents (including those for spray coating, wipe cleaning, and for, if applicable, County Rule 331 governed solvent cleaning) to exceed any of the limits in the following table:

Material	Maximum Monthly Limits	Rolling Twelve Month Usage Limit
Coating(s) + Diluent(s) + Cleaning Solvent(s)	375 gallons	4500 gallons

The Rolling Twelve Month Limit shall include every period of twelve consecutive calendar months.

[County Rule 220 §302.2]

F. SPRAY BOOTH REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee shall not use or operate any spray painting or spray coating equipment unless one of the conditions in Subsections F.1) and F.2) is met:

- 1) The Permittee shall operate all spray coating equipment inside an enclosure which has at least three sides a minimum of eight feet in height and able to contain any object(s) being coated.
 - a) For three-sided enclosures the Permittee shall direct the spray in a horizontal or downward pointing manner so that overspray is directed at the walls or floor of the enclosure. No spraying shall be conducted within three feet of any open end and/or within two feet of the top of the enclosure.

- b) For enclosures with three sides and a roof, or for complete enclosures, the Permittee shall direct the spray into the enclosure so that the overspray is directed away from any opening in the enclosure. No spraying shall be conducted within three feet of any open end and/or within two feet of any open top of the enclosure.

[County Rule 315 §301]

- 2) The Permittee shall install and operate a filtering system on any spray booth or enclosure with forced air exhaust.

- a) The filtering system shall have an average overspray removal efficiency of at least 92% by weight, as specified in writing by the manufacturer, for the type of material being sprayed.

- b) No gaps, sags or holes shall be present in the filters and all exhaust must be discharged into the atmosphere.

[County Rule 315 §301.2]

- 3) Exemptions: The controls required in Subsections F.1) and F.2) of this Permit Condition shall not apply:

- a) To the spray coating of objects which can not fit inside of an enclosure with internal dimensions of 10'W X 25'L X 8'H.

- b) To enclosures and spray booths and exhausts located entirely in a completely enclosed building, providing that any vents or openings do not allow overspray to be emitted into the outside air.

- c) To any coating operations utilizing only hand-held aerosol cans.

[County Rule 315 §302]

G. FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT:

- 1) The Permittee shall only burn natural gas, propane, and butane as fuels in the fuel burning equipment. This requirement does not apply to emergency generators.

[County Rule 200 §309]

- 2) The maximum heat input rating of any single fuel-burning unit shall be less than 10 million BTU/Hr.

[County Rule 200 §309]

- 3) The maximum aggregated heat input rating for all fuel burning equipment (excluding internal combustion engines) at the facility as a whole shall be less than 55 million BTU/Hr.

[County Rule 200 §309]

SOLVENT CLEANING

H. SOLVENT CLEANING OPERATIONS

NOTE: The requirements of this Condition apply to dip tanks and wipe cleaning that is not part of a coating operation and other solvent cleaning activities that are not covered by County Rule 336.

- 1) Solvent Handling Requirements

- a) The Permittee shall comply with all of the following requirements:

- (1) All cleaning-solvent, including solvent soaked materials, shall be kept in closed leakfree

containers that are opened only when adding or removing material.

- (2) Rags used for wipe cleaning shall be stored in closed containers when not in use.
 - (3) Each container shall be clearly labeled with its contents.
- b) If any cleaning-solvent escapes from a container:
- (1) Wipe up or otherwise remove immediately if in accessible areas.
 - (2) For areas where access is not feasible during normal production, remove as soon as reasonably possible.
- c) Unless records show that VOC-containing cleaning material was sent offsite for legal disposal, it will be assumed that it evaporated on site.

[Rule 331 §301]

I. EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL CLEANING MACHINES:

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

[Rule 331 §302]

J. SPECIFIC OPERATING & SIGNAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR CLEANING MACHINES

- 1) The Permittee shall conform to the following operating requirements when cleaning with cleaning-solvents other than low-VOC Cleaners:
- a) Do not locate nor position comfort fans in such a way as to direct airflow across the opening of any cleaning machine;
 - b) Do not remove any device designed to cover the solvent unless processing work in the cleaning machine or maintaining the machine;
 - c) Drain cleaned parts for at least 15 seconds after cleaning or until dripping ceases, whichever is later;
 - d) If using a cleaning-solvent spray system:
 - (1) Use only a continuous, undivided stream (not a fine, atomized, or shower type spray).
 - (2) Pressure at the orifice from which the solvent emerges shall not exceed 10 psig and shall not cause liquid solvent to splash outside the solvent container.
 - e) The Permittee shall not cause agitation of a cleaning-solvent in a cleaning machine by sparging with air or other gas. Covers shall be placed over ultrasonic cleaners when the cleaning cycle exceeds 15 seconds;

- f) The Permittee shall not place porous or absorbent materials in or on a cleaning machine. This includes, but is not limited to, cloth, leather, wood, and rope. No object with a sealed wood handle, including a brush, is allowed;
 - g) The ventilation rate at the cleaning machine shall not exceed 65 cfm per square foot of evaporative surface (20 m³/min/m²), unless that rate must be changed to meet a standard specified and certified by a Certified Safety Professional, a Certified Industrial Hygienist, or a licensed professional engineer experienced in ventilation, to meet health and safety requirements;
 - h) Limit the vertical speed of mechanical hoists moving parts in and out of the cleaning machine to a maximum of 2.2 inches per second and (11) eleven ft/min (3.3 m/min);
 - i) The Permittee shall prevent cross contamination of solvents regulated by Section 304 of Rule 331 with solvents that are not so regulated. Use signs, separated work-areas, or other effective means for this purpose. This includes those spray gun cleaning solvents that are regulated by another rule.
 - j) If a filtration device (e.g., to remove oils, greases, sludge, and fine carbon from cleaning solvent) is inherent in the design of the cleaning machine, then such filtration device shall be operated in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and in accordance with the following requirements:
 - (1) The filtration device shall be fully submerged in cleaning solvent at all times during filtration.
 - (2) When the filtration device is completely saturated and must be removed from the cleaning machine, the filtration device shall be drained until no liquid can flow from the filtration device. Draining and drying such filtration device shall be conducted in a sealed container with no exhaust to the atmosphere or work area.
 - (3) After the filtration device is dry, the filtration device shall be stored in a closed, leak free, impervious container that is legibly labeled with its contents and that remains covered when not in use. Disposal of the filtration device shall be done in a manner that inhibits VOC evaporation and that is in compliance with appropriate/legal methods of disposal.
- [Rule 331 §303.1]
- 2) When using cleaning-solvent, other than low-VOC cleaner, in any solvent cleaning machine (degreaser) or dip tank, the Permittee shall provide the following signage requirements on the machine, or within 3¼ feet (1 meter) of the machine, a permanent, conspicuous label, or placard which includes, at a minimum, each of the following applicable instructions, or its equivalent:
 - a) "Keep cover closed when parts are not being handled." (This is not required for remote reservoir cleaners.)
 - b) "Drain parts until they can be removed without dripping."
 - c) "Do not blow off parts before they have stopped dripping."
 - d) "Wipe up spills and drips as soon as possible; store used spill rags [or 'wiping material'] in covered container."
 - e) "Don't leave cloth or any absorbent materials in or on this tank."
 - f) For cleaning machines with moving parts such as hoists, pumps, or conveyors, post: "Operating instructions can be obtained from _____" where the Permittee shall list a person or place where the

instructions are available.

[Rule 331 §303.2]

K. SOLVENT SPECIFICATIONS

- 1) All cleaning solvents, except Low-VOC Cleaners, shall be conforming solvents. A conforming solvent is one which has a total VOC vapor pressure at 68°F (20°C) not exceeding 1 millimeter of mercury column.
- 2) A nonconforming solvent may be used if it is utilized in a sealed system. A “Sealed System” is an Airtight or Airless Cleaning System which is operated according to the manufacturer's specifications and unless otherwise indicated by the manufacturer, meets all of the following requirements:
 - a) Has a door or other pressure-sealing apparatus that is shut during each cleaning and drying cycle; and
 - b) Has a differential pressure gauge that always indicates the pressure in the sealed chamber when occupied or in active use; and
 - c) Any associated pressure relief device(s) shall be so designed and operated as to prevent liquid cleaning-solvents from draining out.

[Rule 331 §304]

L. EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Equipment requirements for batch cleaning machines are set forth in this Permit Condition. Low-VOC Cleaners are exempt from this Permit Condition.

- 1) With Remote Reservoir - The Permittee shall equip each batch cleaning machine with remote reservoir, including the cabinet type(s), with the following:
 - a) A sink-like work area or basin which is sloped sufficiently towards the drain so as to prevent pooling of cleaning-solvent.
 - b) A single, unimpeded drain opening or cluster of openings served by a single drain for the cleaning-solvent to flow from the sink into the enclosed reservoir. Such opening(s) shall be contained within a contiguous area not larger than 15.5 square inches (100 cm²).
 - c) Provide a means for drainage of cleaned parts such that the drained solvent is returned to the cleaning machine.
- 2) Without Remote Reservoir - The Permittee shall equip each batch cleaning machine without a remote reservoir with all of the following:
 - a) Have and use an internal drainage rack or other assembly that confines within the freeboard all cleaning-solvent dripping from parts and returns it to the hold of the cleaning machine (degreaser).
 - b) Have an impervious cover which when closed prevents cleaning-solvent vapors in the cleaning machine from escaping into the air/atmosphere when not processing work in the cleaning machine. The cover shall be fitted so that in its closed position the cover is between the cleaning-solvent and any lip exhaust or other safety vent, except that such position of cover and venting may be altered by an operator for valid concerns of flammability established in writing and certified to by a Certified Safety Professional or a Certified Industrial Hygienist to meet health and safety requirements.
 - c) The freeboard height shall be not less than 6 inches (15.2 cm). Freeboard height for batch cleaning machines is the vertical distance from the solvent/air interface to the least elevated point of the top-rim when the cover is open or removed, measured during idling mode.

- d) The freeboard zone shall have a permanent, conspicuous mark that locates the maximum allowable solvent level which conforms to the applicable freeboard requirements.

[County Rule 331 §305]

M. EXEMPTIONS

- 1) Categorical Exemptions: Exemptions For Qualified Operations:
Cleanup of Coating-Application Equipment: Operations involving the cleanup of coating-application equipment that are regulated by the Spray Coating Requirements of these Permit Conditions are exempt from the Solvent Cleaning Requirements of these Permit Conditions.

[County Rule 331 §308.1.c(1)]

- 2) Partial Exemption:
The following are exempt from these Solvent Cleaning Permit Conditions as noted:

- a) Wipe Cleaning: The provisions of Section 5, Permit Conditions I through K do not apply to wipe cleaning. Recordkeeping provisions in Section 7, Permit Condition E. 4 do apply to wipe cleaning.
- b) Small Cleaners: The provisions of Section 5, Permit Conditions J through K shall not apply to any non-vapor cleaning machine (degreaser) dip-tank fitting either of the following descriptions, except that these shall be covered when work is not being processed:
 - (1) A small cleaner having a liquid surface area of 1 square foot (0.09 square meters) or less; or
 - (2) A small cleaner having a maximum capacity of one gallon (3.79 liters) or less.

[County Rule 33] §308.2]

- 3) Exemptions from Section 5, Permit Condition K.
The U.S. Government Printing Office "Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987" (and no future editions) is incorporated by reference and is on file at Maricopa County Air Quality Department, 1001 N. Central Avenue, Suite 400, Phoenix, Arizona 85004-1942. The following are exempt from Section 5, Permit Condition K:

- a) Non-furniture medical devices included in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 3841, 3843, 3844, or 3845, and products for internal use in 3842;
- b) Electronic products for space vehicles and communications equipment in SIC codes 3661, 3663, 3669, 3677, 3678, 3679, and 3769; and
- c) Production processes having clean-room standards equal to or more stringent than Class 100,000 (particles/m³); and

[County Rule 331 §308.3]

- 4) Comfort Fans:
The prohibition in Section 5, Permit Condition J.1.a against fans and fan-drafts being close to cleaning machines does not apply to a totally enclosed cleaning machine that can not be penetrated by drafts.

[County Rule 331 §308.4]

ABRASIVE BLASTING

N. LIMITATIONS FOR BLASTING

All abrasive blasting operations shall be performed in a confined enclosure unless one of the following conditions are met, in which case unconfined blasting according to Section 5, Permit Condition O of this permit may be performed:

- 1) The item to be blasted exceeds 8 ft. in any one dimension, or
- 2) The surface being blasted is fixed in a permanent location, cannot easily be moved into a confined enclosure, and the surface is not normally dismantled or moved prior to abrasive blasting.

[County Rule 312 §301]

O. REQUIREMENTS FOR UNCONFINED BLASTING

At least one of the following control measures shall be used:

- 1) Wet abrasive blasting,
- 2) Vacuum blasting, or
- 3) Dry abrasive blasting, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - a) Perform only on a metal substrate.
 - b) Use only certified abrasive for dry unconfined blasting.
 - c) Blast only paint that is lead free (i.e. the lead content is less than 0.1 percent).
 - d) Perform the abrasive blasting operation directed away from unpaved surfaces.
 - e) Use the certified abrasive not more than once unless contaminants are separated from the abrasive through filtration and the abrasive conforms to its original size.

[County Rule 312 §301]

P. REQUIREMENTS FOR CONFINED BLASTING

Dry abrasive blasting in a confined enclosure with a forced air exhaust shall be conducted by implementing either of the following:

- 1) Using a certified abrasive, or
- 2) Equipment that meets the following two criteria and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications:
 - a) Is self-contained and the total internal volume of the blast section is 50 cubic feet or less, and
 - b) Is vented to an ECS.

[County Rule 312 §§303 & 304]

Q. OPACITY LIMITATION

No owner or operator shall discharge into the atmosphere from any abrasive blasting operation any air contaminant for an observation period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any sixty minute period an opacity equal to or greater than 20 percent. An indicated excess will be considered to have occurred if any cumulative

period of 15-second increments totaling more than three minutes within any sixty minute period was in excess of the opacity standard.

[County Rule 312 §305]

R. WIND EVENT

No dry unconfined abrasive blasting operation shall be conducted during a wind event.

[County Rule 312 §306]

S. WORK PRACTICES

1) Unconfined Blasting: The owner or operator shall clean up spent abrasive material with a potential to be transported during a wind event, and until removal occurs, shall, at a minimum, meet the provisions of County Rule 310 regarding work practices.

2) Confined Blasting: At the end of the work shift the owner or operator shall clean up spillage, carry-out and/or trackout of any spent abrasive material with a potential to be transported during a wind event.

[County Rule 312 §308]

T. EXEMPTIONS

The following are exempt from the Abrasive Blasting Permit Conditions:

1) Self-contained, enclosed abrasive blasting equipment that is not vented to the atmosphere or is vented inside a building with the exhaust directed away from any opening to the building exterior. or

2) Hydroblasting.

[County Rule 312 §302]

SECTION 6

STATIONARY EMERGENCY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

A. 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 III are specified in Condition B.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)]

B. Stationary Emergency ICE Subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII - Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

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 2 below:

**Table 2
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<185 (175≤HP<250)	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 3
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 + NO _x	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 4
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 operations 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 5
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 + NOx	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<185 (175≤HP<250)	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 6 below for fire pump engines:

**Table 6
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<185 (175≤HP<250)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009-2011 ¹			
	2009+	4.0 (3.0)	—	0.20 (0.15)

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

The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance as follows:

- a) For fire pumps manufactured during or after the model years in Table 7, the Permittee shall purchase engines certified to the emission standards in Table 6 for the same model year and NFPA nameplate engine power.

**Table 7
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<185 (175≤HP<250)	2009

- b) For fire pumps manufactured before the applicable model years in Table 7, the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of Table 6 using one of the methods listed in Condition B.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)]

C. Stationary Emergency IC Spark Ignition Engines Subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ - Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

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

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

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

1048.

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

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

[40 CFR 60.4236(c)]

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.
 - b) 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;
 - c) Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.
 - d) 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.
 - e) 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 Section 7 of these Conditions.

[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]

- e) For each emergency ICE subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, the Permittee shall maintain records which must include, at a minimum, the following:
- (1) Oil and filter change dates and corresponding hour on the hour meter;
 - (2) Inspection and replacement dates for air cleaners, hoses, and belts; and
 - (3) Records of other emission-related repairs and maintenance performed.

[40 CFR §63.6655(e)(2)] [40 CFR §63.6660]

SECTION 7

MONITORING/RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

A EMERGENCY PROVISION RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

[County Rule 130 §402]

B. LOGGING REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITY CHANGES

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

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

[County Rule 220 §502]

C. RECORDS RETENTION REQUIREMENTS

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

[County Rule 100 §504] [County Rule 220 §501]

D. SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS

The Permittee shall comply with the following Recordkeeping Requirements that apply to materials regulated by these Permit Conditions. Records shall be retained for 5 years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.

1) Current Lists:

The Permittee shall maintain a current list of coatings, adhesives, reducers, thinners, gun-cleaning materials, additives, and any other VOC-containing materials regulated by these Permit Conditions; give the VOC content of material for each as received (before thinning). A complete, neat assemblage of this data meets the requirements for a list. Express VOC content in 1 of 3 forms: pounds VOC per gallon, grams VOC per liter, or the percent VOC by weight along with the specific gravity or density, (2 numbers are required).

[County Rule 336 §501.1a]

2) Less Stringent Recordkeeping for consistently Low Users:

If the Permittee always uses less than 2 gallons per day total of thinner and coating (listed in Table 1), the listing and recording requirements of Section 7, Permit Conditions D.1, D.3, and D.4 are met if:

- a) All purchase receipts/invoices of VOC-containing material that is regulated by County Rule 336 for the most recent 12 months are kept together; and
- b) Current data sheets show the VOC content of material for every VOC-containing substance currently used that is regulated by these Permit Conditions.

[County Rule 336 §501.1b]

3) Facilities that are not Small Surface-Coating Sources:

Facilities that are not small surface-coating sources shall do the following:

- a) Coatings: For all coatings (except those recorded under Section 5, Permit Condition A.2.c(3) low usage allowance), the Permittee shall make the following listings for coatings and adhesives that have VOC limits in Table 1:

- (1) VOC before Reducing: The VOC content of each coating as received, minus exempt compounds. (This figure is sometimes called the "EPA Method 24" VOC content on manufacturer's data sheets). If the coating is a multi-part coating, list the VOC content which the manufacturer states the coating will have once all the necessary parts are mixed together in the proportions specified by the manufacturer.

- (2) List Maximum VOC Content Of Coating As Applied: For each coating that is thinned/reduced or that any additive is added to, record in a permanent log either of the following:

- i. The maximum number of fluid ounces thinner/reducer that is ever added to a gallon of unreduced coating (or maximum g/liter), and the maximum fluid ounces of every other additive that is mixed into a gallon of the coating; or
- ii. The VOC content of the coating, after adding the maximum amount of thinner/reducer and other additives that would ever be added, as determined by the formula in Section 2 of these Permit Conditions.

- b) Applicator Cleanup Solvent: The Permittee shall maintain a hard copy of the VOC vapor pressure (VP) at 20°C (68°F) of solvent(s) used to clean spray guns, hoses, reservoirs, and any other coating application equipment. Any one of the following ways of providing the VP data is sufficient:

- (1) A current manufacturer's technical data sheet;
- (2) A current manufacturer's material safety data sheet (MSDS);
- (3) Actual test results; or
- (4) A letter signed by an official or lab manager of the supplying facility.

[County Rule 336 §501.1c]

4) Frequency of Updating Usage Records:

The Permittee shall update usage records, showing the type and amount used of each VOC-containing coating or adhesive which is regulated by name or type in Table 1, and update each VOC-containing material, related to surface coating, that is not addressed by Table 1. This includes, but is not limited to, thinners, surfacers, and diluents. Records shall be maintained according to the following schedule:

- a) Small Surface-Coating Sources: If the Permittee is a small surface-coating source, each month's records of coating use shall be updated by the end of the following month.
- b) All Other Sources: For a source that does not meet the definition of small surface-coating source:
 - (1) Monthly: Monthly update records of each coating used that complies with the VOC limits in Table 1. Complete a month's update by the end of the following month.
 - (2) Daily: Daily update the usage of each coating that exceeds its limits in Table 1 including coating exempted by Section 5, Permit Condition A.2.c(3).

[County Rule 336 §501 .2]

5) Grouping By VOC Content:

For purposes of recording usage, coatings and adhesives that are in the same category in Table 1, and have similar VOC content, may be recorded under a name that includes the category name. The highest VOC content among the members of that grouping shall be assigned to that grouping, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound. To identify what products belong within each group, after each group name and the group's VOC content of material must appear the name of each product in the group and its VOC content of material. For example: For flexible plastic parts, you use 20 gallons of primer that has 3.04 lb VOC/gal, 30 gallons of primer having 3.14 lb VOC/gal, and 40 gallons of primer having 2.89 lb VOC/gal. You may record usage as 90 gallons of flexible plastic primer containing 3.1 lb VOC/gal. If grams VOC per liter is used to record VOC content, round off to the nearest whole number of grams.

[County Rule 336 §501.3]

6) Compliance Determination and Test Methods:

When more than one test method is permitted for a determination, an exceedance of the limits established in the rule determined by any of the applicable test methods constitutes a violation of these Permit Conditions. The means that shall be used to determine compliance, with the Permit Conditions in this set that are based on County Rule 336, is listed in County Rule 336 §§503 and 504.

[County Rule 336 §503]

E. SOLVENT CLEANING OPERATIONS

The Permittee subject to these Solvent Cleaning Permit Conditions shall comply with the following requirements. Records shall be retained for five years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.

1) Current List:

- a) Maintain a current list of cleaning-solvents; state the VOC-content of each in pounds VOC per gallon of material or grams per liter of material.
- b) A facility using any cleaning-solvent subject to the vapor-pressure limits of Section 5, Permit

Condition K.1 shall have on site the written value of the total VOC vapor-pressure of each such solvent in one of the following forms:

- (1) A manufacturer's technical data sheet.
- (2) A manufacturer's material safety data sheet (MSDS), or
- (3) Actual test results.

[County Rule 331 §501.1]

2) Usage Records:

- a) Monthly: Records of the amount of cleaning-solvent used shall be updated by the end of month for the previous month. Show the type and amount of each make-up and all other cleaning solvent to which County Rule 331 is applicable.
- b) Annually:
 - (1) Certain Concentrates: Use of concentrate that is used only in the formulation of Low VOC Cleaner shall be updated at least annually.
 - (2) Low- VOC Cleaner: The Permittee need not keep a record of a cleaning substance that is made by diluting a concentrate with water or non-precursor compound(s) to a level that qualifies as a Low VOC Cleaner if records of the concentrate usage are kept in accordance with this rule.
- c) Grouping by VOC Content: For purposes of recording usage, the Permittee may give cleaning solvents of similar VOC content a single group-name, distinct from any product names in the group. The total usage of all the products in that group are then recorded under just one name. (In such a case, the operator must also keep a separate list that identifies the product names of the particular solvents included under the group name). To the group name shall be assigned the highest VOC content among the members of that group, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound of VOC per gallon of material, or to the nearest gram VOC per liter of material.

[County Rule 331 §501.2]

3) Temperature Measurement:

Temperature measurements made pursuant to the definitions section to determine if a cleaning machine contains a "heated solvent" shall be done with an instrument having an accuracy and precision of no less than 1 degree Fahrenheit.

[County Rule 331 §502.1d]

4) The Permittee shall monitor for compliance with Operating Requirements of these Permit Conditions (if applicable) for solvent degreasers by conducting a visual inspection at least once a week and by recordkeeping of the inspection. During the visual inspection the Permittee shall check and note for each degreaser:

- a) The positions of the cover and whether the degreaser is in use,
- b) That the label of Signage Requirements is in place,
- c) Any instances of non-compliance of stored solvent, and
- d) For evidence of solvent leaking from the degreaser.

[County Rule 220 §§302.4 & 302.7]

F. ABRASIVE BLASTING OPERATIONS

At a minimum, an owner or operator subject to County Rule 312 shall keep the following records onsite that are applicable to all abrasive blasting operations:

- 1) If blasting operations occur daily or are a part of a facility's primary work activity, then the following shall be kept as a record:
 - a) A list of the blasting equipment,
 - b) The description of the type of blasting as confined, unconfined, sand, wet, or other,
 - c) The locations of the blasting equipment or specify if the equipment is portable,
 - d) The days of the week blasting occurs, and
 - e) The normal hours of operation.

[County Rule 312 §501.1]

- 2) If blasting operations occur periodically, then the following shall be kept as a record:
 - a) The date the blasting occurs,
 - b) The blasting equipment that is operating, and
 - c) A description of the type of blasting.

[County Rule 312 §501.2]

- 3) The type and amount of solid abrasive material consumed on a monthly basis. Include name of certified abrasive used, as applicable.

[County Rule 312 §501.3]

- 4) Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or results of any lead testing that was performed on paint that is to be removed via unconfined blasting, as applicable.

[County Rule 312 §501.4]

- 5) Paint Lead Level - Prior to unconfined blasting of paint, the owner or operator must be the generator with firsthand knowledge of lead content in the paint, or retain evidence of the lead level from the material MSDS or from a lead test performed in accordance with Section 506 of Rule 312. Unconfined blasting is prohibited if the lead content of the material is > 0.1 percent.

[County Rule 312 §503.2]

SECTION 8

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. CERTIFICATION OF TRUTH, ACCURACY, AND COMPLETENESS

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

[County Rule 100 §401 and Rule 220 §302.14]

B. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

As directed, the Permittee or applicant for an ATO shall furnish to the Department any information requested pursuant to this General Permit within a reasonable time period and manner, as determined by the Control Officer. Failure to submit the requested information in a reasonable time period may lead to revocation of the ATO or denial of the application for an ATO under this General Permit.

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]

C. DEVIATIONS FROM PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

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

[County Rule 210 §302.1e] [County Rule 230 §§302.4a & 305.1c]

D. EMERGENCY REPORTING

The Permittee, as soon as possible, shall telephone the Control Officer giving notice of the emergency and shall submit a 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 §402]

E. 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]

F. EXCESS EMISSIONS REPORTING

1) The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by rule or by these permit conditions. The report shall be in two parts as specified below:

- a) Initial notification by telephone or facsimile within 24 hours of the time when the owner and/or operator first learned of the occurrence of excess emissions that includes all available information from the Excess Emissions Recordkeeping section of this General Permit.
- b) Detailed written follow-up notification by submission of an excess emissions report within 72 hours of the initial notification.

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 emission 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 malfunctions;
- g) The steps that were or are being taken to limit the excess emissions; and
- h) If the source's permit contains procedures governing source operation during periods of startup or malfunction and the excess emissions resulted from startup or malfunction, a list of the steps taken to

comply with the permit procedures.

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

[County Rule 140 §500]

G. FACILITY CHANGE REPORTING

- 1) Any advance written notice required by the Allowable Facility Change section of this Permit shall meet all of the following requirements:

- a) The notice shall be by certified mail or hand delivery and shall be received by the Control Officer the minimum amount of time in advance of the change. Notifications of changes associated with emergency conditions, such as malfunctions necessitating the replacement of equipment, may be provided with less than required notice, but must be provided as far in advance of the change, or if advance notification is not practicable, as soon after the change, as possible.

[County Rule 220 §404.4]

- b) The written notice shall include:
 - (1) When the proposed change will occur;
 - (2) A description of the change;
 - (3) Any change in emissions of regulated air pollutants; and
 - (4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

[County Rule 220 §404.5]

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

[County Rule 220 §503]

SECTION 9

FUGITIVE DUST FROM DUST-GENERATING OPERATIONS

A. APPLICABILITY:

- 1) The provisions of this Section apply to all dust-generating operations except for those dust-generating operations listed in the Condition below. Any person engaged in a dust-generating operation subject to this Section shall be subject to the standards and/or requirements of this Section before, after, and while conducting such dust-generating operation, including during weekends, after work hours, and on holidays.
- 2) For the purpose of Rule 310, any control measure that is implemented must achieve the applicable standard(s) described in Rule 310, as determined by the corresponding test method(s), as applicable, and must achieve other applicable standard(s) set forth in Rule 310.
- 3) Regardless of whether a dust-generating operation is in compliance with an approved Dust Control Plan or there is no approved Dust Control Plan, the owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation shall be subject to all requirements of Rule 310 at all times.
- 4) Failure to comply with the provisions of these requirements, as applicable, and/or of an approved Dust

Control Plan, shall constitute a violation.

[County Rule 310 §§102, 301]

B. EXEMPTIONS:

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

- 1) Normal farm cultural practices according to Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) § 49-457 and A.R.S. § 49-504.4.
- 2) Emergency activities that may disturb the soil conducted by any utility or government agency in order to prevent public injury or to restore critical utilities to functional status.
- 3) Establishing of initial landscapes without the use of mechanized equipment, conducting landscape maintenance without the use of mechanized equipment, and playing on or maintaining a field used for non-motorized sports. However, establishing initial landscapes without the use of mechanized equipment and conducting landscape maintenance without the use of mechanized equipment shall not include grading, or trenching performed to establish initial landscapes or to redesign existing landscapes.
- 4) Rooftop operations for cutting, drilling, grinding, or coring roofing tile when such activity is occurring on a pitched roof.

[County Rule 310 §103]

C. VISIBLE EMISSION REQUIREMENTS FOR DUST-GENERATING OPERATIONS:

- 1) The Permittee shall not cause or allow visible fugitive dust emissions to exceed 20% opacity.
- 2) The Permittee shall not cause or allow visible emissions of particulate matter, including fugitive dust, beyond the property line within which the emissions are generated. Visible emissions shall be determined by a standard of no visible emissions exceeding 30 seconds in duration in any six-minute period as determined by using EPA Reference Method 22. This requirement does not apply to dust-generating operations conducted within 25 feet of the property line.

[County Rule 310 §303.1]

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

- 1) If wind conditions cause fugitive dust emissions to exceed the opacity requirements in this permit, despite implementation of the Dust Control Plan, an owner and/or operator shall:
 - a) Ensure that all control measures and requirements of the Dust Control Plan are implemented and the subject violations cannot be prevented by better application, operation, or maintenance of these measures and requirements.
 - b) Cease dust-generating operations and stabilize any disturbed surface area consistent with the Stabilization Requirements of these conditions.
 - c) Compile records consistent Record Keeping requirements of these conditions and document the control measure and other Dust Control Plan requirements implemented.
- 2) Emergency Maintenance of Flood Control Channels and Water Retention Basins: The opacity limit shall not apply to emergency maintenance of flood control channels and water retention basins, provided that control measures are implemented.

[County Rule 310 §303.2]

E. STABILIZATION REQUIREMENTS FOR DUST-GENERATING OPERATIONS:

- 1) Unpaved Parking Lot: The owner and/or operator of any unpaved parking lot shall not allow visible fugitive dust emissions to exceed 20% opacity and shall not allow silt loading equal to or greater than 0.33 oz/ft². However, if silt loading is equal to or greater than 0.33 oz/ft², then the owner and/or operator shall not allow the silt content to exceed 8%.

[County Rule 310 §304.1]

- 2) Unpaved Haul/Access Road:

- a) The owner and/or operator of any unpaved haul/access road (whether at a work site that is under construction or at a work site that is temporarily or permanently inactive) shall not allow visible fugitive dust emissions to exceed 20% opacity and shall not allow silt loading equal to or greater than 0.33 oz/ft². However, if silt loading is equal to or greater than 0.33 oz/ft², then the owner and/or operator shall not allow the silt content to exceed 6%.

- b) The owner and/or operator of any unpaved haul/access road (including at a work site that is under construction or a work site that is temporarily or permanently inactive) shall, as an alternative to meeting the stabilization requirements for an unpaved haul/access road in Subpart [E.2.a] of this Section, limit vehicle trips to no more than 20 per day per road and limit vehicle speeds to no more than 15 miles per hour. If complying with this section of this Permit, the owner and/or operator must include, in a Dust Control Plan, the maximum number of vehicle trips on the unpaved haul/access roads each day (including number of employee vehicles, earthmoving equipment, haul trucks, and water trucks) and a description of how vehicle speeds will be restricted to no more than 15 miles per hour.

[County Rule 310 §304.2]

- 3) Disturbed Surface Area: The owner and/or operator of any disturbed surface area on which no activity is occurring (including at a work site that is under construction or a work site that is temporarily or permanently inactive) shall meet at least one of the standards described below, as applicable. Should such a disturbed surface area contain more than one type of stabilization characteristic, such as soil, vegetation, or other characteristic, which is visibly distinguishable, then the owner and/or operator shall test each representative surface separately for stability, in an area that represents a random portion of the overall disturbed conditions of the site, in accordance with the appropriate test methods described in Section 501.2(c) of Rule 310 and in Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of MCAQD rules. The owner and/or operator of such disturbed surface area on which no activity is occurring shall be considered in violation of Rule 310 if the area is not maintained in a manner that meets at least one of the standards listed below, as applicable. An area is considered to be a disturbed surface area until the activity that caused the disturbance has been completed and the disturbed surface area meets the standards described in this section.

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

- g) Comply with a standard of an alternative test method, upon obtaining the written approval from the Control Officer and the Administrator.

[County Rule 310 §304.3]

F. CONTROL MEASURES FOR DUST-GENERATING OPERATIONS:

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

For the purpose of this Permit an “AREA ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC” is defined as any paved parking lot or paved roadway that can be entered or used for public travel primarily for purposes unrelated to the dust-generating operation.

- 1) Off-Site Hauling onto Areas Accessible to the Public: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves off-site hauling shall implement the following control measures:
 - a) When cargo compartment is loaded:
 - (1) Load all haul trucks such that the freeboard is not less than three inches;
 - (2) Load all haul trucks such that at no time shall the highest point of the bulk material be higher than the sides, front, and back of a cargo container area;
 - (3) Prevent spillage or loss of bulk material from holes or other openings in the cargo compartment’s floor, sides, and/or tailgate(s); and
 - (4) Cover cargo compartment with a tarp or other suitable closure.
 - b) When cargo compartment is empty:
 - (1) Clean the interior of the cargo compartment; or
 - (2) Cover the cargo compartment with a tarp or other suitable closure.
 - c) When off-site hauling, install, maintain, and use a suitable trackout control device that controls and prevents trackout and/or removes particulate matter from tires and the exterior surfaces of haul trucks and/or motor vehicles that traverse the site.

[County Rule 310 §305.1]

- 2) Bulk Material Hauling/Transporting When On-Site Hauling/Transporting Within the Boundaries of the Work Site but not Crossing an Area Accessible to the Public. The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves bulk material hauling/transporting when on-site hauling/transporting within the boundaries of the work site but not crossing an area accessible to the public shall implement one of the following control measures:

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

[County Rule 310 §305.2]

- 3) Bulk Material Hauling/Transporting When On-Site Hauling/Transporting Within the Boundaries of the Work Site and Crossing and/or Accessing an Area Accessible to the Public: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves bulk material hauling/transporting when on-site hauling/transporting within the boundaries of the work site and crossing and/or accessing an area accessible to the public shall implement all of the following control measures:

- a) Load all haul trucks such that the freeboard is not less than three inches;

- b) Load all haul trucks such that at no time shall the highest point of the bulk material be higher than the sides, front, and back of a cargo container area;
 - c) Prevent spillage or loss of bulk material from holes or other openings in the cargo compartment's floor, sides, and/or tailgate(s); and
 - d) When crossing and/or accessing an area accessible to the public, install, maintain, and use a suitable trackout control device that controls and prevents trackout and/or removes particulate matter from tires and the exterior surfaces of haul trucks and/or motor vehicles that traverse the site.
[County Rule 310 §305.3]
- 4) Bulk Material Stacking, Loading, and Unloading Operations: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves bulk material stacking, loading, and unloading operations shall implement at least one of the following control measures:
- a) Prior to stacking, loading, and unloading:
 - (1) Mix material with water; or
 - (2) Mix material with a dust suppressant other than water.
 - b) While stacking, loading, and unloading:
 - (1) Apply water; or
 - (2) Apply a dust suppressant other than water.
[County Rule 310 §305.4]
- 5) Open Storage Piles: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves an open storage pile shall implement the following control measures, as applicable, when not conducting stacking, loading, and unloading operations:
- a) Cover all open storage piles with a tarp, plastic, or other material to prevent wind from removing the covering(s) such that the covering(s) will not be dislodged by wind; or
 - b) Apply water to maintain a soil moisture content at a minimum of 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D2216-05 or other equivalent methods approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator. For areas that have an optimum moisture content for compaction of less than 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D1557-02e1 or other equivalent methods approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator, maintain at least 70% of the optimum soil moisture content; or
 - c) Maintain a visible crust; or
 - d) Implement the control measure described in Condition [F.5.b] or [F.5.c] of this Section and construct and maintain wind barriers, storage silos, or a three-sided enclosure with walls, whose length is no less than equal to the length of the pile, whose distance from the pile is no more than twice the height of the pile, whose height is equal to the pile height, and whose porosity is no more than 50%.
[County Rule 310 §305.5]
- 6) Unpaved Staging Areas, Unpaved Parking Areas, and Unpaved Material Storage Areas: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves unpaved staging areas, unpaved parking areas, and unpaved material storage areas shall implement one or more of the following control measures:
- a) Apply water so that the surface is visibly moist;
 - b) Pave;
 - c) Apply and maintain gravel, recycled asphalt, or other suitable material;
 - d) Apply and maintain a suitable dust suppressant other than water; or

- e) Limit vehicle trips to no more than 20 per day per road and limit vehicle speeds to no more than 15 miles per hour. If complying with this sub-section, the owner and/or operator shall provide to the Control Officer the maximum number of vehicle trips on the staging areas, parking areas, and/or material storage areas each day (including number of employee vehicles, earthmoving equipment, haul trucks, and water trucks) and a description of how vehicle speeds will be restricted to no more than 15 miles per hour.

[County Rule 310 §305.6]

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

[County Rule 310 §305.7]

- 8) Weed Abatement by Discing or Blading: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves weed abatement by discing or blading shall comply with all of the following control measures:
 - a) Before weed abatement by discing or blading occurs, apply water;
 - b) While weed abatement by discing or blading is occurring, apply water; and
 - c) After weed abatement by discing or blading occurs, pave, apply gravel, apply water, apply a suitable dust suppressant other than water, or establish vegetative ground cover.

[County Rule 310 §305.8]

- 9) Disturbed Surface Areas: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves disturbed surface areas shall implement the following control measures, as applicable:
 - a) Before disturbed surface areas are created, implement one of the following control measures:
 - (1) Pre-water site to depth of cuts, allowing time for penetration; or
 - (2) Phase work to reduce the amount of disturbed surface areas at any one time.

 - b) While disturbed surface areas are being created, implement one of the following control measures:
 - (1) Apply water or other suitable dust suppressant other than water, to keep the soil visibly moist throughout the process;
 - (2) Apply water to maintain a soil moisture content at a minimum of 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D2216-05 or other equivalent method as approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator. For areas that have an optimum moisture content for compaction of less than 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D1557-02e1 or other equivalent method approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator, maintain at least 70% of the optimum soil moisture content; or
 - (3) Implement one of the control measures in Condition [F.9.b.1] or [F. 9.b.2] of this Section and construct fences or three-foot to five-foot high wind barriers with 50% or less porosity adjacent to roadways or urban areas to reduce the amount of windblown material leaving a site.

 - c) When the dust-generating operation is finished for a period of 30 days or longer – for longer than temporary pauses that occur during a dust-generating operation, the owner and/or operator shall

implement one or more of the following control measures within ten days following the completion of such dust-generating operation:

- (1) Pave, apply gravel, or apply a suitable dust suppressant other than water;
- (2) Establish vegetative ground cover;
- (3) Implement one of the control measures in Condition [F.9.c.1] or [F. 9.c.2] of this Section and restrict vehicle access to the area;
- (4) Pave, apply gravel, or apply a suitable dust suppressant other than water; or
- (5) Apply water and prevent access by fences, ditches, vegetation, berms, or other suitable barrier or means sufficient to prevent trespass as approved by the Control Officer; or
- (6) Restore area such that the vegetative ground cover and soil characteristics are similar to adjacent or nearby undisturbed native conditions.

[County Rule 310 §305.11]

- 10) Easements, Rights-of-Way, and Access Roads for Utilities (Transmission of Electricity, Natural Gas, Oil, Water, and Gas) Associated With Sources That Have a Non-Title V Permit, a Title V Permit, and/or a General Permit Under MCAQD Rules: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves an easement, right-of-way, and access road for utilities (transmission of electricity, natural gas, oil, water, and gas) associated with sources that have a General permit shall implement at least one of the following control measures:

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

[County Rule 310 §305.12]

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

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

- 1) Trackout Control Device:

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

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

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

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

[County Rule 310 §306.1]

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

[County Rule 310 §306.2]

H. SOIL MOISTURE:

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

[County Rule 310 §307]

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

- 1) At least once every three years, the following people shall successfully complete a Basic Dust Control Training Class conducted or approved by the Control Officer.
 - a) Water truck drivers.
 - b) Water-pull drivers.
 - c) The site superintendent or other designated on-site representative of the permit holder, if present at a site that has more than one acre of disturbed surface area.
- 2) All persons having successfully completed training during the 2006 and 2007 calendar years shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirement to successfully complete the Basic Dust Control Training Class, if the training that was completed was conducted or approved by the Control Officer. Completion of the Comprehensive Dust Control Training Class, as required in Condition [I.1] of this Section, shall satisfy the requirement of this Condition.
- 3) The Control Officer may suspend or revoke for cause including, but not limited to, inappropriate ethical activities or conduct associated with the dust control program or repeated failure to follow the training requirements, a certification issued to a person having successfully completed a Basic Dust Control Training Class conducted or approved by the Control Officer. The Control Officer will provide written notification to such person regarding such suspension or revocation.

[County Rule 310 §309.1]

J. DUST CONTROL PLAN REQUIREMENTS:

The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation shall submit to the Control Officer a Dust Control Plan with any permit applications that involve dust-generating operations with a disturbed surface area that equals or exceeds 0.10 acre (4,356 square feet) before commencing any routine dust-generating operation. The Dust Control Plan shall be kept available onsite at all times.

[County Rule 310 §§402.1 and 409]

K. DUST CONTROL PLAN CONTENTS:

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

- 1) Name(s), address(es), and phone numbers of person(s) responsible for the submittal and implementation of the Dust Control Plan and responsible for the dust-generating operation.
- 2) A drawing, on 8½” x 11” paper, that shows:
 - a) Entire project site/facility boundaries, including boundaries of areas to be disturbed if less than entire project site/facility boundaries,
 - b) Acres to be disturbed with linear dimensions or certification by a licensed engineer or surveyor showing the total square footage to be disturbed,
 - c) Nearest public roads,
 - d) North arrow,
 - e) Planned exit locations onto areas accessible to the public, and
 - f) Unpaved parking lot(s).
- 3) Appropriate control measures, or a combination thereof, as described in Conditions [F] and [G] of this Section for every actual and potential dust-generating operation.
 - a) Control measures must be implemented before, after, and while conducting any dust-generating operation, including during weekends, after work hours, and on holidays.
 - b) All required control measures and at least one contingency control measure must be identified for all dust-generating operations.
 - c) A control measure that is not listed in Conditions [F] and [G] of this Section may be chosen provided that such control measure is implemented to comply with the requirements described in this Permit.
 - d) If the Permittee is complying with this permit by limiting vehicle trips to no more than 20 per day per road and speeds to no more than 15 miles per hour then the Dust Control Plan must include the maximum number of vehicle trips on the unpaved haul/access roads each day (including number of employee vehicles, earthmoving equipment, haul trucks, and water trucks).
- 4) Dust suppressants to be applied, including all of the following product specifications or label instructions for approved usage:
 - a) Method, frequency, and intensity of application;
 - b) Type, number, and capacity of application equipment; and
 - c) Information on environmental impacts and approvals or certifications related to appropriate and safe use for ground application.
- 5) Specific surface treatment(s) and/or control measures utilized to control material trackout and sedimentation where unpaved roads and/or access points join areas accessible to the public.

[County Rule 310 §402.3]

L. DUST CONTROL PLAN REVISIONS

If the Control Officer determines that an approved Dust Control Plan has been followed, yet fugitive dust emissions from any dust-generating operation still exceed the standards of this Permit, then the Control Officer shall issue a written notice to the owner and/or operator of the dust-generating operation explaining such determination. The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation shall make written revisions to the Dust Control Plan and shall submit such revised Dust Control Plan to the Control Officer within three working days of receipt of the Control Officer’s written notice, unless such time period is extended by the Control Officer, upon request, for good cause. During the time that such owner and/or operator is preparing revisions to the approved Dust Control Plan, such owner and/or operator must still comply with all requirements of this Permit.

[County Rule 310 §403.1]

M. RECORD KEEPING:

The Permittee shall maintain the following records for a period of at least five years from the date such records are

established and make them available to the Control Officer upon request:

- 1) Any person who conducts dust-generating operations that require a Dust Control Plan shall keep a written record of self-inspection on each day dust-generating operations are conducted. Self-inspection records shall include daily inspections for crusted or damp soil, trackout conditions and clean-up measures, daily water usage, and dust suppressant application. Such written record shall also include the following information:
 - a) Method, frequency, and intensity of application or implementation of the control measures;
 - b) Method, frequency, and amount of water application to the site;
 - c) Street sweeping frequency;
 - d) Types of surface treatments applied to and maintenance of trackout control devices, gravel pads, fences, wind barriers, and tarps;
 - e) Types and results of test methods conducted;
 - f) If contingency control measures are implemented, actual application or implementation of contingency control measures and why contingency control measures were implemented;
 - g) List of subcontractors' names and registration numbers updated when changes are made; and
 - h) Names of employee(s) who successfully completed dust control training class(es), date of the class(es) that such employee(s) successfully completed, and name of the agency/representative who conducted such class(es).

- 2) Any person who conducts dust-generating operations that do not require a Dust Control Plan shall compile and retain records (including records on any street sweeping, water applications, and maintenance of trackout control devices, gravel pads, fences, wind barriers, and tarps) that provide evidence of control measure application, by indicating the type of treatment or control measure, extent of coverage, and date applied.

- 3) Upon verbal or written request by the Control Officer, the log or the records and supporting documentation shall be provided as soon as possible but no later than 48 hours, excluding weekends. If the Control Officer is at the site where requested records are kept, records shall be provided without delay.

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