VENTURA COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

669 County Square Drive
Ventura, CA 93003
805/645-1400

PART 70 PERMIT

Number 00997

Permit Term: January 25, 2017 to December 31, 2021

Company Name / Address:
Naval Base Ventura County
311 Main Road, Building 66, Env. Div.
Point Mugu, CA 93042

Facility Name / Address:
Naval Base Ventura County
Naval Air Station, Point Mugu
Point Mugu, CA

Responsible Official:
Captain Jeffery E. Chism
U.S. Navy Commanding Officer Acting
Naval Base Ventura County
311 Main Road, Building 66, Env. Div.
Point Mugu, CA 93042
805/989-7903

Title V Contact:
Mr. Erik Anderson
Physical Scientist
Naval Base Ventura County
311 Main Road, Building 66, Env. Div.
Point Mugu, CA 93042
805/989-3810

The Part 70 permit consists of this page and the tables, attachments and conditions listed in the attached table of contents. The Part 70 permit application is included for reference only and is not a part of the Part 70 permit.

Pursuant to Rule 33.1, the Part 70 permit shall also serve as a permit to operate issued to fulfill the requirements of Rule 10.B.

Kerby E. Zozula, Manager
Engineering Division

For:

Michael Villegas
Air Pollution Control Officer

February 25, 2019

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1.a. PERMIT REVISONS TABLE

Application No.	Issue Date	Description	Revised Permit Sections
00997-191 00997-201	11/06/03	Modified Navy Exchange Gasoline Station (191) and Fuel Farm - Government Gasoline Station gasoline dispensing facilities (201) / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Stationary Source Description • Periodic Monitoring Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • *Remove Attachment 70N2-0997* • Attachment 70N3-0997 • Attachment PO0997PC7
00997-211 00997-221	04/29/04	Boiler "Out of Service", portable engine changes, aerospace coating equipment description changes, revised boiler natural gas emission factor / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Periodic Monitoring Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Insignificant Activities Table • Attachment PO0997PC2 • Attachment PO0997PC4
00997-241	01/20/05	Revise Acceptable Pressure Drop Range for Building 311 Dust Collector / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Attachment PO0997PC6
00997-231 00997-251 00997-271	07/29/05	App. 231 - Permit Powder Coating Facility App. 251 – Replace Sweeper Vehicle Portable Engines App. 271 – Permit Emergency Engines Minor Part 70 Permit Modifications	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Stationary Source Description • Periodic Monitoring Table • Table No. 2 • Applicable Requirements Code Key • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Insignificant Activities Table • Attachment ATCM Engine N1 • Attachment ATCM Engine N2 • Attachment PO0997PC4 • Attachment PO0997PC5 • Attachment PO0997PC6
00997-261 00997-281	06/12/06	App. 261 – Replace Cold Cleaning Tank / Change Responsible Official App. 281 – Equipment Shutdown / Emission Reduction Credit Request Minor Part 70 Permit Modifications	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Stationary Source Description • Periodic Monitoring Table • Table No. 2 • Applicable Requirements Code Key • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4

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00997-291 00997-301	10/02/06	App. 291 – Replaced Phase II Vapor Recovery System at Navy Exchange Gas Station App. 301 – Additional Stationary Diesel-Fired Emergency Engine Minor Part 70 Permit Modifications	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Stationary Source Description • Periodic Monitoring Table • Table No. 2 • Applicable Requirements Code Key • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment 70N3a-0997 • Attachment 70N3b-0997 • *Remove* Attachment 70N3-0997 • Attachment ATCM Engine N5 • Attachment PO0997PC7
00997-311 00997-321	01/02/07	App. 311 - Reissuance of Part 70 Permit for January 1, 2007 – December 31, 2011 Term App. 321 – Emergency Engine Replacement	Entire Permit Reissued
00997-331 00997-341	06/21/07	App. 331 – Re-permit two engines as standby instead of emergency App. 341 – Increase sulfur content limit of jet engine testing fuel Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Permit Summary and Statement of Basis • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment ATCM Engine N2-997 *replaces ATCM Engine N2* • Attachment PO0997PC3
00997-351	09/25/07	Increased Gasoline Throughput at Navy Exchange GDF / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment PO0997PC7
00997-371	04/10/08	Replaced Portable Diesel Engine For Sweeper Vehicle / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Periodic Monitoring Summary

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00997-381	07/01/08	Replaced Portable Diesel Engine Used For Crane Operation and various emissions unit removals / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Periodic Monitoring Summary • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment PO0997PC2 • Attachment PO0997PC6
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00997-411 00997-431	09/03/09	App. 411 - Replaced a stationary diesel emergency engine App. 431 - Increased the testing and maintenance hours for five emergency engines	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment ATCM Engine N2-997
00997-401	03/01/10	Replaced two engines Removed two engines Revised gasoline engine emission factors Revised Attachment ATCM Engine N2	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment ATCM Engine N2 • Attachment PO0997PC4
00997-421 00997-441 00997-461 00997-471	06/21/10	App. 421 – Replaced Phase II Vapor Recovery System at Government Gasoline Station (Building 631) App. 441 – New Emergency Standby Diesel Engine App. 461 – Additional Portable Diesel Engines App. 471 – Reduced Gasoline T-put at Navy Exchange GDF Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment 70N3a-0997 • Attachment PO0997PC4 • Attachment PO0997PC7
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		App. 481 – Increase Portable Engine Hours Limit	• Permit Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment 70N3a-0997 • Attachment ATCM Engine N2 *replaces ATCM Engine N2-997* • Attachment PO0997PC4 • Attachment PO0997PC11
00997-491 00997-511	04/27/11	App. 491 – Permit Two Stationary Emergency Engines (Bldgs 63 and 674) App. 511 – Permit Portable Emergency Engine	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment PO0997PC4
00997-501 00997-531 00997-551	03/27/12	App. 501 – Add Abrasive Blasting Cabinet App. 531 – Reissuance Application for period ending 12/31/2016 App. 551 – Equipment List Modifications (OOS and Removal)	• Entire Permit Reissued
00997-561 00997-571 00997-581	11/28/12	App. 561 – Replace Vapor Recovery System at Navy Exchange GDF App. 571 – Replace a Stationary Diesel Emergency Engine App. 581 – Replace the Responsible Official	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Permit Summary and Statement of Basis • Periodic Monitoring Summary • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment 63ZZZZ *new* • Attachment 70N3b-0997
00997-521 00997-541 00997-591	04/09/14	App. 521 – Add New Emergency Engine App. 541 – Replace Arresting Gear Engines App. 591 – Add New Portable Training Engine	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Permit Summary and Statement of Basis • Periodic Monitoring Summary • Table No. 2 • Applicable Requirements Code Key • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment ATCM Portable Engine *replaces ATCM Portable Engine N1 and N2* • Attachment 40CFR60IIIIN1 • Attachment40CFR63ZZZZN3 • Attachment PO0997PC4 • Attachment PO0997PC5 • Attachment SHIELD-40CFR60JJJJ
00997-611	12/01/14	Replace a stationary emergency engine	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table

		Replace JP-8 fuel with F-24 fuel	• Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment PO0997PC3
00997-621	03/04/15	Permit Additional Sweeper Auxiliary Engine	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Periodic Monitoring Summary • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment CARB Truck&Bus
0997-631	03/25/15	Change Responsible Official Part 70 Administrative Amendment	• Signature Cover Page • Revision Table
00997-641	09/29/15	Remove Two Sweeper Engines Assign Out of Service to 2 VES at Exchange Gasoline Dispensing Facility Assign Building No. 645 for Aerospace Components Surface Coating Operation	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment PO 00997PC11 Rev 641 (Section 7)
00997-651 00997-661 00997-671	02/10/16	Transfer ownership of one (1) engine from PO No. 07710 (Building 50) Add new engine (Building 850) Add new Abrasive Blast Cabinet (Building 319)	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment PO 00997PC6 (Section 7)
00997-681 00997-691 00997-701	01/25/17	App -681: Emergency Engine Replacement (Laguna Peak Bldg 916) App -691: New Emergency Engine (Bldg 324) App -701: Reissuance for Period Ending 12/31/21	• Permit Re-issued (See Permit Summary and Statement of Basis for Description of Changes)
00997-711	06/04/18	Change Responsible Official Part 70 Administrative Amendment	• Signature Cover Page • Revision Table
00997-721	02/25/19	Operate New Sweeper Vehicle Auxiliary Engine / Emission Unit Removals	• Signature Cover Page • Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment PO00997PC3-rev721 • Attachment PO00997PC4-rev721

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1.b. PERMIT SUMMARY AND STATEMENT OF BASIS

Stationary Source Description

Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu Site, is a U. S. Navy military installation located on the Ventura County coastline, south of the city of Oxnard. This source has a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code of 9711, National Security.

Naval Base Ventura County Point Mugu (NBVCPM) has a military airfield and tests, evaluates, and develops training programs and logistics for air weapons systems and related devices. The base is home to various squadrons of jets and airplanes that perform tactical, surveillance, and transport duties. In addition, the NBVCPM provides range, technical, and base support for fleet users and other Department of Defense and government agencies. The base also contains barracks and housing for military personnel and their families.

As discussed in more detail throughout this Permit Summary and Statement of Basis, this permit applies to emissions units that are required to have a permit to operate pursuant to District Rule 10, "Permits Required", and District Rule 23, "Exemptions from Permit". These emissions units are listed in Table No. 2 in Section No. 2 of this permit. However, as discussed below, some equipment that is exempt from permit pursuant to District Rule 23, "Exemptions from Permit", may be subject to District rules such as District Rule 50, "Opacity". This includes "Insignificant Activities" as listed in Section No. 5 of the permit. In addition, "Short Term Activities" as listed in Section No. 9 of the permit are subject to certain rules and regulations. This permit does not regulate or restrict the use of motor vehicles and mobile equipment such as cars, trucks, bulldozers, and forklifts, however, any smoke or dust emissions generated from the use of such equipment is subject to District Rule 50, "Opacity". This permit does not shield the permittee from complying with any Federal, State, or District rule or regulation that is not specifically addressed in the permit or any rule or regulation that may come into effect during the term of the permit.

Stationary Source Emissions

In Ventura County, the Part 70 permit thresholds are 25 tons per year for ROC and NOx and 100 tons per year for PM, SOx, and CO as Ventura County is not in attainment with the federal ozone standard. This stationary source is subject to the Part 70 permit program based upon the potential to emit reactive organic compounds (ROC) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) in excess of these thresholds as shown in Table No. 4 in Section No. 4 of this Permit to Operate. Although the permitted emissions shown on Table No. 4 do not exceed the ROC and NOx thresholds, the facility has many permit-exempt (see Section No. 5 – Exempt Equipment List) engines, boilers, and solvent cleaning operations that cause the potential to emit of ROC and NOx to exceed 25 tons per year. The purpose of Table No. 4 is to document the permitted emissions of the criteria pollutants ROC, NOx, PM, SOx, and CO for this stationary source. District Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits", requires permitted emissions to be included on each Permit to Operate. District Rule 29 requires that annual permitted emissions be based on a 12 calendar month rolling period and be expressed in units of tons per year. Hourly permitted emissions are required to be expressed in units of pounds per hour. Permitted emissions for a stationary source

are required to be determined by aggregating the permitted emissions for each emissions unit at the stationary source.

Criteria pollutant emissions (ROC, NOx, PM, SOx, and CO) result from the combustion of natural gas and diesel fuel in the various boilers and engines located throughout the facility. Reactive organic compound (ROC) emissions result from the storage and dispensing of gasoline, soil remediation activities, and the various surface coating and solvent cleaning operations. Particulate matter (PM) emissions result from the abrasive blasting operations.

This stationary source is not a major source of federal Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs). The source is well below the HAP major source levels of 10 tons per year of a single HAP or 25 tons per year of combined HAPs. As an area (non-major) source of hazardous air pollutants, there are no major source Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards that apply to this facility. The Part 70 Permit re-issuance application includes a summary of HAPs emissions in the units of pounds per year and pounds per hour. This facility is subject to the State of California AB2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spot" Program.

The United States EPA has added greenhouse gases (GHGs) to the list of regulated air pollutants. As of January 2, 2011, EPA has required that GHGs be calculated for each Title V stationary source and included in the Part 70 Permit. However, in a Federal Register notice dated August 19, 2015, EPA ruled that GHG emissions alone cannot be used to determine Title V applicability. This ruling was based on the U.S. Supreme Court decision of June 23, 2015. Greenhouse gases are defined as the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons (by category), perfluorocarbons (by category), and sulfur hexafluoride. Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (CO_{2e}) is the amount of greenhouse gases emitted relative to the global warming potential of each pollutant.

The CO_2 potential to emit for this stationary source has been calculated to be 33,576 tons per year. This potential to emit is based on the permitted annual combustion and operational (hours per year) limits listed in Table No. 3 of the permit. For the emergency diesel engines (approximately 20 units), the permitted fuel use is for the maintenance and testing use only. A potential to emit for the exempt units listed in the Insignificant Activities Table (Section No. 5 of the permit) has also been included in the greenhouse gas potential to emit. Greenhouse gas emissions for the exempt diesel engines (approximately twenty units) have been calculated at 1,000 hours per year per unit. Greenhouse gas emissions for the exempt boilers (approximately 250 less than 1 MMBTU/hr units) have been calculated based on 250 units estimated at 1 MMBTU/hr at 2,000 hours per year. The District has used emission factors of 53.02 kg CO_2/MMBTU natural gas (116.78 lb CO_2/MMBTU); 10.14 kg CO_2/gallon diesel (22.33 lb CO_2/gallon diesel); 9.56 kg CO_2/gallon jet fuel (21.06 lb CO_2/gallon jet fuel); and 8.80 kg CO_2/gallon gasoline (19.38 lb CO_2/gallon gasoline) from the *Regulation For The Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, California Code of Regulations, title 17, Subchapter 10, Article 2, sections 95100 to 95133; Appendix A, Table 4.

Compliance History

Upon reissuance of this Part 70 permit, the facility was determined to be in compliance with all applicable requirements. For the time period January 1, 1996 to November 4, 2016, the facility received five (5) Notices of Violation (NOV) as detailed in the "NOV by Facility" history for Facility No. 00997 located at the end of this section of the Part 70 permit.

Equipment Description and Applicable Requirements

Applicable requirements for this stationary source are listed throughout the permit. The Table of Contents in the front of the permit summarizes the applicable requirements including the equipment specific requirements, the general applicable requirements, and the applicable requirements for short-term activities. Table No. 2 in Section No. 2 of this Permit to Operate details the applicable requirements for specific emissions units at the facility. Permit conditions that enforce these requirements are listed in Section No. 6, "Specific Applicable Requirements" and Section No. 7, "Permit Specific Conditions" of this permit.

In addition to the emission unit specific requirements in Section No. 6 and Section No. 7, there are additional general requirements that may apply to the emissions units listed in this table, or to the stationary source as a whole. Furthermore, some general requirements may apply to emissions units or short-term activities not required to be specifically listed on the permit. These general requirements are contained in the following sections of the Permit: Section No. 8, "General Applicable Requirements"; Section No. 9, "General Requirements for Short-Term Activities"; Section No. 10, "General Permit Conditions"; and Section No. 11, "Miscellaneous Federal Program Conditions". A detailed applicability discussion and additional legal basis for the permit conditions are included with each attachment or set of permit conditions.

Emissions units at this source support the base's utility, maintenance, tactical, and air weapons testing requirements. Operations and equipment regulated by this permit include aircraft repair and maintenance, jet engine and target drone engine testing, space heaters and boilers, portable and stationary internal combustion engines, surface coating operations, abrasive blasting operations, architectural coating, cleaning and degreasing operations, gasoline storage and dispensing facilities, and soil remediation operations.

Aircraft surface coating operations are performed for repair and routine maintenance purposes, including corrosion control. The leading edges of an aircraft such as the nose or the front of the wings usually require repainting. If it is necessary to repaint an entire plane, this work would be performed off-site at an air "depot". Aircraft parts are coated either while still attached to the aircraft, or are removed prior to coating. Coating is performed in hangars or paint spray booths. Much of the repair, maintenance, and repainting of aircraft components are performed at a central "intermediate" maintenance facility on the base at Building No. 311. Prior to coating, any existing coatings may need to be stripped with methylene chloride based chemicals or blasted within the confined abrasive blasting equipment. Adhesives and sealants may also be used in the aircraft repair and maintenance operations. Jet engine and propeller engine repair and maintenance is another major activity. Solvents are used for engine gas path cleaning as part of engine repair and maintenance. This coating, solvent, stripper, cleaner, adhesive, and sealant

usage is subject to Rule 74.13, "Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations". Confined abrasive blasting operations are subject to Rule 74.1, "Abrasive Blasting". The permit contains a permit shield from 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GG, "National Emission Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities", as this source is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), and not subject to this MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) requirement. The permit contains a permit shield from 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHHH, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources", as this regulation does not apply to operations conducted on sites owned or operated by the Armed Forces of the United States.

The confined abrasive blasting operations are conducted in an abrasive blasting room and a permitted abrasive blasting cabinet, as well as several small abrasive blasting cabinets that are exempt from permit pursuant to Rule 23.B.7. The permitted confined operations must utilize specific abrasive blasting media. The abrasive blasting cabinets are equipped with baghouses or integral filters, and the abrasive blast room is equipped with a Torit cartridge type dust collector, for the control of particulate matter emissions. The Blast-It-All cabinet is equipped with a dust collector for particulate matter control.

Other surface coating operations conducted at the Point Mugu Site include the maintenance of aircraft ground support equipment. Most of this equipment falls under the definition of "mobile equipment" and is subject to Rule 74.18, "Motor Vehicles and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations". Some of this equipment is subject to Rule 74.12, "Surface Coatings of Metal Parts and Products". Coating of this equipment is performed in large spray booths equipped with over spray filters. An Abrasive Blast Room, equipped with a particulate matter emission control system, may be used as necessary to prepare the equipment for coating.

A powder coating operation with a two-stage filtration system is also utilized at the stationary source. Abrasive blasting is conducted in a Confined Abrasive Blasting Room prior to powder coating. An Epcon natural gas fired burn-off oven with a primary chamber burner and a secondary/afterburner is also utilized prior to powder coating.

The cleaning of aerospace components, not associated with surface coating operations, is also subject to Rule 74.13, "Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations". The permit includes cleaning and degreasing operations for this purpose. Cleaning and degreasing in dip tanks (cold cleaners) and remote reservoir degreasing tanks are subject to Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing", and not Rule 74.13. The cleaning of aerospace components outside of a degreaser is subject to Rule 74.13. This includes the repair and maintenance cleaning of aircraft electronics, other aircraft parts, and air weapons assemblies. The permit includes wipe cleaning, dip cleaning, flow cleaning, flush cleaning, and cleaning in very small containers for these purposes. Cleaning and degreasing not subject to Rules 74.12, 74.13, or 74.18 is subject to Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing". In addition, there are a number of cold cleaners and remote reservoir cold cleaners which have a liquid surface area of less than one square meter (10.8 square feet) that qualify for an exemption from permit pursuant to Rule 23.F.10.c. These exempt cold cleaners, although exempt from permit, are subject to Rule 74.6.

The permit also includes architectural surface coating operations. Architectural surface coating operations are subject to Rule 74.2, "Architectural Coatings", and include the painting of barracks and other base housing, office buildings, pavements (including runways), fuel and water tanks, piping, radar towers, and other process and industrial equipment. Products used for facility, grounds, and building maintenance and repair, including solvents, coatings, adhesives, lubricants, and sealants are exempt from permit pursuant to Rule 23.F.7. This permit exemption does not include the maintenance and repair of process and industrial equipment when this activity is conducted by contractors. The permit allows for both exempt and non-exempt architectural surface coating operations in a number of ways. The permit accounts for architectural surface coating and abrasive blasting as short-term activities subject to Rule 74.2, "Architectural Coatings," and Rule 74.1, "Abrasive Blasting". The permit also includes an operation designated as *Architectural Surface Coating Operations Performed by Contractors*. Contractors that perform architectural surface coating for process and industrial equipment may operate under this permit or their own Ventura County APCD permit, if required. The painting of walls, floors, doors, trim, etc. of barracks, base housing, and office buildings is exempt from permit when performed by contractors or base personnel and as discussed above is a short-term activity subject to Rule 74.2.

The Jet Engine Testing Operations serve to test aircraft engines that have undergone maintenance procedures or for trouble shooting purposes. The testing must be done on the ground before an engine may be used on an aircraft. Target drone engines are tested in Buildings 393 and 557. The engines are securely bolted to stands and are operated for short periods of time at various conditions such as idle, thrust, and afterburner modes. During the testing, various parameters such as temperature, pressure, and fuel flow rate are monitored, measured, and recorded. This permit restricts jet engine testing in several fashions to limit emissions, as well as to reduce the potential for smoke and public nuisance. For example, applicable restrictions include maximum fuel use limits and specific limitations on the number of test cells that may be operated simultaneously.

Space heaters and boilers provide heating to residential buildings, industrial buildings, and a public works swimming pool. Some of the boilers provide heat for processes such as food preparation and for environmental testing of weapons systems and for other industrial processes. All boilers and space heaters greater than or equal to 1.00 MMBTU/Hr are equipped with low NOx burners to comply with Rules 74.15 and 74.15.1, "Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters". The base has numerous space heaters and boilers less than 1.00 MMBTU/Hr that are exempt from permit and not subject to Rules 74.15 and 74.15.1. These small units (rated 75,000 to 1,000,000 BTU/hr are required to be certified to meet low-NOx standards pursuant to Rule 74.11.1.

NBVCPM operates several permitted portable diesel and gasoline engines in a public works function to provide power to compressors, cranes, and generators, and to provide auxiliary power for street and runway sweepers. The permit also contains a "generic" group of portable diesel engines permitted for use by external military organizations for the purpose of conducting tactical tests or tactical maneuvers while training at Point Mugu. Portable engines are not subject to Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines". The portable engines are subject to the California Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) For Diesel Particulate Matter From

Portable Engines Rated 50 Horsepower And Greater. The portable engine ATCM requires that there be no "Tier 0" engines and that the average certified emissions of the "fleet" meet specific standards.

The permit contains eight 65.9 BHP stationary gasoline engines which comprise four sets of "arresting gear engines". The engines are located on opposite sides of runways with a steel cable connecting them. The purpose of this system is to provide a means to stop a jet aircraft during an emergency landing. If there is an emergency, the aircraft catches the steel cable with its tail hook. Tension on the cable then assists the aircraft in stopping within 1000'. After the aircraft has come to a complete stop, it is released from the arresting gear cable. The arresting gear engines are then manually started simultaneously and used to retract the cable to its ready position. Each of these engines is operated less than 200 hours per calendar year and is exempt from Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines". These engines have been determined to be exempt from 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, "Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines", because they are replacement engines. A permit shield for NSPS JJJJ is included in the permit.

The base also has stationary diesel engines used to power emergency electricity generators or water pumps for fire protection. These engines are required to comply with California Air Toxic Control Measure for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Engines and are exempt from Rule 74.9. These engines must also comply with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines" (RICE MACT) or 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, "Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines", depending on the model year of the engine. Model year 2007 and later shall comply 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII and model years 2006 and earlier shall comply with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

The base has many pieces of military tactical support equipment (TSE) that are registered with the California Air Resources Board Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP). Under Article 5, Section 2456(h) of Title 13, Division 2, Chapter 9 of the California Code of regulations, registered tactical support equipment is exempt from district New Source Review rules and Title V (Part 70) permit programs. Several portable diesel engines and portable diesel fired gas turbines are used to power aircraft ground support equipment. These portable diesel engines power air conditioning compressors, electrical generators, and hydraulic pumps for pre-flight testing of aircraft hydraulic systems. The portable turbines, also known as "huffers", provide high volume, low-pressure compressed air for starting aircraft engines prior to take-off. Engine generator sets are also used to power equipment associated with field-testing of weapons systems. This permit does contain a condition that requires State registered portable equipment, including military tactical support equipment, to comply with State registration requirements.

The base operates two gasoline dispensing facilities, which are both subject to Rule 70, "Storage and Transfer of Gasoline". The retail gasoline station at the Navy Exchange has four (4) 12,000 gallon underground tanks and is equipped with an OPW EVR Two Point Phase I vapor recovery system and a Healy Systems, Inc. Enhanced Vapor Recovery (EVR) with a Veeder Root In-Station Diagnostics (ISD) vapor recovery system. The Fuel Farm and the Government Gasoline Station are combined into a single gasoline dispensing facility. The Fuel Farm consists of two

(2) 25,000 gallon aboveground tanks, a loading rack, and product and vapor recovery lines that extend to the Government Gasoline Station which is equipped with a Hirt VCS 200 Phase II vapor recovery system. The Government Gasoline Station is used to fuel government fleet vehicles. The fuel farm gasoline loading rack supplies gasoline to miscellaneous equipment fuel tanks and to the arresting gear gasoline engines. The loading rack also supplies fuel to military gasoline stations located on San Nicolas Island and Santa Cruz Island. The gasoline loading rack does not fit the definition of a "gasoline bulk plant" in Rule 70 as it does not deliver gasoline to commercial or retail accounts. The loading rack is required to have a vapor recovery system based on Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits". The fuel farm also has a number of diesel fuel tanks and JP-8 fuel tanks that are exempt from permit and not subject to Rule 70. This diesel fuel and JP-8 fuel is used in portable engines, jet engine testing, and as aircraft fuel.

The Navy Exchange Gasoline Station site is currently contaminated from previous leaking underground fuel tanks and utilizes two (2) vapor extraction systems for remediation purposes. This vapor extraction system is subject to Rule 74.29, "Soil Decontamination Operations". To comply with Rule 74.29, the vapor extraction systems use a thermal oxidizer, catalytic oxidizer, or carbon adsorption system to control the emissions of gasoline vapors.

Alternative Operating Scenario

This Part 70 permit includes an Alternative Operating Scenario as allowed by Rule 33.4, "Operational Flexibility". The Alternative Operating Scenario included in this permit may be implemented during a national security emergency. A "national security emergency" means a situation where extremely quick action, on the part of a Military Department or a Department of Defense component is needed, and when timing of such action may make it impracticable to meet one or more requirements of this Part 70 permit.

40 CFR Part 68, "Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions"

This stationary source has stated that 40 CFR Part 68, "List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention", is not an applicable requirement. Therefore, a risk management plan (RMP), pursuant to section 112(r) of the federal Clean Air Act as amended, is not required. The permit does, however, include Attachment 40CFR68 that gives the stationary source the flexibility to preclude a permit reopening should 40 CFR Part 68 become an applicable requirement.

40 CFR Part 64, "Compliance Assurance Monitoring"

The internal combustion engines and the space heaters and boilers are not subject to 40 CFR, Part 64, "Compliance Assurance Monitoring" (CAM). None of the engines, space heaters, or boilers are equipped with a control device, such as a catalytic converter or flue gas recirculation system, to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard.

The gasoline storage and dispensing operations are also not subject to 40 CFR, Part 64, "Compliance Assurance Monitoring" (CAM). The gasoline storage and dispensing operations are equipped with a California ARB certified Phase I and Phase II (vacuum assist) vapor

recovery system to meet the requirements of Rule 70, "Storage and Transfer of Gasoline". These types of control systems do not meet the definition of "control device" in CAM as they are considered to be passive control measures that act to prevent pollutants from forming.

The surface coating operations and confined abrasive blasting operations are not subject to 40 CFR, Part 64, "Compliance Assurance Monitoring" (CAM). These operations do not have an emission control device that is subject to an emission limitation or standard. The operations do include booths or rooms equipped with filters or collection systems. If considered to be control devices, there are no emission limitations or standards that would subject them to CAM.

The soil decontamination operations are not subject to 40 CFR, Part 64, "Compliance Assurance Monitoring" (CAM). These operations do have an emission control device that is subject to an emission limitation or standard. However, the operations do not have a pre-control device potential to emit (uncontrolled emissions) of more than 25 tons per year of ROC.

Permit Revisions Summary

The Permit Revisions Table (Section No. 1 of the permit) is a list of all permit revisions since Part 70 Permit No. 00997 was initially issued on December 31, 2001. A portion of the permit revisions are described in further detail below. The District's Engineering Analysis for each application can be consulted for further details.

Application Nos. 00997-501, 00997-531, and 00997-551: Application No. 00997-501 is for the permitting of a new abrasive blasting cabinet. Application No. 00997-531 is for the reissuance of Part 70 Permit No. 00997 for the five-year period ending December 31, 2016. Application No. 00997-551 was submitted to designate an emissions unit as Out of Service and to remove an emissions unit. The following items summarize the changes for this reissuance.

- A discussion of the greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions for the stationary source has been included in the Permit Summary and Statement of Basis.
- Attachment 70N3b-0997 has been revised to update the requirement that Phase II EVR vapor recovery is required for the Navy Exchange gasoline dispensing facility by April 1, 2012.
- Attachment PO0997PC2 has been revised pursuant to the changes requested in Application No. 00997-551
- Attachment PO0997PC6 has been revised for the permitting of the new abrasive blasting cabinet (Application No. 00997-501).
- Attachment 55 (Rule 55, "Fugitive Dust") has been added to the General Applicable Requirements section of the permit.
- Attachment 55.1 (Rule 55.1, "Paved Roads and Unpaved Roads") has been added to the General Applicable Requirements section of the permit.
- Attachment 74.11 (Rule 74.11, "Natural Gas-Fired Water Heaters") has been added to the General Applicable Requirements section of the permit.

- A permit shield has been added to the permit for 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHHH, "National Emission Standards for Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources"
- The following District rules have been revised and/or revisions of the rule have been adopted into the State Implementation Plan (SIP) since the last reissuance of Part 70 Permit No. 00997:
  a) Rule 57.1, "Particulate Matter Emissions From Fuel Burning Equipment"
  b) Rule 70, "Storage and Transfer of Gasoline"
  c) Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines"
  d) Rule 74.12, "Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products"
  e) Rule 74.18, "Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations"
  f) Rule 74.29, "Soil Decontamination Operations"

Application Nos. 00997-681, 00997-691, and 00997-701: Application No. 00997-681 is for the replacement of the emergency engine at Laguna Peak Building 916. Application No. 00997-691 is for permitting of a new emergency engine at Building 324. Application No. 00997-701 is for the reissuance of Part 70 Permit No. 00997 for the five-year period ending December 31, 2021. The following items summarize the changes for this reissuance.

- A portable engine / generator (67 BHP Isuzu Model BU-4JJ1T) has been removed from permit. A permit condition for the operation of this engine has been removed from Attachment PO0997PC4. Pounds per hour permitted emissions for the portable engines were revised.
- The following buildings have been removed from the list of buildings where aerospace component surface coating and cleaning operations are conducted: 323, 330, 349, 351, 364, 365, and 3012.
- The motor vehicle coating operation and associated dry-filter spray booth at Building No. 154 (Auto Hobby Shop) has been listed as Out of Service.
- The number of Portable Engine Test Stands has been increased from 1 to 2. Only one test stand will be operated at a time; and there is no increase in the usage. Attachment PO0997PC3 has been revised to confirm that the test stands will not be operating simultaneously.
- Attachment ATCM Engine N1 has been removed from the permit since there a no applicable emissions units (emergency fire pump engines) at the stationary source.
- Attachment ATCM Engine N5 has been updated to reflect changes to the California Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines.
- Attachment 40CFR63ZZZZN3 for the RICE MACT has been revised to reflect updates to the federal regulation.
- The following District rules have been revised and/or revisions of the rule have been adopted into the State Implementation Plan (SIP) since the last reissuance of Part 70 Permit No. 00997:
  a) Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds"
  b) Rule 74.11.1, "Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers"

c) Rule 74.13, "Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations"
d) Rule 74.15.1, "Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters"
e) Rule 74.18, "Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations"

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NOV by Facility

Since January 1, 1996

Facility selected

00997

Facility No 00997 Naval Base Ventura County

NOV Date	NOV No	Rule Number	Comment	Settlement	Date Closed
07/17/2003	019944	29.C	Permit Condition Not Met - Boiler FGR valve	$0.00	02/18/2004
01/24/2006	021154	74.15.1.B.1	Failure To Meet Boiler Emissions - Boiler	$500.00	07/13/2006
04/03/2006	021312	Title 17	CARB Title 17 Defect-PHI - V.R. System Testing Failure	$500.00	06/01/2006
01/12/2011	022469	29.C	Permit Condition Not Met - Exceeding Permitted Hours AFS Key 00074	$1,000.00	03/17/2011
05/06/2014	022969	29.C	Permit Condition Not Met - Emergency Engine	$4,000.00	08/05/2014
Total for 5 NOVs				$6,000.00	

1.c. PERIODIC MONITORING SUMMARY

This periodic monitoring summary is intended to aid the permittee in quickly identifying key monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements. It is not intended to be used as a "stand alone" monitoring guidance document that completely satisfies the requirements specifically applicable to this facility. The following tables are included in the periodic monitoring summary:

- Table 1.c.1 - Specific Applicable Requirements
- Table 1.c.2 - Permit-Specific Conditions
- Table 1.c.3- General Applicable Requirements
- Table 1.c.4 - General Requirements for Short-Term Activities

1.c.1. Specific Applicable Requirements

The Specific Applicable Requirements Table includes a summary of the monitoring requirements, recordkeeping requirements, reporting requirements, and test methods associated with the attachments contained in Section No. 6 of this permit.

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
70N3a-0997	Rule 70 Requirements Aboveground Storage Tanks and Hirt VR System	•Annual compliance certification •Annual static pressure testing •Log of maintenance on vapor recovery system	•Records of maintenance •Records of vapor recovery system tests	None	•Static Test (CARB EO G-70-139) •Dynamic Pressure Test (ARB TP-201.4)	
70N3b-0997	Rule 70 Requirements for Healy EVR with Veeder Root ISD System	•Annual compliance certification •Annual static pressure testing •Annual vapor to liquid volume ratio testing •Annual veeder root operability procedure •Annual nozzle bag test procedure •Annual dynamic back pressure test	•Records of maintenance •Records of vapor recovery system tests	None	•Static Test (ARB TP-201.3) •Static Performance (EO VR-202 Exhibit 4) •Vapor to Liquid Volume Ratio (EO VR-202 Exhibit 5) •Veeder Root Operability (EO VR-202 Exhibit 9 or 10) •Nozzle Bag Test Procedure (EO VR-202 Exhibit 7) •Dynamic Back Pressure (ARB TP-201.4)	

1.c.1. Specific Applicable Requirements (Continued)

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
74.6	Rule 74.6	•Annual compliance certification •Maintain current solvent information •Measurement of freeboard height and drain hole area	•Records of current material list of ROC-containing material used in or in conjunction with the cold cleaner	None	•ROC content – EPA Test Method 24 •Identity of Solvent Components – ASTM E168-67, ASTM E169-87, or ASTM E260-85 •True vapor pressure or composite vapor pressure – ASTM D2879-86 •Initial boiling point – ASTM 1078-78 or published source •Spray gun active/passive solvent losses – SCAQMD Method (10-3-89)	
74.9N6	Rule 74.9.D.2	•Annual compliance certification •Hours of Operation	•Records of operating hours •Records of engine data	None	None	
74.9N7	Rule 74.9.D.3	•Annual compliance certification •Hours of Operation	•Records of operating hours •Date, time, duration, and reason for emergency operation •Records of engine data	None	None	
74.12N1	Rule 74.12	•Annual compliance certification •Monitor ROC content and vapor pressure of coatings and solvents, as applicable •Source testing upon request	•Current data (i.e. ROC content, mix ratio, partial pressure) on all coatings and solvents in use •Daily and/or monthly volumes of each ROC containing material	None	•See Rule 74.12.E for test methods	
74.13N1	Rule 74.13	•Annual compliance certification •Monitor ROC content and vapor pressure of coatings and solvents, as applicable •Source testing upon request	•Current data (i.e. ROC content, mix ratio, partial pressure) on all coatings and solvents in use •Daily and/or monthly volumes of each ROC containing material	None	•See Rule 74.13.E for test methods	
74.15N1	Rule 74.15.B.1	•Annual compliance certification •Biennial source test (NOx and CO)	•Records of source tests •Daily records of alternate fuel usage	None	•NO_x-ARB Method 100 •CO-ARB Method 100	
74.15.1N1	Rule 74.15.1.B.1	•Annual compliance certification •Biennial source test (NOx and CO)	•Records of source tests •Daily records of alternate fuel usage	None	•NO_x-ARB Method 100 •CO-ARB Method 100	
74.18N1	Rule 74.18	•Annual compliance certification •Monitor ROC content and vapor pressure of coatings and solvents, as applicable •Source testing upon request	•Current data (i.e. ROC content, mix ratio, partial pressure) on all coatings and solvents in use •Daily and/or monthly volumes of each ROC containing material	None	•See Rule 74.18.E for test methods	

1.c.1. Specific Applicable Requirements (Continued)

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
74.29N2	Rule 74.29.B.2	•Annual compliance certification •Emissions monitoring •Records of emissions, temperatures, and equipment specifications	•Records of emissions, temperatures, and equipment specifications	None	•EPA Method 21	
NESHAP GG	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GG	•Not subject to subpart since source is not a major source of HAPs	•Maintain record of applicability determination	None	None	
ATCM Engine N2	ATCM for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines	•Hours of operation records for maintenance and testing •Fuel type records	•Hours of operation records for maintenance and testing •Fuel type records	None	None	Not Federally Enforceable
ATCM Engine N5	ATCM for Stationary Emergency Engines Installed After 01/01/05	•Hours of operating records for maintenance and testing •Fuel type records •EPA/CARB certification of PM Standard	•Hours of operation records for maintenance and testing •Fuel type records •EPA/CARB certification of PM Standard	None	None	Not Federally Enforceable
ATCM Portable Engine	ATCM for Portable Diesel Engines	•Fuel type records •EPA/CARB certification of PM Standard •Fleet average calculations	•Fuel type records •EPA/CARB certification of PM Standard •Fleet average calculations	None	None	Not Federally Enforceable
CARB Truck&Bus	Section 2025, Title 13, CCR, Truck & Bus Regulation, Sweeper Vehicle, Low-Use	•Sweeper drive engine miles traveled recordkeeping •Annual compliance certification	•Maintain record of sweeper drive engine miles traveled per calendar year	None	None	Not Federally Enforceable
40CFR60IIIN1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	•Annual compliance certification	None	None	None	
40CFR63ZZZZ3	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, RICE MACT for emergency diesel engines – oil change and inspections	•Maintenance records •Annual compliance certification	•Maintenance records	None	None	

1.c.2. Permit-Specific Conditions

The Permit-Specific Conditions Table includes a summary of the monitoring requirements, recordkeeping requirements, reporting requirements, and test methods associated with the attachments contained in Section No. 7 of this permit.

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
PO0997PC1 - Condition No. 1	Rule 26 and Rule 29 General Recordkeeping	•Annual compliance certification •Monthly records of throughput and consumption	•Monthly records of throughput and consumption	None	None	
PO0997PC1 - Condition No. 2	Rule 29 Solvent Recordkeeping	•Monthly records of solvent purchase and usage	•Records of solvent purchase and usage	None	None	District enforceable only
PO0997PC1 - Condition No. 3	H&S Code 41753(b) Portable Equipment	•Annual compliance certification	•Records and reports as required by State PERP	None	None	District enforceable only
PO0997PC2- Condition No. 1	Rule 29 Natural Gas Only	•None, District enforceable only	•None	None	None	District enforceable only
PO0997PC2- Condition No. 2	Rule 26 Natural Gas Limits	•Annual compliance certification •Monthly records of natural gas consumption	•Monthly records of natural gas consumption	None	None	
PO0997PC2- Condition No. 3	Rules 74.15 and 74.15.1 FGR Requirements	•Annual compliance certification •Monthly verification of proper operation of FGR blower	•Monthly records of FGR operation	None	None	
PO0997PC2- Condition No. 4	Rules 26 and 74.15 NOx BACT Limit	•Annual compliance certification •Biennial source test (NOx and CO) •Unit is Out of Service	•Records of source tests	None	NOx – ARB Method 100	
PO0997PC3- Condition Nos. 1 and 6	Rule 29 Hourly Fuel Limit	•Daily records of testing	•Daily records of testing	None	None	District enforceable only
PO0997PC3- Condition Nos. 2 and 6	Rule 29 Hourly Fuel Limit	•Daily records of testing	•Daily records of testing	None	None	District enforceable only
PO0997PC3- Condition Nos. 3 and 6	Rule 29 Simultaneous Testing	•Daily records of testing	•Daily records of testing	None	None	District enforceable only
PO0997PC3- Condition Nos. 4 and 6	Rule 29 Fuel Sulfur Limit	•Daily records of testing with record of sulfur content of fuel used	•Daily records of testing with record of sulfur content of fuel used	None	ASTM D4294-98 or ASTM D2622-98	District enforceable only
PO0997PC3- Condition No. 5	Rule 51 Nuisance	•None, District enforceable only	•None, District enforceable only	None	None	District enforceable only
PO0997PC4 - Condition No. 1	Rule 26 Fuel Sulfur Content	•Annual compliance certification •Fuel supplier's certification or test	•Records of sulfur content for each fuel delivery	None	ASTM D4294-98 or ASTM D2622-98	

1.c.2. Permit-Specific Conditions (Continued)

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
PO0997PC4 - Condition No. 2	Rule 26 Engine Usage Limits	•Annual compliance certification •Monthly records of hours of operation and fuel consumption	•Monthly records of hours of operation and fuel consumption	None	None	
PO0997PC4 - Condition No. 3	Rule 29 BHP Limits	•Daily records of BHP of engine use	•Daily records of BHP of engine use	None	None	District enforceable only
PO0997PC4 - Condition Nos. 4 and 5	Rule 26 Portable Engine Usage	•Engine shall be equipped with non-resettable hour meters •Maintain a loge describing the purpose of each engine use	•Maintain a log of each engine use	None	None	District enforceable only
PO0997PC4 - Condition No. 6	Rule 26 Engine Notification	•Annual compliance certification •Written notification if > 30 days at a single site	•None	None	None	
PO0997PC4 – Condition No. 7	Rule 26 Engine Location	•Annual compliance certification	•None	None	None	
PO0997PC4- Condition No. 8	Rule 26 Sweeper Engine NOx Emission Limits	•Maintain documentation of EPA certification •Annual compliance certification	•Maintain documentation of EPA certification	None	None	
PO0997PC4 – Condition Nos. 9 and 10	California mobile regulations for street sweeper and crane engines					Not federally or District enforceable
PO0997PC5- Condition No. 1	Rule 26 Usage Limits	•Annual compliance certification •Monthly records of coating, stripper, solvent, adhesive, and powder coating usage •Records of ROC content	•Monthly records of coating, stripper, solvent, adhesive, and powder coating usage •Records of ROC content	None	EPA Method 24	
PO0997PC5- Condition No. 2	Rule 29 Spray Booths	•None, District enforceable only	•None	None	None	District enforceable only
PO0997PC5- Condition No. 3	Rule 29 Toxic Hot Spots – No Hexavalent Chromium in Bldg 154	•None, District enforceable only	•None	None	None	District enforceable only
PO0997PC5- Condition No. 4	Rule 26 Offsets were provided	•Information only	•None	None	None	Information only
PO0997PC5- Condition No. 5	Rule 26 Powder Coating Booth	•Annual compliance certification	•None	None	None	
PO0997PC5- Condition Nos. 6, 7	Rule 26, Rule 51 Epcon oven requirements	•Annual compliance certification •Hours of operation records	•Records of hours of operation	None	None	
PO0997PC6- Condition No. 1	Rules 26, 29 Permitted Abrasives	•Records of types of abrasives used	•Records of types of abrasives used	None	None	District enforceable only

1.c.2. Permit-Specific Conditions (Continued)

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
PO0997PC6- Condition Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8	Rules 26, 74.1 Abrasive Blasting	•Annual compliance certification •Annual visual inspection •Annual filter inspection •Pressure drop monitoring •Source test upon request	•Records of visual inspections •Records of filter inspections •Records of source tests •Record of annual inspection for Blast-It-All cabinet and dust collector	None	•ARB Method 5 •Visible emission evaluation-Section 92400 of CCR	
PO0997PC7- Condition Nos. 1, 6	Rule 70 Condensate Tank	•Annual compliance certification •Monitor liquid level	•Records of liquid level inspections	None	None	
PO0997PC7- Condition No. 2	Rule 29 Vapor Recovery Requirement	•None, District enforceable only	•None	None	None	District enforceable only
PO0997PC7- Condition No. 3	Rule 26 Emission Reduction Credits	•Annual compliance certification	•None	None	None	
PO0997PC7- Condition No. 4	Rule 70 Condensate Tank	•Annual compliance certification •Monitor liquid level	•Records of liquid level inspections	None	None	
PO0997PC7- Condition No. 5	Rule 70 Enhanced Vapor Recovery	•Annual compliance certification	•None	None	None	
PO0997PC8- Condition No. 1	Rule 26 Electricity and Fuel Requirements	•Annual compliance certification	•None	None	None	
PO0997PC8- Condition No. 2	Rule 26 Wastewater Requirements	•Annual compliance certification	•None	None	None	
PO0997PC9- Condition No. 1	Rule 26 Usage Limits	•Annual compliance certification •Monthly records of coating and solvent usage	•Monthly records of coating and solvent usage	•None	None	
PO0997PC9- Condition No. 2	Rule 74.6 Volatility	•Annual compliance certification •Record of ROC composite partial pressure	•Record of ROC composite partial pressure	•None	True vapor pressure or composite partial pressure -ASTM D2879-86	
PO0997PC9- Condition No. 3	Rule 26 Usage Limits	•Annual compliance certification •Monthly records of coating and solvent usage •Records of ROC content	•Monthly records of coating and solvent usage •Records of ROC content	•None	None	
PO0997PC10	Rule 33.4 Alternative Operating Scenario – National Security Emergency	•Commanding Officer shall provide notice to District that a national security emergency exists •Permittee shall maintain records of excess emissions	•Maintain records of excess emissions	•Submit report of excess emissions	None	
PO0997PC11	Rule 29 Out of Service	•Annual Compliance Certification	•None	•None	None	

1.c.3. General Applicable Requirements

The General Applicable Requirements Table includes a summary of the monitoring requirements, recordkeeping requirements, reporting requirements, and test methods associated with the attachments contained in Section No. 8 of this permit.

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
50	Rule 50	•Routine surveillance •Visual inspections •Annual compliance certification, including a formal survey •Opacity readings upon request •Notification required for uncorrectable visible emissions	•All occurrences of visible emissions for periods>3min in any one hour •Annual formal survey of all emissions units	None	•Opacity - EPA Method 9	
54.B.1	Rule 54.B.1	•Annual compliance certification •Follow monitoring requirements under Rule 64 •Upon request, source test for sulfur compounds at point of discharge	None	None	•Sulfur Compounds - EPA Test Method 6, 6A, 6C, 8, 15, 16A,16B, or SCAQMD Method 307-94, as appropriate	•Compliance with Rule 64 ensures compliance with this rule based on District analysis
54.B.2	Rule 54.B.2	•Annual compliance certification •Determine ground or sea level concentrations of SO_2, upon request	•Representative fuel analysis or exhaust analysis and compliance demonstration	None	•SO_2 - BAAQMD Manual of Procedures, Vol.VI, Section 1, Ground Level Monitoring for H_2S and SO_2	
55	Rule 55	•Annual compliance certification	•Specific activity records as applicable	None	•Opacity – EPA Method 9	
55.1	Rule 55.1	•Annual compliance certification	•None	None	•Opacity – EPA Method 9	
57.1	Rule 57.1	•Annual compliance certification	None	None	None	•Not required based on District analysis
64.B.1	Rule 64.B.1	•Annual compliance certification •None for PUC-quality gas, propane, or butane •Annual test if gas is other than PUC-quality gas, propane, or butane (submit with annual compliance certification)	•Annual fuel gas analysis if gas is other than PUC-quality gas, propane, or butane	None	•SCAQMD Method 307-94	

1.c.3. General Applicable Requirements (Continued)

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
64.B.2	Rule 64.B.2	•Annual compliance certification •Fuel supplier's certification, or fuel test per each delivery (submit with annual compliance certification)	•Fuel supplier's certification, or fuel test per each delivery	None	•ASTM Method D4294-83 or D2622-87	
74.6	Rule 74.6	•Annual compliance certification •Maintain current solvent information •Routine surveillance of solvent cleaning activities •Upon request, solvent testing	•Records of current solvent information	None	•ROC content-EPA Test Method 24 •Identity of solvent components-ASTM E168-67, ASTM E169-87, or ASTM E260-85 •True vapor pressure or composite partial pressure -ASTM D2879-86 •Initial boiling point-ASTM 1078-78 or published source •Spray gun active/passive solvent losses-SCAQMD Method (10-3-89)	
74.11	Rule 74.11	•Annual compliance certification •Maintain identification records	•Maintain identification records	None	None	
74.11.1	Rule 74.11.1	•Annual compliance certification •Maintain identification records of large water heaters and small boilers	•Records of current information of large water heaters and small boilers	None	None	•Rule only applies to the installation of large water heaters and small boilers
74.22	Rule 74.22	•Annual compliance certification •Maintain furnace identification records	•Records of current furnace information	None	None	•Rule only applies to future installation of natural gas-fired, fan-type furnaces

1.c.4. General Requirements for Short-Term Activities

The General Requirements for Short-term Activities Table includes a summary of the monitoring requirements, recordkeeping requirements, reporting requirements, and test methods associated with the attachments contained in Section No. 9 of this permit.

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
74.1	Rule 74.1	•Annual compliance certification •Routine surveillance and visual inspections of abrasive blasting operation •Abrasive blasting records	•Abrasive blasting records	None	•Visible emission evaluation-Section 92400 of CCR	
74.2	Rule 74.2	•Annual compliance certification •Routine surveillance •Maintain VOC records of coatings used	•Maintain VOC records of coatings used	None	•See Rule 74.2.G	
74.4.D	Rule 74.4.D	•Annual compliance certification •Test ROC content of oil sample being proposed for usage	•Records of oil analyses	None	•ASTM D402	
74.27	Rule 74.27	•Annual compliance certification •Record vapor concentration and gas flow rate of control device •Record vapor concentration of tank •Routine surveillance to ensure proper operation •Vapor destruction or removal efficiency upon request •Insure subcontractor has valid permit for portable equipment, if applicable •Notification required for degassing	•Vapor concentration and gas flow rate of control device •Vapor concentration of tank being degassed	None	•Liquid mRVP-ASTM Method D 323-82 •Vapor concentration-EPA Method 21 •Compound TVP-ASTM E260-91 •Single component VP-ASTM Method D2879-86 •Vapor flow-EPA Method 2A •Vapor destruction or removal efficiency-EPA Method 25A	

1.c.4. General Requirements for Short-Term Activities (Continued)

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
74.28	Rule 74.28	•Annual compliance certification •Visual inspection to ensure proper vapor control during roofing kettle operation	None	None	None	
74.29N3	Rule 74.29	•Annual compliance certification •Weekly measurements of in-situ soil bioventing or bioremediation •Weekly measurements of soil aeration •Date and quantity of soil aerated •Routine surveillance •Notification required for excavation	•Weekly measurements of soil decontamination operation vapor concentration •Date and quantity of soil aerated	None	•Vapor concentration- EPA Method 21 •Wt. % of contaminant in soil-EPA Method 8015B	
40CFR.61.M	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M	•Annual compliance certification •See 40 CFR Part 61.145 for inspection procedures	•See 40 CFR Part 61.145 for recordkeeping procedures	•See 40 CFR Part 61.145 for notification procedures	•See 40 CFR Part 61.145 for test methods	

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2. PERMITTED EQUIPMENT AND APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS TABLE

Purpose

The purpose of this table is to list the emissions units at this stationary source that are permitted to operate pursuant to Rule 10, "Permits Required" and Rule 23, "Exemptions From Permit". The table also provides a list of requirements that are specifically applicable to these emissions units. Permit conditions that enforce these requirements are listed in Section No. 6, "Specific Applicable Requirements" and Section No. 7, "Permit Specific Conditions" of this permit.

In addition to the emission unit specific requirements in Section No. 6 and Section No. 7, there are additional general requirements that may apply to the emissions units listed in this table, or to the stationary source as a whole. Furthermore, some general requirements may apply to emissions units or short-term activities not required to be specifically listed on the permit. These general requirements are contained in the following sections of the Permit: Section No. 8, "General Applicable Requirements"; Section No. 9, "General Requirements for Short-Term Activities"; Section No. 10, "General Permit Conditions"; and Section No. 11, "Miscellaneous Federal Program Conditions".

Equipment Description

This portion of the table provides a brief description of the permitted equipment at this stationary source. Attached to the table is a "Title V Equipment List Description Key" that contains definitions and explanations for some of the standard terminology used in the equipment description.

Applicable Requirements

The applicable requirements portion of the table is a matrix of applicability for the specific requirements that apply to the listed emissions units. The columns are labeled with APCD rule numbers or references to federal requirements. An "X" in the row corresponding to the emissions unit indicates the requirement is specifically applicable to that unit. For cases where a rule has multiple compliance options, a number appears instead of an "X". The number is a code key that corresponds to the "Title V Applicable Requirement Code Key" attached to the table. The code key table contains specific citations for the portions of the rule that are applicable. The code key is also used to identify the permit attachment in Section No. 6, "Specific Applicable Requirements", that contains the associated permit conditions. For example, code key "3" under Rule 74.9 indicates that the emission unit is required to comply with the requirements of Attachment 74.9N3 in Section No. 6.

Permit specific conditions are identified with a "PC" followed by a number in the column labeled "ADD REQ" (additional requirements). A "PC#" in the row corresponding to the emissions unit indicates that the permit specific condition is specifically applicable to that unit. For the purpose

of the Annual Compliance Certification, the owner or operator can identify the conditions that apply within the "PC#". The "PC#" also corresponds to the permit attachment in Section No. 7, "Permit Specific Conditions," that contains the permit specific requirements.

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TABLE NO. 2

VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Permit to Operate No. 00997
Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements

Equipment	Permit Specific Conditions	70	74.6	74.9	74.12	74.13	74.15	74.15.1	74.18	74.29	Stationary Engine ATCM	Portable Engine ATCM	CARB Truck & Bus	NSPS CI Engines 60IIII	RICE MACT 63ZZZZ
Space Heaters and Boilers (Former PO No. 0999)															
1 - 2.5 MMBTU/Hr Ajax Model SA-60 Boiler, with Alzeta Low-NOx burner (Building 20)	PC1,PC2							1							
1 - 4.5 MMBTU/Hr Ajax Model WNG-4500 Boiler, with Alzeta Low-NOx burner (Building 36)	PC1,PC2							1							
1 - 7.3 MMBTU/Hr Hurst Model S4-C-175-30W Boiler, equipped with a Combustion Specialties Noxmiser 200-N3/P4 Low-NOx burner and an external flue gas recirculation system (Building 36A) OUT OF SERVICE	PC2,PC11														
1 - 3.0 MMBTU/Hr Hurst Model S45-C-75-30W Boiler, equipped with Combustion Specialties Noxmiser 80-N3/P4 Low NOx burner and external flue gas recirculation (Building 351)	PC1,PC2							1							
1 - 3.0 MMBTU/Hr Hurst Model S45-C-75-30W Boiler, equipped with Combustion Specialties Noxmiser 80-N3/P4 Low-NOx burner and external flue gas recirculation (Building 355)	PC1,PC2							1							
Jet Engine Testing Operations (Former PO No. 01136)															
2 - Portable Engine Test Stands (Outside Building 689)	PC1, PC3														
1 - Target Drone Engines Test Operation (Building 393)	PC1, PC3														
Internal Combustion Engines (Former PO No. 01403)															
Portable Engine for Crane Controls															
1 - 173 BHP Daimler/Chrysler AG Diesel Engine, Model OM 904 LA, Serial No. 90400624598 EPA Family Name: 6MBXL4.25RJB, CARB Executive Order U-R-016-0075, Tier 2	PC1,PC4														
Portable Engines for Sweeper Vehicle Auxiliaries															
1 - 139.5 BHP John Deere Diesel Engine, Model 4045HF285G, Serial No. PE4045L260592, EPA EPA Family Name: BJDXL06.8117, CARB Flexibility EO U-R-004-0490 and CARB EO U-R-004-0433, Tier 3, 2011 Model Year, ID No. 54-09846	PC1,PC4												X		
1 - 80 BHP Perkins Diesel Engine, Model 700 Series, Sweeper Serial No. 5722B. EPA Family Name: 3PKXL03.0UC1, Tier 1	PC1,PC4												X		
1 - 69.7 BHP Yanmar Diesel Engine, Model 4TNV98C-4TNNAC, Serial No. 62409, EPA Family Name: HYDXL3.32NDA, Tier 4F, CARB Exec Order U-R-028-0789, Sweeper 57-05389	PC1,PC4												X		
Portable Engines for Electric Generator Sets															
2 - 165 BHP John Deere Diesel Engines, Model 6068TF275K, Serial Nos. PE6068T634214 and PE6068T634223, EPA Family Name: 7JDXL06.8082, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0302, I.D. Nos. 51-26066 and 51-26067, Tier 3	PC1,PC4											X			
2 - 165 BHP John Deere Diesel Engines, Model 6068TF275K, Serial Nos. PE6068T640701 and PE6068T640702, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8082, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0261, I.D. Nos. 51-26068 and 51-26069, Tier 2	PC1,PC4											X			
1 - 315 BHP John Deere Diesel Engine, Model 6068HF485T, Serial No. PE6068L117431, EPA Family Name: AJDXL06.8115, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0393, I.D. No. 51-28008, Tier 3	PC1,PC4											X			
Portable Engines for Tactical Military Operations (Diesel Engines)	PC1,PC4														
Stationary Gasoline Engines for Airfield Runway Arresting Gear Operation															
8 - 65.9 BHP Wisconsin Motors Gasoline Engines, Model V-465-D1, Serial Nos. 11030010, 12040024, 12040005, 12040014, 11030022, 11030023, 12040015, 11040002, ID Nos. RAG-1, RAG-2, RAG-3, RAG-4, RAG-5, RAG-6, RAG-7, RAG-8	PC1,PC4			6											
Stationary Diesel-Fired Emergency Standby Engines															
1- 156.8 BHP Caterpillar /Perkins Emergency Standby Diesel Engine, Model C4.4 S/N E5A02174, EPA Family Name DPKXL05.4NJ1, Model year 2013, Bldg. 850	PC1			7							5			1	
1 - 1210 BHP Caterpillar Emergency Standby Diesel Engine, Model 3412, S/N BLG00244 EPA Family Name 1CPXL27.0MRS, Model Year 2001, Bldg. 50 (transfered from PO 07710)	PC1			7							2				3
1 - 158 BHP John Deere, Model 4045H, Serial No. PE4045L204764, EPA Family Name: CJDXL04.5119, 2012 Model Year, Tier 3, Radar System Emergency Generator	PC1			7							5			1	
1 - 300 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3306BD1, Serial No. 64Z08034, (Bldg 13)	PC1			7							2				3
1 - 112 BHP Hino, Model 4.0 Liter, Serial No. 2003740 (genset), (Bldg 14)	PC1			7							2				3
1 - 145 BHP Cummins, Model QSB5-G3-NR3, Serial No. 73147572, 2010 Model Year, EPA Family Name: ACEXL0275AAG, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0513, Tier 3 (Bldg 63)	PC1			7							5			1	
1 - 1588 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3512, Serial No. 24Z-03302, (Bldg 3015)	PC1			7							2				3
1 - 324 BHP Cummins, Model QSB7-G5-NR3, Serial No. 73668636, EPA Family Name: ECEXL10409AAD, 2014 Model Year, Tier 3 (Bldg 303)	PC1			7							5			1	
1 - 217 BHP Caterpillar, Model C-6.6, Serial No. E6M02040, EPA Family Name: APKXL06.6PJ1, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0152, Tier 3, (Bldg 323)	PC1			7							5			1	
1 - 99 BHP Cummins, Model 4BT3.9-G4, Serial No. 46403413, EPA Family Name: 2CEXL0239AFA, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0130, (Bldg 322)	PC1			7							2				3
1 - 315 BHP John Deere, Model 6068HF485T, Serial No. PE6068L194673, EPA Family Name: BJDXL06.8131, 2011 Model Year, Tier 3 (Bldg 355)	PC1			7							5			1	
1 - 288 BHP Cummins, Model 6CTAA8.3G3, Serial No. 46379697, EPA Family Name: 4CEXL0505ACB, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0240, (Bldg 359)	PC1			7							5				3
1 - 145 BHP Cummins, Model QSB5-G3-NR3, Serial No. 73147613, 2010 Model Year, EPA Family Name: ACEXL0275AAG, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0513, Tier 3 (Bldg 674)	PC1			7							5			1	
1 - 355 BHP Cummins, Model NT-855-G2, Serial No. 11386660, (Bldg 369)	PC1			7							2				3
1 - 2168 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3516, Serial No. 25Z02032, (Bldg 53-2)	PC1			7							2				3
1 - 90 BHP Cummins, Model 4BT3.9-G4, Serial No. 46401266, EPA Family Name: 2CEXL0239AFA, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0130, (Bldg 58)	PC1			7							2				3
1 - 399 BHP Cummins, Model QSL9-G3-NR3, Serial No. 46983124, EPA Family Name: 9CEXL0540AAB, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0480, (Bldg 64)	PC1			7							5			1	
1 - 188 BHP Cummins, Model 6CT8.3-G2, Serial No. 46246332, EPA Family Name: 2CEXL0505ACD, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0141, (Bldg 812)	PC1			7							5				3
1 - 166 BHP John Deere, Model 6059TF001, Serial No. T6059T414930, (Bldg 905) OUT OF SERVICE	PC11														
1 - 99 BHP John Deere, Model JU4H-UFADJ2(4045HF), Serial No. PE4045L281986, EPA Family Name: GJDXL04.5141, 2016 Model Year, Used for fire suppression (Laguna Peak Bldg 916)	PC1			7							5			1	
1 - 290 BHP John Deere, Model 6076AF-00, Serial No. RG6076A153044, (Bldg 93)	PC1			7							2				3
1 - 343 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3406D1, Serial No. 2WB01836, (Bldg 99)	PC1			7							2				3
1 - 103 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3054(Arrangement 103-8800), Serial No. 4ZK00846, (Bldg 67)	PC1			7							2				3
1 - 170 BHP Cummins, Model 6BTA5.9G4, Serial No. 46476248, EPA Family Name: 5CEXL0359AAF, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0276, (Bldg 1)	PC1			7							5				3
1 - 364 BHP Cummins, Model QSL9-32, Serial No. 46572998, EPA Family Name: 6CEXL0540AAB, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0331, (Bldg 531)	PC1			7							5			1	
1 - 398 BHP Caterpillar, Model C-9, Serial No. C9E01847, EPA Family Name: 9CPXL08.8ESK, CARB Executive Order U-R-001-0347, (Bldg 50)	PC1			7							5			1	
1 - 237 BHP John Deere, Model 6068HF285K, Serial No. PE6068L285898, EPA Family Name: GJDXL06.8120, 2016 Model Year (Bldg 327)															

TABLE NO. 2

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Permit to Operate No. 00997
Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements

Equipment	Permit Specific Conditions	70	74.6	74.9	74.12	74.13	74.15	74.15.1	74.18	74.29	Stationary Engine ATCM	Portable Engine ATCM	CARB Truck & Bus	NSPS CI Engines 60IIII	RICE MACT 63ZZZZ
Surface Coating Operations (Former Permit No. 00997)															
Aerospace Components Surface Coating and Cleaning Operations															
Building Nos. 34, 311, 319, 324, 355, 362, 363, 372, 512, 529, 553, 645						1									
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Building 512)	PC1.PC5					1									
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Building 319)	PC1.PC5					1									
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Building 363)	PC1.PC5					1									
Metal Parts and Products Surface Coating Operations															
Building No. 319															
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Building 319)	PC1.PC5				1										
Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Surface Coating Operations															
Building Nos. 154, 319															
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Bldg 154 - Auto Hobby Shop) OUT OF SERVICE	PC11														
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Building 319)	PC1.PC5								1						
Architectural Surface Coating Operations performed by contractors	PC1.PC5														
Various Buildings and Locations															
Powder Coating Operation															
1 - Powder Coating Booth, equipped with a Two Stage Filtration System. (Bldg 3014)	PC1.PC5				1				1						
1 - Epcon Model E-121015-G-900 natural gas fired Burn Off Oven, consisting of a Maxon Model 412M Ovenpak 925,000 BTU/hr primary chamber burner and a Maxon 412M Ovenpak 925,000 BTU/hr secndary/afterburner (Bldg 3014)	PC1.PC5														
Confined Abrasive Blasting Operations (Former Permit No. 00997)															
1 - Clemco Industries Corp. Abrasive Blast Cobinet, Model PULSAR VI-EP, Interior Dimension: 47" W x 52" D x 44" H, Media : Plastic Bead, equipped with media reclaim system and reverse pulse-jet dust collector with polyester-cellulose filters. Building 319	PC1.PC6														
1 - Abrasive Blast Room, 25' x 18' x 17', with a Torit Downflow II Cartridge Dust Collector Model DFT4-32, consisting of 32 filter cartridges with a total 8,128 square foot of filter area (Building 311) (OUT OF SERVICE)	PC6.PC11														
1 - Abrasive Blasting Operation conducted inside One Confined Abrasive Blasting Room Qualifying as A Pemanent Building as defined in Rule 74.1; using garnet; equipped with a Media Recovery System and a Dust Collection Control System (Bldg 3014)	PC6														
1 - Blast-It-All Abrasive Blast Cabinet, Model BIA72-M4900M4DC, Serial Number 1104270825G, Interior Working Area: 72"x72"x56", Equipped with plastic bead media reclaim system and PPJH2 Pull-Through Dust Collector with jet-pulse cleaning (Bldg 319)	PC1.PC6														
Degreasing Operations (Former PO No. 00995)															
1 - 108" x 48" x 52" Cold Cleaning Tank, for aerospace component cleaning, using low volatility solvent (Building 333)	PC1, PC9		X												
Surface Cleaning and Degreasing, Not Associated With Surface Coating Operations, including Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing, Wipe Cleaning, Dip Cleaning, Flow Cleaning, Flush Cleaning, and Non-Conveyorized Degreasers (which use unheated solvent and have a liquid surface area of less than one square foot)	PC1, PC9		X			1									
Gasoline Fueling Operations															
Fuel Farm / Government Gasoline Station, Building 631 (Former PO No. 01000)															
Automobile Gasoline Bulk Plant															
2 - 25,000 Gallon Aboveground Gasoline Storage Tanks, with a CARB Certified OPW Phase I Vapor Recovery System	PC1,PC7	3a													
1 - Gasoline Loading Rack, equipped with a CARB Certified Balance Vapor Recovery System, including a condensate collection tank	PC1.PC7														
1 - Vehicle Fueling Facility, equipped with a Non-Integrated Hirt VCS 200 Phase II Vapor Recovery System, including a condensate collection tank. Dispensers located at the Government Gasoline Station - across 12th Street	PC7	3a													
Navy Exchange Gasoline Station (Former PO No. 06003)															
4 - 12,000 Gallon Underground Gasoline Storage Tanks, equipped with:	PC7	3b													
- OPW Enhanced Vapor Recovery (EVR) Two Point Phase I Vapor Recovery System															
- Healy Systems, Inc. Phase II (EVR) with Veeder Root ISD Vapor Recovery System															
- Self-Evacuating Condensate Trap															
Exchange Gasoline Station Vapor Extraction Systems (Former PO No. 00627)															
2 - Vapor Extraction Systems (Out of Service)	PC8									2					
Exempt Equipment Located Throughout The Stationary Source															
Cold Cleaners, Less Than 1 Square Meter (Exempt - Rule 23.F.10.c)	PC1		X												
Remote Reservoir Cold Cleaners, Less Than 1 Square Meter (Exempt - Rule 23.F.10.c)	PC1		X												

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TITLE V EQUIPMENT LIST DESCRIPTION KEY

The Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements Table and this Title V permit contain a number of terms, abbreviations, and acronyms that have been standardized. The following list describes and defines many of the terms in this permit:

APCD	Air Pollution Control District
APCO	Air Pollution Control Officer of the Ventura County APCD
ASTM	American Standards for Testing Materials
ARB	The California Air Resources Board
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BHP	The rating of an internal combustion engine as measured in brake horsepower
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CFM	Cubic feet per minute
CFH	Cubic feet per hour
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FO	Fuel oil or diesel fuel
Gal	Gallon
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
FGR	Flue gas re-circulation system
Lb ROC/Gal	Pound(s) of ROC per gallon
LPG	Liquid petroleum gas
MMBTU/Hr	The heat input of an external combustion device as measured in millions of British Thermal Units per hour
NESHAPS	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NG	Natural gas

NOx	Oxides of Nitrogen
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
PM	Particulate Matter
ROC	Reactive Organic Compound
SCFM	Standard cubic feet per minute
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCOs	Surface coating operations
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SOx	Sulfur Oxides
TV AF	Title V application form
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VR	Vapor recovery

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PART 70 PERMIT NO. 00997
TITLE V APPLICABLE REQUIREMENT CODE KEY

Rule 70, "Storage and Transfer of Gasoline"

1. Storage tank shall be equipped with a submerged fill pipe only, tank is exempt from Phase I and Phase II vapor recovery since gasoline throughput has not exceeded 6,000 gallons per year. (70.B.1 and 70.F.3) Tank vent shall be equipped with a pressure vacuum relief valve. (70.B.6) Requirement for signage in dispensing area. (70.B.15)
2. Storage tank shall be equipped with a submerged fill pipe and Phase I vapor recovery, tank is exempt from Phase II vapor recovery since gasoline throughput has not exceeded 24,000 gallons per year (70.B.1, 70.B.2, and 70.F.4) Tank vent shall be equipped with a pressure vacuum relief valve. (70.B.6) Requirement for signage in dispensing area. (70.B.15)
3. Storage tank shall be equipped with a submerged fill pipe, Phase I vapor recovery, and Phase II vapor recovery. (70.B.1, 70.B.2, and 70.B.9) Tank vent shall be equipped with a pressure vacuum relief valve. (70.B.6) Requirement for signage in dispensing area. (70.B.15) Operation and maintenance requirements for Phase II vapor recovery components. (70.E.2)

Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines"

1. Removed
2. Removed
3. Emission limits for natural gas rich burn engines (74.9.B.1 or 74.9.B.2)
4. Emission limits for natural gas lean burn engines (74.9.B.1 or 74.9.B.2), emission limit for ammonia, if applicable. (74.9.B.3)
5. Emission limits for diesel engines. (74.9.B.1 or 74.9.B.2), emission limit for ammonia, if applicable. (74.9.B.3)
6. Exemption from Rule 74.9 for engines operated less than 200 hours per calendar year (74.9.D.2)
7. Exemption from Rule 74.9 for emergency standby engines operated during either an emergency or maintenance operation. (74.9.D.3)
8. Exemption from Rule 74.9 for diesel engines with a permitted capacity factor of less than or equal to 15%. (74.9.D.8)
9. Exemption from Rule 74.9 for diesel engines used to power cranes and welding equipment. (74.9.D.9)
10. Exemption from Rule 74.9 for diesel engines operated on San Nicolas Island and Anacapa Island (74.9.D.10)

Rule 74.12, "Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products"

1. Requirements for ROC-containing coatings and solvents used for the surface coating of metal parts and products which emit more than 200 pounds of ROC in any rolling 12 month period, and are not associated with a ROC emission capture and control system (74.12.B.1, 74.12.B.3, 74.12.B.4, 74.12.B.5, and 74.12.B.9)

2. Requirements for ROC-containing coatings and solvents used for the surface coating of metal parts and products which emit more than 200 pounds of ROC in any rolling 12 month period, and are associated with a ROC emission capture and control system (74.12.B.2, 74.12.B.3, 74.12.B.4, 74.12.B.5, and 74.12.B.9)
3. Exemption from the requirements of Rule 74.12 for the surface coating of metal parts and products which emit less than 200 pounds of ROC in any rolling 12 month period. (74.12.C.3)

Rule 74.13, "Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing"

1. Requirements for ROC-containing coatings, adhesives, primers, lubricants, sealants, inks, strippers, and solvents used in aerospace assembly and component manufacturing operations which emit more than 200 pounds of ROC in any rolling 12 month period, and are not associated with a ROC emission capture and control system (74.13.B.1, 74.13.B.2, 74.13.B.3, 74.13.B.4, and 74.13.B.5)
2. Requirements for ROC-containing ROC-containing coatings, adhesives, primers, lubricants, sealants, inks, strippers, and solvents used in aerospace assembly and component manufacturing operations which emit more than 200 pounds of ROC in any rolling 12 month period, and are associated with a ROC emission capture and control system. (74.13.B.3, 74.13.B.4, 74.13.B.5, and 74.13.B.6)
3. Exemption from the requirements of Rule 74.13 for aerospace assembly and component manufacturing operations which emit less than 200 pounds of ROC in any rolling 12 month period. (74.13.C.1)

Rule 74.15, "Boilers, Steam Generators and Process Heaters"

1. NOx and CO emission limits for units with an annual heat input rate greater than or equal to 9,000 MMBTU per calendar year. (74.15.B.1)
2. Tuning and fuel metering requirements for units with an annual heat input rate of less than 9,000 MMBTU per calendar year. (74.15.B.2 and 74.15.D.1)
3. Exemption from Rule 74.15.B.1 for emergency standby units when a breakdown occurs to the primary unit. (74.15.C.3)

Rule 74.15.1, "Boilers, Steam Generators and Process Heaters"

1. NOx and CO emission limits for units with an annual heat input greater than or equal to 1,800 MMBTU. (74.15.1.B.1)
2. Tuning and fuel metering requirements for units with an annual heat input rate of greater than or equal to 300 MMBTU and less than 1,800 MMBTU. (74.15.1.B.2 and 74.15.1.D.1)
3. Exemption from tuning requirements for units with an annual heat input rate less than 300 MMBTU and requirement for metering. (74.15.1.B.2 and 74.15.1.D.1)
4. Equipment is currently shut-down and not operating. Upon operation will install fuel meter (74.15.1.D.1). Based on annual heat input will perform tuning (74.15.1.B.2) or will comply with NOx and CO emission limits (74.15.1.B.1).

Rule 74.18, "Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations"

1. Requirements for ROC-containing coating operations of motor vehicles, mobile equipment, and their parts or components not associated with a ROC emission capture and control system. (74.18.B.1, 74.18.B.2, 74.18.B.4, 74.30.B.5, 74.18.B.8, 74.18.B.10, 74.18.B.11, 74.18.B.12, 74.18.B.13, 74.18.B.14, and 74.18.B.15)
2. Requirements for ROC-containing coating operations of motor vehicles, mobile equipment, and their parts or components that include a ROC emission capture and control system. (74.18.B.3, 74.18.B.4, 74.30.B.5, 74.18.B.8, 74.18.B.10, 74.18.B.11, 74.18.B.12, 74.18.B.13, 74.18.B.14, and 74.18.B.15)

Rule 74.29, "Soil Decontamination Operations"

1. Requirements for vapor extraction, bioremediation, or bioventing systems utilizing carbon adsorption emission control systems where the maximum rating of the system's blower or fan is less than or equal to 300 standard cubic feet per minute (74.29.B.2, 74.29.F.4)
2. Requirements for vapor extraction, bioremediation, or bioventing systems utilizing carbon adsorption, catalytic oxidizer, or thermal oxidizer emission control systems (74.29.B.2, 74.29.F.4)

Section 93115, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, California Airborne Toxic Control Measure For Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Engines

1. In-use emergency fire pump assembly engines.
2. In-use emergency engines operated not more than 20 hours per year for maintenance and testing purposes.
3. Emergency Engines Used Solely on OCS Platforms.
4. In-use emergency engines operated not more than 50 hours per year for maintenance and testing purposes.
5. Emergency Engines Installed After January 1, 2005.

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

1. Emergency Diesel Engines 2007 Models and Later, Displacement Less Than 10 Liters Per Cylinder
2. Non-emergency Diesel Engines 2007 Models and Later, Maximum Engine Power Less Than or Equal to 3,000 HP, Displacement Less Than 10 Liters Per Cylinder
3. Engines That Qualify for the National Security Exemption

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine (RICE MACT)

1. Existing compression ignition and spark ignition engine compliance dates
2. Existing landfill gas engines – area source
3. Existing emergency diesel engines – area source
4. Existing non-emergency diesel engines $\leq$ 300 HP – area source
5. Existing non-emergency diesel engines 300 HP $< X \leq$ 500 HP – area source

6. Existing non-emergency diesel engines < 500 HP – area source
7. Existing non-emergency spark-ignited remote engine > 500 HP – area source
8. Existing non-emergency diesel engines greater than 300 HP at an area source of HAPs that qualify under the national security exemption
9. Existing emergency spark ignited engines

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3. PERMITTED THROUGHPUT AND CONSUMPTION LIMIT TABLE

Purpose

The purpose of this table is to list the emissions units at this stationary source that have limitations on throughput, fuel consumption, raw material usage, hours of operation, or other parameters that limit the potential to emit of the emissions unit. In some cases, the limit on the potential to emit is expressed directly as a set of pollutants and emission limits in tons per year.

These limitations are applied pursuant to Rule 26, "New Source Review" or Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits". Two sets of limits are listed in this table. The "Throughput Permit Limit" is the enforceable limit pursuant to this permit. Permit conditions that enforce these limits are listed in Section No. 7, "Permit Specific Conditions" of this permit.

The "Calculation Throughput" is used only to calculate permitted emissions pursuant to Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits".

Equipment Description

This portion of the table is the same as the equipment description in the "Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements Table".

Throughput Permit Limit

The throughput or consumption limit listed in this column of the table is an enforceable limit on the emissions unit's potential to emit. In the column labeled "District (D)/ Federal (F) Enforceable", a "D" or an "F" denotes whether the limit is only enforceable by the District or whether the limit is a federally-enforceable limit. District-enforceable limits are limits applied solely pursuant to Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits". Limits that have been applied pursuant to Rule 26, "New Source Review" are federally enforceable.

The throughput permit limit may apply to a single emissions unit or to a set of emission units. When the limit applies to set of emissions units, the set consists of the emissions unit with which the limit is listed and the emissions units which follow that have an asterisk in the throughput permit limit column.

Pursuant to Rule 26 and Rule 29, the throughput permit limit is an annual limit which is enforceable based on a period of any twelve (12) consecutive calendar months.

Note that when the calculation throughput (discussed below) corresponds to using the emissions unit full time (8760 hours per year) at maximum rated capacity, the throughput permit limit column contains the notation "No Limit". When District emission calculation procedures do not involve throughput or consumption data, both the throughput permit limit and the calculation throughput

column are left blank.

Calculation Throughput

The throughput or consumption limit listed in this column of the table is the throughput used in the District calculation procedures to calculate permitted emissions for the emissions unit. The calculation throughput may apply to a single emissions unit or to a set of emissions units denoted as discussed above. The calculation throughput is not an enforceable permit limit.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations have been used in the "Permitted Throughput and Consumption Limit Table" for the "Throughput Permit Limit" column and for the "Calculation Throughput Limit" column:

BBL/Yr: barrels per year
Days/Yr: days per year
FO: fuel oil or diesel fuel
Gal/Yr: gallons per year
Hrs/Day: hours per day
Hrs/Yr: hours per year
Lbs/day: pounds per day
Lbs ROC/Yr: pounds of reactive organic compounds per year
MBBL/Yr: thousands of barrels per year
MGal/Yr: thousands of gallons per year
MMBTU/Yr: million British Thermal Units of heat input per year
MMCF/Yr: million standard cubic feet of natural gas per year
MMGal/Yr: million gallons per year
NG: natural gas
TPY: tons per year

TABLE NO. 3

VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Permit to Operate No. 00997
Permitted Throughput/Consumption Limits

Equipment	Throughput/Consumption Limit	District (D)/ Federal (F) Enforceable	Calculation Throughput	Calculation Procedure
Space Heaters and Boilers (Former PO No. 00999)				
1 - 2.5 MMBTU/Hr Ajax Model SA-60 Boiler, with Alzeta Low-NOx burner (Building 20)	37.7 MMCF/Yr (See Attachment PO0997PC2)	F	37.7 MMCF/Yr	
1 - 4.5 MMBTU/Hr Ajax Model WNG-4500 Boiler, with Alzeta Low-NOx burner (Building 36)	*	F	*	
1 - 7.3 MMBTU/Hr Hurst Model S4-C-175-30W Boiler, equipped with a Combustion Specialties Nozmiser 200-N3/P4 Low-NOx burner and an external flue gas recirculation system (Building 36 A) OUT OF SERVICE	8.0 MMCF/Yr	F	8.0 MMCF/Yr	
1 - 3.0 MMBTU/Hr Hurst Model S45-C-75-30W Boiler, equipped with Combustion Specialties Nozmiser 80-N3/P4 Low-NOx burner and external flue gas recirculation (Building 351)	3.2 MMCF/Yr	F	3.2 MMCF/Yr	
1 - 3.0 MMBTU/Hr Hurst Model S45-C-75-30W Boiler, equipped with Combustion Specialties Nozmiser 80-N3/P4 Low-NOx burner and external flue gas recirculation (Building 355)	8.5 MMCF/Yr	F	8.5 MMCF/Yr	
Jet Engine Testing Operations (Former PO No. 01136)				
2 - Portable Engine Test Stands (Outside Building 689)	66,197 Gallons/Yr F-24 Fuel	F	66,197 Gallons/Yr F-24 Fuel	
1 - Target Drone Engines Test Operation (Building 393)	15,370 Gallons/Yr F-24 Fuel	F	15,370 Gallons/Yr F-24 Fuel	
Internal Combustion Engines (Former PO No. 01403)				
Portable Engine for Crane Controls				
1 - 173 BHP Daimler/Chrysler AG Diesel Engine, Model OM 904 LA, Serial No. 90494700624598 EPA Family Name: 6MBXL4.25RJB, CARB Executive Order U-R-016-0075, Tier 2	74,400 BHP-Hrs/Yr	F	3429.8 Gallons/Yr	
Portable Engines for Sweeper Vehicle Auxiliaries				
1 - 139.5 BHP John Deere Diesel Engine, Model 4045HF285G, Serial No. PE4045L260592, EPA Family Name: BJDXL06.8117, CARB Flexibility EO U-R-004-0490 and CARB EO U-R-004-0433, Tier 3, 2011 Model Year, ID No. 54-09846	143,000 BHP-Hrs/Yr	F	92,950 BHP-Hrs/Yr****	
1 - 80 BHP Perkins Diesel Engine, Model 700 Series, Sweeper Serial No. 5722B, EPA Family Name: 3PKXL03.0UC1, Tier 1	*	F	*	
1 - 69.7 BHP Yanmar Diesel Engine, Model 4TNV98C-4TNNAC, Serial No. 62409, EPA Family Name: HYDXL3.32NDA, Tier 4F, CARB Exec Order U-R-028-0789, Sweeper 57-05389	*	F	*	
Portable Engines for Electric Generator Sets				
2 - 165 BHP John Deere Diesel Engines, Model 6068TF275K, Serial Nos. PE6068T634214 and PE6068T634223, EPA Family Name: 7JDXL06.8082, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0302, I.D. Nos. 51-26066 and 51-26067, Tier 3	200,000 BHP-Hrs/Yr **	F	130,000 BHP-Hrs/Yr****	
2 - 165 BHP John Deere Diesel Engines, Model 6068TF275K, Serial Nos. PE6068T640701 and PE6068T640702, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8082, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0261, I.D. Nos. 51-26068 and 51-26069, Tier 2	*	F	*	
1 - 315 BHP John Deere Diesel Engine, Model 6068HF485T, Serial No. PE6068L117431, EPA Family Name: AJDXL06.8115, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0393, I.D. No. 51-28008, Tier 3	*	F	*	
Portable Engines for Tactical Military Operations (Diesel Engines)	476,000 BHP-Hrs/Yr	F	21943 Gallons/Yr	
Stationary Gasoline Engines for Airfield Runway Arresting Gear Operation				
8 - 65.9 BHP Wisconsin Motors Gasoline Engines, Model V-465-D1, Serial Nos. 11030010, 12040024, 12040005, 12040014, 11030022, 11030023, 12040015, 11040002, ID Nos. RAG-1, RAG-2, RAG-3, RAG-4, RAG-5, RAG-6, RAG-7, RAG-8	2,000 Gallons/Yr total for 8 engines	F	2,000 Gallons/Yr total	
Stationary Diesel-Fired Emergency Standby Engines				
1- 156.8 BHP Caterpillar /Perkins Emergency Standby Diesel Engine, Model C4.4 S/N E5A02174, EPA Family Name DPKXL05.4NJ1, Model year 2013, Bldg. 850	50 hr/Yr ***	F	50 hr/Yr	
1 - 1210 BHP Caterpillar Emergency Standby Diesel Engine, Model 3412, S/N BLG00244 EPA Family Name 1CPXL27.0MRS, Model Year 2001, Bldg. 50 (transfered from PO 07710)	20 hr/Yr ***	D	20 hr/Yr	
1 - 158 BHP John Deere, Model 4045H, Serial No. PE4045L204764, EPA Family Name: CJDXL04.5119, 2012 Model Year, Tier 3, Radar System Emergency Generator	50 hr/Yr ***	F	50 hr/Yr	
1 - 300 BHP Capterpillar, Model 3306BD1, Serial No. 64Z08034, (Bldg 13)	20 hr/Yr ***	D	20 hr/Yr	
1 - 112 BHP Hino, Model 4.0 Liter, Serial No. 2003740 (genset), (Bldg 14)	20 hr/Yr ***	D	20 hr/Yr	
1 - 145 BHP Cummins, Model QSB5-G3-NR3, Serial No. 73147572, 2010 Model Year, EPA Family Name: ACEXL0275AAG, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0513, Tier 3 (Bldg 63)	50 hr/Yr ***	F	50 hr/Yr	
1 - 1588 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3512, Serial No. 24Z-03302, (Bldg 3015)	20 hr/Yr ***	D	20 hr/Yr	
1 - 324 BHP Cummins, Model QSB7-G5-NR3, Serial No. 73668636, EPA Family Name: ECEXL0409AAD, 2014 Model Year, Tier 3 (Bldg 303)	50 hr/Yr ***	F	50 hr/Yr	
1 - 217 BHP Caterpillar, Model C-6.6, Serial No. E6M02040, EPA Family Name: APKXL06.6PJ1, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0152, Tier 3, (Bldg 323)	50 hr/Yr ***	F	50 hr/Yr	
1 - 99 BHP Cummins, Model 4BT3.9-G4, Serial No. 46403413, EPA Family Name: 2CEXL0239AFA, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0130, (Bldg 322)	20 hr/Yr ***	D	20 hr/Yr	
1 - 315 BHP John Deere, Model 6068HF485T, Serial No. PE6068L194673, EPA Family Name: BJDXL06.8131, 2011 Model Yr. Tier 3 (Bldg 355)	50 hr/Yr ***	F	50 hr/Yr	
1 - 288 BHP Cummins, Model 6CTAA8.3G3, Serial No. 46379697, EPA Family Name: 4CEXL0505ACB, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0240, (Bldg 359)	50 hr/Yr ***	F	50 hr/Yr	
1 - 145 BHP Cummins, Model QSB5-G3-NR3, Serial No. 73147613, 2010 Model Year, EPA Family Name: ACEXL0275AAG, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0513, Tier 3 (Bldg 674)	20 hr/Yr ***	D	20 hr/Yr	
1 - 355 BHP Cummins, Model NT-855-G2, Serial No. 11386660, (Bldg 369)	20 hr/Yr ***	D	20 hr/Yr	
1 - 2168 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3516, Serial No. 25Z02032, (Bldg 53-2)	20 hr/Yr ***	D	20 hr/Yr	
1 - 90 BHP Cummins, Model 4BT3.9-G4, Serial No. 46401266, EPA Family Name: 2CEXL0239AFA, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0130, (Bldg 58)	50 hr/Yr ***	F	50 hr/Yr	
1 - 399 BHP Cummins, Model QSL9-G3-NR3, Serial No. 46983124, EPA Family Name: 9CEXL0540AAB, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0480, (Bldg 64)	30 hr/Yr ***	F	30 hr/Yr	
1 - 188 BHP Cummins, Model 6CT8.3-G2, Serial No. 46246332, EPA Family Name: 2CEXL0505ACD, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0141, (Bldg 812)	20 hr/Yr ***	D	20 hr/Yr	
1 - 166 BHP John Deere, Model 6059TF001, Serial No. T6059T414930, (Bldg 905) OOS	50 hr/Yr ***	F	50 hr/Yr	
1 - 99 BHP John Deere, Model JU4H-UFADJ2(4045HF), Serial No. PE4045L281986, EPA Family Name: GJDXL04.5141, 2016 Model Year, Used for fire suppression (Laguna Peak Bldg 916)	20 hr/Yr ***	D	20 hr/Yr	
1 - 290 BHP John Deere, Model 6076AF-00, Serial No. RG6076A153044, (Bldg 93)	20 hr/Yr ***	D	20 hr/Yr	
1 - 343 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3406D1, Serial No. 2WB01836, (Bldg 99)	20 hr/Yr ***	D	20 hr/Yr	
1 - 103 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3054(Arrangement 103-8800), Serial No. 4ZK00846, (Bldg 67)	50 hr/Yr ***	F	50 hr/Yr	
1 - 170 BHP Cummins, Model 6BTA5.9G4, Serial No. 46476248, EPA Family Name: 5CEXL0359AAF, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0276, (Bldg 1)	50 hr/Yr ***	F	50 hr/Yr	
1 - 364 BHP Cummins, Model QSL9-32, Serial No. 46572998, EPA Family Name: 6CEXL0540AAB, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-06331, (Bldg 531)	50 hr/Yr ***	F	50 hr/Yr	
1 - 398 BHP Caterpillar, Model C-9, Serial No. C9E01847, EPA Family Name: 9CPXL08.8ESK, CARB Executive Order U-R-001-0347, (Bldg 50)	50 hr/Yr ***	F	50 hr/Yr	
1 - 237 BHP John Deere, Model 6068HF285K, Serial No. PE6068L285898, EPA Family Name: GJDXL06.8120, 2016 Model Year, (Bldg 327)				
Surface Coating Operations (Former Permit No. 00997)				
Aerospace Components Surface Coating and Cleaning Operations Building Nos. 34, 311, 319, 324, 355, 362, 363, 372, 512, 529, 553, 645	360 Gal/Yr Topcoats @ 3.50 Lb ROC/Gal	F	360 Gal/Yr Topcoats @ 3.50 Lb ROC/Gal	
	108 Gal/Yr Primers @ 2.92 Lb ROC/Gal	F	108 Gal/Yr Primers @ 2.92 Lb ROC/Gal	
	100 Gal/Yr Specialty Coatings @ 7.72 Lb ROC/Gal	F	100 Gal/Yr Specialty Coatings @ 7.72 Lb ROC/Gal	
	300 Gal/Yr Solvents @ 7.40 Lb ROC/Gal	F	300 Gal/Yr Solvents @ 7.40 Lb ROC/Gal	
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Building 512)	110 Gal/Yr Methylene Chloride Stripper @ 300 Grams/Liter ROC Additives	F	110 Gal/Yr Methylene Chloride Stripper @ 300 Grams/Liter ROC Additives	
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Building 319)	110 Gal/Yr Non-Methylene Chloride Stripper @ 300 Grams/Liter ROC Additives	F	110 Gal/Yr Non-Methylene Chloride Stripper @ 300 Grams/Liter ROC Additives	
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Building 363)				

TABLE NO. 3

VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Permit to Operate No. 00997
Permitted Throughput/Consumption Limits

Equipment	Throughput/Consumption Limit	District (D)/ Federal (F) Enforceable	Calculation Throughput	Calculation Procedure
	30 Gal/Yr 1,1,1 TCA @ 1.67 Lb ROC/Gal	F	30 Gal/Yr 1,1,1 TCA @ 1.67 Lb ROC/Gal	
	2,000 Gal/Yr Solvents @ 1.67 Lb ROC/Gal	F	2,000 Gal/Yr Solvents @ 1.67 Lb ROC/Gal	
	400 Gal/Yr Adhesives, Adhesive Primers, Sealants, Substrate Surface Preparation Materials, Solvents, and Strippers @ 2.92 Lb ROC/Gal	F	400 Gal/Yr Adhesives, Adhesive Primers, Sealants, Substrate Surface Preparation Materials, Solvents, and Strippers @ 2.92 Lb ROC/Gal	
	200 Gal/Yr Adhesives, Adhesive Primers, Sealants, Substrate Surface Preparation Materials, Solvents, and Strippers @ 7.5 Lb ROC/Gal	F	200 Gal/Yr Adhesives, Adhesive Primers, Sealants, Substrate Surface Preparation Materials, Solvents, and Strippers @ 7.5 Lb ROC/Gal	
Metal Parts and Products Surface Coating Operations				
Building No. 319				
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Building 319)	1,016 Gal/Yr Coatings @ 2.80 Lb ROC/Gal	F	1,016 Gal/Yr Coatings @ 2.80 Lb ROC/Gal	
	400 Gal/Yr Coatings @ 3.50 Lb ROC/Gal	F	400 Gal/Yr Coatings @ 3.50 Lb ROC/Gal	
	140 Gal/Yr Coatings @ 4.34 Lb ROC/Gal	F	140 Gal/Yr Coatings @ 4.34 Lb ROC/Gal	
	118 Gal/Yr Solvents @ 7.40 Lb ROC/Gal	F	118 Gal/Yr Solvents @ 7.40 Lb ROC/Gal	
	146 Gal/Yr Solvent @ 0.58 Lb ROC/Gal	F	146 Gal/Yr Solvent @ 0.58 Lb ROC/Gal	
	112 Gal/Yr Solvents @ 1.67 Lb ROC/Gal	F	112 Gal/Yr Solvents @ 1.67 Lb ROC/Gal	
Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Surface Coating Operations				
Building Nos. 154, 319				
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Bldg 154 - Auto Hobby Shop) OUT OF SERVICE	*	F	*	
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Building 319)	*	F	*	
Architectural Surface Coating Operations performed by contractors				
Various Buildings and Locations	1,864 Gal/Yr Coatings @ 3.50 Lb ROC/Gal	F	1,864 Gal/Yr Coatings @ 3.50 Lb ROC/Gal	
	1,000 Gal/Yr Solvents @ 7.40 Lb ROC/Gal	F	1,000 Gal/Yr Solvents @ 7.40 Lb ROC/Gal	
Powder Coating Operation				
1 - Powder Coating Booth, equipped with a Two Stage Filtration System, (Bldg 3014)	3,600 Lbs/Yr Powder @ 5% ROC	F	3,600 Lbs/Yr Powder @ 5% ROC	
1 - Epcon Model E-121015-G-900 natural gas fired Burn Off Oven, consisting of a Maxon Model 412M Ovenpak 925,000 BTU/hr primary chamber burner and a Maxon 412M Ovenpak 925,000 BTU/hr secndary/afterburner (Bldg 3014)	1,135 Hrs/Yr Operation	F	2.0 MMCF Natural Gas / Yr	
Confined Abrasive Blasting Operations (Former Permit No. 00997)				
1 - Clemco Industries Corp. Abrasive Blast Cabinet, Model PULSAR VI-EP, Interior Dimension: 47" W x 52" D x 44" H, Media : Plastic Bead, equipped with media reclaim system and reverse pulse-jet dust collector with polyester-cellulose filters. Building 319	2 Tons/Yr		2 Tons/Yr	
1 - Abrasive Blast Room, 25' x 18' x 17', with a Torit Downflow II Cartridge Dust Collector Model DFT4-32, consisting of 32 filter cartridges with a total 8,128 square foot of filter area (Building 311) (OUT OF SERVICE)	No Limit		624 Ton/Yr Abrasives	
1 - Abrasive Blasting Operation conducted inside One Confined Abrasive Blasting Room Qualifying as A Permanent Building as defined in Rule 74.1, using garnet, equipped with a Media Recovery System and a Dust Collection Control System (Bldg 3014)	No Limit		873.6 Ton/Yr Abrasives	
1 - Blast-It-All Abrasive Blast Cabinet, Model BIA72-M4900M4DC, Serial Number 1104270825G, Interior Working Area: 72"x72"x56", equipped with a platic bead media reclaim system and PPJH2 Pull-Through Dust Collector with jet-pulse cleaning (Building 319)	2 Tons/Yr	F	2 Tons/Yr	
Degreasing Operations (Former PO No. 00995)				
1 - 108" x 48" x 52" Cold Cleaning Tank, aerospace component cleaning, using low volatility solvent (Building 333)	200 Gal/Yr ROC Solvents	F	200 Gal/Yr ROC Solvents	
Surface Cleaning and Degreasing, Not Associated With Surface Coating Operations, including Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing, Wipe Cleaning, Dip Cleaning, Flow Cleaning, Flush Cleaning, and Non-Conveyorized Degreasers (which use unheated solvent and have a liquid surface area of less than one square foot)	385 Gal/Yr ROC Solvents, and	F	385 Gal/Yr ROC Solvents, and	
	100 Gal/Yr 1,1,1 TCA & Trichlorotrifluoroethane with a Maximum 10% ROC content	F	100 Gal/Yr 1,1,1-TCA & Trichlorotrifluoroethane with a Maximum 10% ROC content	
Gasoline Fueling Operations				
Fuel Farm / Government Gasoline Station, Building 631 (Former PO No. 01000)				
Automobile Gasoline Bulk Plant				
2 - 25,000 Gallon Aboveground Gasoline Storage Tanks, with a CARB Certified OPW Phase I Vapor Recovery System	400,000 Gal/Yr Gasoline	F	400,000 Gallons/Yr Gasoline	
1 - Gasoline Loading Rack, equipped with a CARB Certified Balance Vapor Recovery System, including a condensate collection tank	*	F	*	
1 - Vehicle Fueling Facility, equipped with a Non-Integrated Hirt VCS 200 Phase II Vapor Recovery System, including a condensate collection tank. Dispensers located at the Government Gasoline Station - across 12th Street	200,000 Gallons/Yr Gasoline	F	200,000 Gallons/Yr Gasoline	
Navy Exchange Gasoline Station (Former PO No. 06003)				
4 - 12,000 Gallon Underground Gasoline Storage Tanks, equipped with a Two Point - OPW Enhanced Vapor Recovery (EVR) Two Point Phase I Vapor Recovery System - Healy Systems, Inc. Phase II (EVR) with Veeder Root ISD Vapor Recovery System - Self-Evacuating Condensate Trap	1,800,000 Gallons/Yr Gasoline	F	1,800,000 Gallons/Yr Gasoline	
Exchange Gasoline Station Vapor Extraction Systems (Former PO No. 00627)				
2 - Vapor Extraction Systems (Out of Service)	No Limit		8,760 Hrs/Yr	
Exempt Equipment Located Throughout The Stationary Source				
Cold Cleaners, Less Than 1 Square Meter (Exempt - Rule 23.F.10.c)				
Remote Reservoir Cold Cleaners, Less Than 1 Square Meter (Exempt - Rule 23.F.10.c)				

* Throughput limit is included in the throughput limit shown above.
** Annual limit does not include emergency use. See Attachment PO0997PC4 for emergency use definition.
*** Annual limit is for maintenance and testing of the emergency engine. There is no limit on emergency use.
**** Calculation is based on 65% load.

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4. PERMITTED EMISSIONS TABLE

Purpose

The purpose of this table is to document the permitted emissions for this stationary source. Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits", requires permitted emissions to be included on each Permit to Operate. Rule 29 is not federally enforceable.

The permitted emissions table also characterizes the amount and type of criteria air pollutants emitted by this stationary source.

Rule 29 requires that annual permitted emissions be based on a 12 calendar month rolling period and be expressed in units of tons per year. Hourly permitted emissions are required to be expressed in units of pounds per hour. Permitted emissions for a stationary source are required to be determined by aggregating the permitted emissions for each emissions unit at the stationary source.

In general, permitted emissions are calculated based on throughput or consumption data for an emission unit, specific physical characteristics of the emission unit, and emission factors. The emission factors may be standard published emission factors or they may be derived from source test data or specific emission limits that apply to the emissions unit. In some cases, permitted emissions are expressed directly as a set of pollutants and emission limits in tons per year without reference to any calculation method.

Section No. 3, "Permitted Throughput and Consumption Limit Table", contains information on the throughput and consumption limits that are enforceable at this stationary source. In addition, other sections of this permit contain conditions that act to enforce specific portions of the permitted emissions table.

Equipment Description

This portion of the table is the same as the equipment description in the "Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements Table".

Tons Per Year

This column of the table represents the permitted emissions in units of tons per year for ROC (reactive organic compounds), NOx (nitrogen oxides), PM (particulate matter), SOx (sulfur oxides), and CO (carbon monoxide). In some cases, emissions of non-criteria pollutants of interest may also be listed. Pursuant to Rule 29, annual permitted emissions shall be the annual emissions used to determine compliance for issuance of any new or revised permit issued after October 22, 1991. For emissions units for which no new or revised permit has been issued since

October 22, 1991, annual permitted emissions generally reflect actual historical emissions from the emissions unit.

The permitted emissions limit may apply to a single emissions unit or to a set of emission units. When the limit applies to set of emissions units, the set consists of the emissions unit with which the limit is listed and the emissions units which follow that have an asterisk in the pollutant columns.

Pounds Per Hour

This column of the table represents the permitted emissions in units of pounds per hour for ROC (reactive organic compounds), NOx (nitrogen oxides), PM (particulate matter), SOx (sulfur oxides), and CO (carbon monoxide). Pursuant to Rule 29, hourly permitted emissions shall be calculated based on the maximum quantity of each air pollutant which may be emitted from the emissions unit during a one hour period, as limited by any applicable rules or permit conditions.

Hazardous Air Pollutants

This permit does not provide information that characterizes the emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAPS) from this facility. This information can be obtained from the reissuance application or the facility's AB-2588, Air Toxics "Hot Spots", Report referenced at the bottom of the "Permitted Emissions Table". For Outer Continental Source (OCS) sources and other sources not subject to AB-2588, HAP emissions information is included in the permit reissuance application and is maintained by the stationary source.

TABLE NO. 4

VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Permit to Operate No. 00997
Permitted Emissions

Equipment	TONS PER YEAR								POUNDS PER HOUR							
	ROC	NOx	PM	SOx	CO	MC	HS	1,1,1-TCA	ROC	NOx	PM	SOx	CO	MC	HS	1,1,1-TCA
Space Heaters and Boilers (Former PO No. 00999)																
1 - 2.5 MMBTU/Hr Ajax Model SA-60 Boiler equipped with Alzeta Low-NOx burner (Building 20)	0.10	0.71	0.14	0.01	5.84				0.01	0.09	0.02	<0.01	0.74			
1 - 4.5 MMBTU/Hr Ajax Model WNG-4500 Boiler equipped with Alzeta Low-NOx burner (Building 36)	*	*	*	*	*				0.02	0.16	0.03	<0.01	1.33			
1 - 7.3 MMBTU/Hr Hurst Model S4-C-175-30W Boiler equipped with a Combustion Specialties Noxmiser 200-N3/P4 Low-NOx burner and an external flue gas recirculation system (Building 36A) OUT OF SERVICE	0.02	0.15	0.03	<0.01	1.24				0.04	0.26	0.05	<0.01	2.14			
1 - 3.0 MMBTU/Hr Hurst Model S45-C-75-30W Boiler equipped with Combustion Specialties Noxmiser 80-N3/P4 Low-NOx burner and external flue gas recirculation (Building 351)	0.01	0.06	0.01	<0.01	0.50				0.02	0.11	0.02	<0.01	0.87			
1 - 3.0 MMBTU/Hr Hurst Model S45-C-75-30W Boiler equipped with Combustion Specialties Noxmiser 80-N3/P4 Low-NOx burner and external flue gas recirculation (Building 355)	0.02	0.16	0.03	<0.01	1.32				0.02	0.11	0.02	<0.01	0.87			
Jet Engine Testing Operations (Former PO No. 01136)																
2 - Portable Engine Test Stands (Outside Building 689)	0.10	2.31	0.52	1.35	0.31				*	*	*	*	*			
1 - Target Drone Engines Test Operation (Building 393)	0.28	0.43	0.89	0.33	2.85				5.19	7.51	17.02	6.12	62.60			
Internal Combustion Engines (Former PO No. 01403)																
Portable Engine for Crane Controls																
1 - 173 BHP Daimler/Chrysler AG Diesel Engine, Model OM 904 LA, Serial No. 904947 0062459R, EPA Family Name: 6MBXL4.25RJB, CARB Executive Order U-R-016-0075, Tier 2	0.02	0.33	0.01	0.02	0.13				3.38	47.79	3.41	0.76	10.39			
Portable Engines for Sweeper Vehicle Auxiliaries																
1 - 139.5 BHP John Deere Diesel Engine, Model 4045HF285G, Serial No. PE4045L260592, EPA Family Name: BJDXL06.8117, CARB Flexibility EO U-R-004-0490 and CARB EO U-R-004-0433, Tier 3, 2011 Model Year, ID No. 54-09846	0.03	0.60	0.11	0.02	0.34				*	*	*	*	*			
1 - 80 BHP Perkins Diesel Engine, Model 700 Series, Sweeper Serial No. 5722B, EPA Family Name: 3PKXL03.0UC1, Tier 1	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*			
1 - 69.7 BHP Yanmar Diesel Engine, Model 4TNV98C-4TNNAC, Serial No. 62409, EPA Fa Name: HYDXL3.32NDA, Tier 4F, CARB Exec Order U-R-028-0789, Sweeper 57-05389 Tier 2 (OUT OF SERVICE)	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*			
Portable Engines for Electric Generator Sets																
2 - 165 BHP John Deere Diesel Engines, Model 6068TF275K, Serial Nos. PE6068T634214 and PE6068T634223, EPA Family Name: 7JDXL06.8082, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0302, I.D. Nos. 51-26066 and 51-26067, Tier 3	0.03	0.57	0.03	0.03	0.13				*	*	*	*	*			
2 - 165 BHP John Deere Diesel Engines, Model 6068TF275K, Serial Nos. PE6068T640701 and PE6068T640702, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8082, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0261, I.D. Nos. 51-26068 and 51-26069, Tier 2	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*			
1 - 315 BHP John Deere Diesel Engine, Model 6068HF485T, Serial No. PE6068L117431, EPA Family Name: AJDXL06.8115, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0393, I.D. No. 51-28008, Tier 3	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*			
Portable Engines for Tactical Military Operations (Diesel Engines)	0.36	5.15	0.37	0.08	1.12				*	*	*	*	*			
Stationary Gasoline Engines for Airfield Runway Arresting Gear Operation																
8 - 65.9 BHP Wisconsin Motors Gasoline Engines, Model V-465-D1, Serial Nos. 11030010, 12040024, 12040005, 12040014, 11030022, 11030023, 12040015, 11040002, ID Nos. RAG-1, RAG-2, RAG-3, RAG-4, RAG-5, RAG-6, RAG-7, RAG-8	0.27	0.21	0.01	0.01	0.13				11.07	8.60	0.53	0.44	5.22			
Stationary Diesel-Fired Emergency Standby Engines																
1- 156.8 BHP Caterpillar /Perkins Emergency Diesel Engine, Model C4.4 S/N E5A02174, EPA Family Name DPKXL05.4NJ1, Model year 2013, Bldg. 850	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	0.01				0.01	0.23	0.01	0.02	0.12			
1 - 1210 BHP Caterpillar Emergency Standby Diesel Engine, Model 3412 S/N BLG00244, EPA Family Name 1CPXL27.0MRS, Model Year 2001 Bldg.50 (transfered from PO 07710)	0.03	0.40	0.03	0.01	0.09				0.28	4.03	0.29	0.05	0.88			
1 - 158 BHP John Deere, Model 4045H, Serial No. PE4045L204764, EPA Family Name: CJDXL04.5119, 2012 Model Year, Tier 3, Radar System Emergency Generator	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01				0.01	0.19	0.01	0.02	0.08			
1 - 300 BHP Capterpillar, Model 3306BD1, Serial No. 64Z08034, (Bldg 13)	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.02				0.07	1.00	0.07	0.02	0.22			
1 - 112 BHP Hino, Model 4.0 Liter, Serial No. 2003740 (genset), (Bldg 14)	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01				0.03	0.37	0.03	0.01	0.08			
1 - 145 BHP Cummins, Model QSB5-G3-NR3, Serial No. 73147572, 2010 Model Year, EPA Family Name: ACEXL0275AAG, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0513, Tier 3 (Bldg 63)	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01				0.01	0.21	0.01	0.02	0.05			
1 - 1588 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3512, Serial No. 24Z-03302, (Bldg 3015)	0.03	0.42	0.03	0.01	0.09				0.30	4.23	0.30	0.07	0.92			
1 - 324 BHP Cummins, Model QSB7-G5-NR3, Serial No. 73668636, EPA Family Name: ECEXL0409AAD, 2014 Model Year, Tier 3 (Bldg 303)	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01				0.02	0.46	0.01	0.04	0.12			
1 - 217 BHP Caterpillar, Model C-6.6, Serial No. E6M02040, EPA Family Name: APKXL06.6PJ1, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0152, Tier 3, (Bldg 323)	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01				0.02	0.31	0.02	0.03	0.13			
1 - 99 BHP Cummins, Model 4BT3.9-G4, Serial No. 46403413, EPA Family Name: 2CEXL0239AFA, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0130, (Bldg 322)	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01				0.02	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.07			
1 - 315 BHP John Deere, Model 6068HF485T, Serial No. PE6068L194673, EPA Family Name: BJDXL06.8131, 2011 Model Year, Tier 3 (Bldg 355)	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05				0.03	0.49	0.03	0.04	0.45			
1 - 288 BHP Cummins, Model 6CTAA8.3G3, Serial No. 46379697, EPA Family Name: 4CEXL0505ACB, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0240, (Bldg 359)	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01				0.17	0.65	0.01	0.04	0.07			
1 - 145 BHP Cummins, Model QSB5-G3-NR3, Serial No. 73147613, 2010 Model Year, EPA Family Name: ACEXL0275AAG, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0513, Tier 3 (Bldg 674)	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01				0.01	0.21	0.01	0.02	0.05			
1 - 355 BHP Cummins, Model NT-855-G2, Serial No. 11386660, (Bldg 369)	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.03				0.08	1.18	0.08	0.02	0.26			
1 - 2168 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3516, Serial No. 25Z02032, (Bldg 53-2)	0.04	0.58	0.04	0.01	0.13				0.40	5.77	0.41	0.09	1.25			
1 - 90 BHP Cummins, Model 4BT3.9-G4, Serial No. 46401266, EPA Family Name: 2CEXL0239AFA, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0130, (Bldg 58)	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01				0.02	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.07			
1 - 399 BHP Cummins, Model QSL9-G3-NR3, Serial No. 46983124, EPA Family Name: 9CEXL0540AAB, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0480, (Bldg 64)	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.03				0.03	0.53	0.03	0.05	0.31			
1 - 188 BHP Cummins, Model 6CT8.3-G2, Serial No. 46246332, EPA Family Name: 2CEXL0505ACD, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0141, (Bldg 812)	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.02	0.35	0.01	0.02	0.03			
1 - 166 BHP John Deere, Model 6059TF001, Serial No. T6059T414930, (Bldg 905) OOS	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01				0.04	0.55	0.04	0.01	0.12			
1 - 99 BHP John Deere, Model JU4H-UFADJ2(4045HF), Serial No. PE4045L281986, EPA Fa Name: GJDXL04.5141, 2016 Model Year, Used for fire suppression (Laguna Peak Bldg 916)	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.01	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.04			
1 - 290 BHP John Deere, Model 6076AF-00, Serial No. RG6076A153044, (Bldg 93)	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.02				0.07	0.96	0.07	0.02	0.21			
1 - 343 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3406D1, Serial No. 2WB01836, (Bldg 99)	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.02				0.08	1.14	0.08	0.02	0.25			
1 - 103 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3054(Arrangement 103-8800), Serial No. 4ZK00846, (Bldg 67)	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01				0.02	0.34	0.02	0.01	0.07			
1 - 170 BHP Cummins, Model 6BTA5.9G4, Serial No. 46476248, EPA Family Name: 5CEXL0359AAF, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0276, (Bldg 1)	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01				0.10	0.38	0.01	0.02	0.08			
1 - 364 BHP Cummins, Model QSL9-32, Serial No. 46572998, EPA Family Name: 6CEXL0540AAB, CARB Executive Order U-R-022-0331, (Bldg 531)	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.05				0.03	0.55	0.02	0.05	0.48			
1 - 398 BHP Caterpillar, Model C-9, Serial No. C9E01847, EPA Family Name: 9CPXL08.8ESK, CARB Executive Order U-R-001-0347, (Bldg 50)	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.02				0.03	0.58	0.03	0.05	0.21			

TABLE NO. 4

VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Permit to Operate No. 00997
Permitted Emissions

Equipment	TONS PER YEAR								POUNDS PER HOUR							
	ROC	NOx	PM	SOx	CO	MC	HS	1,1,1-TCA	ROC	NOx	PM	SOx	CO	MC	HS	1,1,1-TCA
1 - 237 BHP John Deere, Model 6068HF285K, Serial No. PE6068L285898, EPA Family Name: GJDXL06.8120, 2016 Model Year, (Bldg 327)	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01				0.01	0.37	0.01	0.03	0.12			
Surface Coating Operations (Former Permit No. 00997)																
Aerospace Components Surface Coating and Cleaning Operations	5.60					0.47		0.14	5.37					0.46		0.14
Building Nos. 34, 311, 319, 324, 355, 362, 363, 372, 512, 529, 553, 645																
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Building 512)	*					*		*	*					*		*
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Building 319)	*					*		*	*					*		*
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Building 363)	*					*		*	*					*		*
Metal Parts and Products Surface Coating Operations	2.99								2.88							
Building No. 319																
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Building 319)	*								*							
Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Surface Coating Operations	*								*							
Building Nos. 154, 319																
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Bldg 154 - Auto Hobby Shop) OUT OF SERVICE	*								*							
1 - Dry Filter Spray Booth (Building 319)	*								*							
Architectural Surface Coating Operations performed by contractors	6.96								6.70							
Various Buildings and Locations																
Powder Coating Operation	0.09								0.09							
1 - Powder Coating Booth, equipped with a Two Stage Filtration System, (Bldg 3014)			0.02								0.02					
1 - Epcon Model E-121015-G-900 natural gas fired Burn Off Oven, consisting of a Maxon Model 412M Ovenpak 925,000 BTU/hr primary chamber burner and a Maxon 412M Ovenpak 925,000 BTU/hr secndary/afterburner (Bldg 3014)																
Confined Abrasive Blasting Operations (Former Permit No. 00997)																
1 - Clemco Industries Corp. Abrasive Blast Cobinet, Model PULSAR VI-EP, Interior Dimension: 47" W x 52" D x 44" H, Media : Plastic Bead, equipped with media reclaim system and reverse pulse-jet dust collector with polyester-cellulose filters. Building 319			<0.01								<0.01					
1 - Abrasive Blast Room, 25' x 18' x 17', with a Torit Downflow II Cartridge Dust Collector Model DFT4-32, consisting of 32 filter cartridges with a total 8,128 square foot of filter area (Building 311) (OUT OF SERVICE)			0.62								0.60					
1 - Abrasive Blasting Operation conducted inside One Confined Abrasive Blasting Room Qualifying as A Pemanent Building as defined in Rule 74.1; using garnet; equipped with a Media Recovery System and a Dust Collection Control System (Bldg 3014)			1.70								1.64					
1 - Blast-It-All Abrasive Blast Cabinet, Model BIA72-M4900M4DC, Serial No. 1104270825G, Interior Working Area: 72"x72"x56", equipped with plastic bead media reclaim system and PPJH2 Pull-Through Dust Collector with jet-pulse cleaning (Bldg 319)			<0.01								<0.01					
Degreasing Operations (Former PO No. 00995)																
1 - 108" x 48" x 52" Cold Cleaning Tank, aerospace component cleaning, using low volatility solvent (Building 333)	0.73								0.70							
Surface Cleaning and Degreasing, Not Associated With Surface Coating Operations, including Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing, Wipe Cleaning, Dip Cleaning, Flow Cleaning, Flush Cleaning, and Non-Conveyorized Degreasers (which use unheated solvent and have a liquid surface area of less than one square foot)	2.16						0.59	0.49	2.07						0.57	0.47
Gasoline Fueling Operations																
Fuel Farm / Government Gasoline Station, Building 631 (Former PO No. 01000)																
Automobile Gasoline Bulk Plant	2.13								5.57							
2 - 25,000 Gallon Aboveground Gasoline Storage Tanks, with a CARB Certified OPW Phase I Vapor Recovery System	*								*							
1 - Gasoline Loading Rack, equipped with a CARB Certified Balance Vapor Recovery System, including a condensate collection tank	0.13								0.15							
1 - Vehicle Fueling Facility, equipped with a Non-Integrated Hirt VCS 200 Phase II Vapor Recovery System, including a condensate collection tank. Dispensers located at the Government Gasoline Station - across 12th Street																
Navy Exchange Gasoline Station (Former PO No. 06003)	1.60								4.97							
4 - 12,000 Gallon Underground Gasoline Storage Tanks, equipped with:																
- OPW Enhanced Vapor Recovery (EVR) Two Point Phase I Vapor Recovery System																
- Healy Systems, Inc. Phase II (EVR) with Veeder Root ISD Vapor Recovery System																
- Self-Evacuating Condensate Trap																
Exchange Gasoline Station Vapor Extraction Systems (Former PO No. 00627)	0.70								0.16							
2 - Vapor Extraction Systems (out of service)																
Exempt Equipment Located Throughout The Stationary Source																
Cold Cleaners, Less Than 1 Square Meter (Exempt - Rule 23.F.10.c)																
Remote Reservoir Cold Cleaners, Less Than 1 Square Meter (Exempt - Rule 23.F.10.c)																
Notes: * Permitted emissions included in the permitted emissions shown above																
Total Permitted Emissions	24.50	13.25	4.63	1.90	14.60	0.47	0.59	0.63	50.33	90.10	25.02	8.11	90.90	0.46	0.57	0.61

HAP Emissions Ref.: AB 2588 Air Toxics Report Reporting Year: 2000 Submittal Date: 7/2/01

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\Po0997\Permit IV\[Tables_997-rev721.xlsx]Tab 4

5. EXEMPT EQUIPMENT LIST

Rule 33.2.A.3 (Part 70 Permits - Application Contents) requires the applicant to provide a list of all emissions units located at the stationary source that are exempt pursuant to Rule 23 based on size or production rate. Pursuant to Rule 33.2.A.3, emissions from insignificant activities do not need to be included in the permit application.

This section of the permit contains a table entitled "Insignificant Activities (Exempt Equipment)". This table is a list of insignificant activities (exempt equipment) at the facility that are exempt from permit based on a size or production rate exemption in Rule 23, "Exemptions From Permit". Insignificant Activity is defined in Rule 33.1 (Part 70 Permits – Definitions). The permittee shall provide calculations, usage records, emission records, and/or operational data as necessary to substantiate an activity as insignificant.

This table is presented for informational purposes only. Any changes to this list are not considered to be permit modifications, nor is the list considered to be enforceable. As detailed in Rule 33.2.A.3, this list is required to be submitted with an application for permit reissuance. The general requirements listed in Section No. 8 of this permit may apply to these insignificant activities.

Title V Permit #00997

2016 UPDATED INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EQUIPMENT)

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Boiler, Bldg. 1, 992,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 114, 990,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 121, 500,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 150, 399,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 20A, 999,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 21, 155,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 211A, 495,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 211B, 500,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 212, 830,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 213A, 760,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 213B, 760,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 213C, 399,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 213D, 399,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 214A, 400,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 214B, 400,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 219A, 399,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Boiler, Bldg. 219B, 900,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 219C, 900,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 22, 155,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 23, 155,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 231, 668,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 232A, 995,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 232B, 995,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 232C, 825,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 232D, 825,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 232E, 399,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 24A, 920,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 24B, 601,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 241A, 752,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 241B, 752,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 241C, 750,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 241D, 750,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 241E, 750,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 25, 920,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Boiler, Bldg. 26A, 700,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 26B, 726,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 26C, 726,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg.3, 330,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 3008, 995,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 3015, 990,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 315, 922,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 324, 830,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas/Distillate Oil Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 333A, 900,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 333B, 900,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 356, 992,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 362, 992,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 365, 756,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 372, 995,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 375A, 750,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 375B, 750,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 5A, 340,0000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 5B, 340,0000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Boiler, Bldg. 50A, 992,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 50B, 999,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 50C, 500,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 507A, 500,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 507B, 500,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 509, 462,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 511, 396,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 512, 992,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 513, 750,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 514, 992,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 53B-1, 990,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 53B-2 990,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 53D, 750,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 544, 165,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 552, 594,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 553A, 900,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 553B, 900,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 57, 198,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Boiler, Bldg. 6A, 198,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 6B, 232,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 6C, 325,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 6D, 325,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 65, 500,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 66, 700,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 67, 995,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 68, 830,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 7020A, 900,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 7020B, 900,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 74, 992,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Boiler, Bldg. 774, 715,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 1, 38,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 112, 199,900 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 115, 100,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 116A, 199,900 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 116B, 82,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 120, 34,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Water Heater, Bldg. 121, 30,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 123, 250,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 14, 30,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 1451,199,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg.150, 52,500 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg.154, 70,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 16A, 199,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 16B, 250,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 164, 32,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 166, 270,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 167, 154,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 168, 154,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 169, 154,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg.17, 199,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 170, 199,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 171,154,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 173A, 199,999 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 173B, 199,999 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Water Heater, Bldg. 20, 199,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 21A, 300,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 21B, 300,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 212, 250,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 212, 270,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 214, 250,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 214, 250,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 22A, 300,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 22B, 300,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 221, 36,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 23A, 300,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 23B, 300,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 231, 270,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 27, 100,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 3, 30,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 3008, 240,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 3012, 270,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 3015, 270,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Water Heater, Bldg. 311-C, 134,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 324, 120,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 33, 40,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 333A, 270,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 333B, 350,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg.34, 199,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 340, 40,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 351, 34,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 352, 76,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 354, 30,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 36, 270,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 36A, 270,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 361, 36,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 365, 250,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 372, 199,990 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 375, 199,990 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 5, 199,900 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 501, 40,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Water Heater, Bldg. 507, 150,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 508, 75,100 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 509, 40,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 512, 199,900 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 513, 270,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 514, 270,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 53, 34,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 553, 250,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 6, 275,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 60, 40,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 609, 72,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 6-1, 30,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 613, 34,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 6-2, 30,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 642, 270,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 65, 30,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 66, 30,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Water Heater, Bldg. 68, 199,900 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Water Heater, Bldg. 7020, 199,900 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 112, 350,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 115, 50,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 121, 110,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 158A, 224,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 158B, 224,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 16A, 224,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 16B, 224,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 16C, 224,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 16D, 224,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 168, 120,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 169, 120,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 17A, 110,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 17B, 110,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 173, 100,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 221, 448,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 225, 33,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 225A, 350,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Furnace, Bldg. 225B, 350,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 225C, 350,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 27, 100,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 315A, 80,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 315B, 80,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 315C, 80,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 323A, 400,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 323B, 400,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 323C, 400,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 325, 315,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 3-36, 240,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 3-37, 150,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 34, 960,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 340, 350,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 352, 600,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 354A, 210,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 354B, 920,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 361, 405,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Furnace, Bldg. 373, 264,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 3-8-A, 30,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 3-8-B, 45,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 3-8-C, 50,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 385, 300,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 4-30, 30,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 501, 150,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 508A, 120,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 508B, 120,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 508C, 90,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 508D, 250,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 511, 130,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 513, 308,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 6, 175,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 6A, 60,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 6B, 60,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 6C, 80,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 6D, 80,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Furnace, Bldg. 6E, 375,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 6F, 500,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 60A, 274,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 60B, 35,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 609, 820,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 613, 308,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 632A, 170,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 632B, 600,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 642, 350,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 645A, 60,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 645B, 250,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 65A, 200,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 65B, 220,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 65C, 400,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 65D, 75,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 6-59, 150,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 6-59, 100,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 667, 108,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Furnace, Bldg. 756, 298,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 776, 106,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Furnace, Bldg. 778, 384,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
Floodlight Trailer, 13 BHP Kubota Diesel Engine, NSN 51-24941, Bldg 60	Size	23.D.6
Floodlight Trailer, 13 BHP Kubota Diesel Engine, NSN 51-24938, Bldg 61	Size	23.D.6
Floodlight Trailer, 13 BHP Kubota Diesel Engine, NSN 51-24940, Bldg 62	Size	23.D.6
Floodlight Trailer, 13 BHP Kubota Diesel Engine, NSN 51-24939, Bldg 63	Size	23.D.6
Portable Flood Pump, 23.2 BHP Diesel Engine, USN 52-11107, Bldg 60	Size	23.D.6
Portable Flood Pump, 23.2 BHP Diesel Engine, USN 52-11108, Bldg 60	Size	23.D.6
Portable Cat/Perkins Flood Pump, 180 BHP Diesel Enginer, Bldg 646	Portable Emergency	23.D.7
Portable Cat/Perkins Flood Pump, 180 BHP Diesel Engine, Bldg 646	Portable Emergency	23.D.7
Portable Briggs&Stratton Generator, 8.3 BHP Gasoline Engine, Bldg 3012	Size	23.D.6
Portable Ingersoll Rand Generator, 197 BHP Diesel Engine, USN 51-28009, Bldg 60	Portable Emergency	23.D.7
Portable Ingersoll Rand Generator, 197 BHP Diesel Engine, USN 51-28010, Bldg 60	Portable Emergency	23.D.7
Portable Ingersoll Rand Generator, 49 BHP Diesel Engine, USN 51-28011, Bldg 60	Size	23.D.6
Portable Ingersoll Rand Generator, 99 BHP Diesel Engine, USN 51-25165, Bldg 60	Portable Emergency	23.D.7
Stationary Kubota Generator, 49 BHP Diesel Engine, Bldg 3	Size	23.D.6

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Stationary GM Generator, 196 BHP NG Fired Engine, Bldg 323	Spark Ignited Emergency	23.D.7
Stationary Kubota Generator, 49 BHP Diesel Engine, Bldg 326	Size	23.D.6
Stationary CAT Generator, 48 BHP Diesel Engine, Bldg 391	Size	23.D.6
Stationary CAT Generator, 48 BHP Diesel Engine, Bldg 642	Size	23.D.6
Stationary Diesel Generator, 48 BHP John Deere Engine, Bldg 94	Size	23.D.6
52-Ton Equipment Trailer w/HPU-Winch, 9 BHP Honda Gasoline Engine, NSN 97-49664, Bldg 60	Size	23.D.6
50-Ton Drop Neck Trailer w/HPU, 9 BHP Honda Gasoline Engine, NSN 97-50673T, Bldg 60	Size	23.D.6
194 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-1, Loc. Bldg 1	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
500 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-13-1, Loc. Bldg 13	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
100 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-14-1, Loc. Bldg 14	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
200 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-2, Loc. Bldg 3	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
525 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. G-3015-1, Loc. Bldg 3015	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
300 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-23, Loc. Bldg 303	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
280 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-29, Loc. Bldg 326	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
250 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-359-1, Loc. Bldg 359	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
1,000 Gal Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-369-1, Loc. Bldg 369	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
1,000 Gal F-24 Tank, Designated No. A-393-1, Loc. Bldg 393	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
500 Gal. F-24 Tank, Designated No. A-393-2, Loc. Bldg 393	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
1500 Gal Deisel Tank, Designated No. A-50-2, Loc. Bldg 50	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
200 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-36, Loc. Bldg 531	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
2,000 Gal F-24 Tank, Designated No. A-557, Loc. Bldg 557	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
194 Gal Deisel Tank, Designated No. 63, Loc. Bldg 63	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
150 Gal Diesel Tank, Designated No. 640, Loc. Bldg 63	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
100,000 Gal F-24 Tank, Designated No. 633, Loc. Bldg 63	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
100,000 Gal F-24 Tank, Designated No. 634, Loc. Bldg 63	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
100,000 Gal F-24 Tank, Designated No. 635, Loc. Bldg 63	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
26,000 Gal Diesel Tank, Designated No. 63C, Loc. Bldg 63	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
26,000 Gal JP-5 Tank, Designated No. 63D, Loc. Bldg 63	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
26,000 Gal JP-5 Tank, Designated No. 63E, Loc. Bldg 63	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
26,000 Gal JP-5 Tank, Designated No. 63F, Loc. Bldg 63	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
26,000 Gal JP-5 Tank, Designated No. 63G, Loc. Bldg 63	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
26,000 Gal JP-5 Tank, Designated No. 63H, Loc. Bldg 63	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
285,000 Gal F-24 Tank, Designated No. 637, Loc. Bldg 63	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
285,000 Gal F-24 Tank, Designated No. 638, Loc. Bldg 63	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
285,000 Gal F-24 Tank, Designated No. 639, Loc. Bldg 63	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
5,000 Gal Used Fuel Tank, Designated No. 3, Loc. Bldg 63	No Control Requirements	23.F.21

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
2,000 Gal Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-64, Loc. Bldg 64	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
200 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. 642-1 Loc. Bldg 642	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
150 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-674 Loc. Bldg 674	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
1,000 Gal F-24 Tank, Designated No. A-758-1, Loc. Bldg 758	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
500 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-812-1, Loc. Bldg 812	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
500 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-812-2, Loc. Bldg 812	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
300 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-915-1, Loc. Bldg 915	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
300 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-915-2, Loc. Bldg 915	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
150 Gal. Diesel Tank, Designated No. Emerg. Gen., Loc. Bldg 916	Size/No Control Requirements	23.F.1/23.F.21
1,000 Gal Diesel Tank, Designated No. G-93, Loc. Bldg 93	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
2,000 Gal Diesel Tank, Designated No. A-83, Loc. Bldg LP-99	No Control Requirements	23.F.21
Abrasive Blasting Cabinet, less than 50 cubic ft.	Size	23.B.7
Degreaser, Less than 1 Sq. Meter, using unheated low volatility solvent, Bldg 311	Size	23.F.10
Exempt Solvent Degreasers, Varoius Buildigns	VOC Content	23.F.10
Exempt Solvent Cleaning Operatoins	VOC Content	23.F.10
Emissions from methylene chloride stripper used in non-aircraft applications	less than 200 lbs each of ROC and methylene chloride	23.F.15
Non-Aerospace Adhesive Operations	less than 200 lb/yr, all such operations	23.F.12

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Pressure Washer, Bldg 67, 670,000 BTU/hr, Natural Gas Fired	Size	23.C.1
ROC solvents used as a diluent in hydraulic patch testing, Bldg 34	less than 200 lb/yr, all such operations	23.F.15
ROC solvents used as a diluent in hydraulic patch testing, VAW-112, Bldg 553	less than 200 lb/yr, all such operations	23.F.15
ROC solvents used as a diluent in hydraulic patch testing, VAW-113, Bldg 553	less than 200 lb/yr, all such operations	23.F.15
ROC solvents used as a diluent in hydraulic patch testing, VAW-116, Bldg 553	less than 200 lb/yr, all such operations	23.F.15
ROC solvents used as a diluent in hydraulic patch testing, VAW-117, Bldg 553	less than 200 lb/yr, all such operations	23.F.15
ROC solvents used as a diluent in hydraulic patch testing, VX-30, Bldg 372	less than 200 lb/yr, all such operations	23.F.15
Screen Printing Operation, Building 3012	Production Rate	23.F.13
Steam Cleaner Heater, Bldg. 333, less than 1000,000 BTU/hr, Diesel Fired	Size	23.C.1

6. SPECIFIC APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS (ATTACHMENTS)

As discussed in Section No. 2, "Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements Table", the emissions units at this stationary source listed in the table have requirements that are specifically applicable to them. The applicable requirements are based on the District's prohibitory rules, State of California ATCM's, federal NSPS (40 CFR Part 60), federal NESHAPS (40 CFR Part 61), and federal NESHAPS/MACT (40 CFR Part 63).

In this section of the permit, the permit conditions that are associated with each specific applicable requirement are listed in an individual attachment. The attachment is identified with the label "Attachment (APCD Rule No. or CFR No.) #" in the lower left corner. Each attachment has an applicability section that describes how and why this attachment applies to the specific emissions unit. The attachment may apply to one or more of the emissions units listed in the Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements Table in Section No. 2.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 70 Applicable Requirements
Storage and Transfer of Gasoline
Hirt VCS-200 Vapor Recovery System

Rule 70, "Storage and Transfer of Gasoline"
Adopted 03/10/09, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the storage of gasoline and to the transfer of gasoline from delivery vessels to the storage tank and from the storage tank to motor vehicles. Gasoline is defined as any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 4.0 pounds per square inch or greater, which is sold or intended for sale for use in motor vehicles or engines and is commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Specifically, this attachment applies to the following emission units at the Naval Base Ventura County – Point Mugu Site:

Fuel Farm/Government Gasoline Station (Building 631)
2 - 25,000 Gallon Aboveground Gasoline Storage Tanks, with a CARB Certified OPW Phase I Vapor Recovery System
1 - Vehicle Fueling Facility, equipped with a Hirt VCS-200 Phase II Vapor Recovery System, including a condensate collection tank

This attachment describes the requirements of APCD Rule 70, "Storage and Transfer of Gasoline"; the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Executive Order G-70-139, "Addition to the Hirt Model VCS-200 Phase II Vapor Recovery System"; and other applicable CARB Executive Orders which grant certification to gasoline vapor recovery systems pursuant to Section 41954 of the California Health and Safety Code.

The Air Resources Board (ARB), in 2008, has adopted new enhanced vapor recovery (EVR) performance specifications for aboveground storage tanks. Compliance with standing loss control specifications is required by April 1, 2013. Compliance with Phase I EVR is required by July 1, 2014. Compliance with Phase II EVR is required by January 1, 2016.

Conditions:

1.0 General requirements of Rule 70, "Storage and Transfer of Gasoline", as applied to gasoline dispensing facilities.

1.1 All open vent pipes shall be equipped with a properly installed and maintained pressure-vacuum relief (PV) valve specified by the latest version of California Air Resources Board (CARB) Executive Order G-70-139. (Rule 70.B.6)

1.2 All "pump-outs", or bulk transfers, of gasoline from a storage container shall be performed using a vapor recovery system which returns displaced vapors to the stationary storage container unless the purpose of the bulk transfer is to prepare the container for removal or to fill it with water for testing. (Rule 70.B.8)

1.3 The permittee shall follow good operating practices including but not limited to: preventing gasoline spills and leaks, storing gasoline in closed containers, and disposing of gasoline in compliance with all state and local regulations. (Rule 70.E.5)

2.0 Phase I Vapor Recovery

The Phase I vapor recovery system is the set of equipment which recovers the vapors displaced during the transfer of gasoline from the delivery vessels into stationary gasoline storage tanks. The Phase I vapor recovery system is usually either a Two Point or a Coaxial System and includes a submerged fill pipe. A two point system is one in which the product and vapor recovery lines are connected to the storage tank at separate points. In a coaxial system the product and vapor recovery lines are connected to the tank together with a coaxial fitting in which the product line is inside the vapor return line.

2.1 All tanks shall be equipped with a permanently installed submerged fill pipe which extends to within six inches of the tank bottom. The connection shall be free of leaks. (Rule 70.B.1 and California Health and Safety Code Section 41950)

2.2 The permittee shall use a permanently installed Phase I vapor recovery system which has been certified by California Air Resources Board (CARB) to prevent 95 percent of the displaced vapors from being released into the atmosphere. The Phase I vapor recovery system shall be installed as specified in the latest version of CARB Executive Order G-70-97, Stage I Vapor Recovery Systems for Underground Gasoline Storage Tanks at Service Stations or CARB Executive Order G-70-102, Certification of a Phase I Vapor Recovery System for Aboveground Tanks with less than 40,000 Gallons Capacity for Gasoline or Gasoline/Methanol Blended Fuels. (Rule 70.B.2)

Prior to July 1, 2014, a certified Phase I EVR system shall be installed and operating.

2.3 The Phase I vapor recovery system shall be maintained and operated in the same manner as when certified by CARB. All vapor recovery equipment shall be maintained in good working order and shall not leak. (Rule 70.E.1)

2.4 The Phase I vapor recovery system shall be operated in compliance with CARB Executive Order G-70-139, "Addition to the Certification of the Hirt Model VCS-200 Phase II Vapor Recovery System". (Rule 70.E.1)

2.5 Coaxial Phase I vapor recovery systems shall not be used with new installations of Hirt Model VCS-200 vapor recovery systems after January 1, 1994. Replacement of storage tanks at existing facilities, or modifications which cause the installation of new Phase I vapor recovery equipment, are considered new installations with regard to this requirement and two point CARB-certified Phase I systems shall be installed. (Rule 70.B.4)

2.6 The permittee shall not install a Phase I vapor recovery system, unless the system is equipped with certified poppetted dry breaks or spring loaded vapor check valves on the vapor return lines on the vapor return coupler of the system. (Rule 70.B.5)

3.0 Phase II Vapor Recovery

The Phase II vapor recovery system is the set of equipment which recovers the vapors generated during the fueling of motor vehicles from stationary gasoline storage tanks. The Phase II vapor recovery system is either a balance system or a vacuum assist system. The balance system operates solely on the principle of vapor displacement by liquids; and the vacuum assist system utilizes a pump, blower, or other vacuum producing device to recover the vapors.

3.1 The permittee shall use a permanently installed Phase II balanced vapor recovery system which has been certified by California Air Resources Board (CARB) to prevent 95 percent of the displaced vapors from being released into the atmosphere. The Phase II vapor recovery system shall be installed as specified in the latest version of CARB Executive Order G-70-139, "Addition to the Certification of the Hirt Model VCS-200 Phase II Vapor Recovery System". The Phase II vapor recovery system shall be equipped with CARB certified components as listed in the latest version of CARB Executive Order G-70-33, "Certification of the Modified Hirt VCS-200 Vacuum Assist Phase II Vapor Recovery System" and CARB Executive Order G-70-52, "Certification of Components for Red Jacket, Hirt, and Balance Phase II Vapor Recovery Systems". (Rule 70.B.9)

Prior to January 1, 2016, a certified Phase II EVR system shall be installed and operating.

3.2 The permittee shall not install any new or rebuilt vapor recovery equipment unless the equipment is clearly identified or marked by the certified manufacturing company and/or the certified rebuilding company as per CARB specifications. (Rule 70.B.16)

3.3 The Phase II vapor recovery system shall be maintained and operated in the same manner as when certified by CARB. All vapor recovery equipment shall be maintained in good working order and shall not leak. (Rule 70.E.1)

3.4 Any flexible tubing connecting the vapor recovery riser and the gasoline dispenser shall be listed by the Underwriters' Laboratory for use with gasoline and shall be capable of maintaining electrical continuity. (Rule 70.B.11)

3.5 The permittee shall not install or operate a bellows-equipped vapor recovery nozzle unless it is equipped with a certified insertion interlock mechanism. An insertion interlock mechanism is a device which prohibits the dispensing of fuel unless the bellows is compressed. (Rule 70.B.12)

3.6 The permittee shall not operate a vapor recovery nozzle unless it is equipped with a coaxial hose. (Rule 70.B.13)

3.7 The Phase II vapor recovery hose shall be equipped with a liquid removal device if the drape of the hose extends more than ten inches below the base of the nozzle when hung on the dispenser. A liquid removal device utilizes a venturi within the coaxial hose to prevent the shut-off of the nozzle due to a restriction caused by the accumulation of liquid in the vapor passage of the hose. The liquid removal devices shall be maintained to achieve a minimum liquid removal rate of five milliliters per gallon transferred. (CARB Executive Order G-70-52 and Rule 70.B.14)

3.8 All vapor lines shall be gravity drained into the underground condensate tank. (CARB Executive Order G-70-139)

3.9 The Hirt VCS-200 processor shall be installed a minimum of five (5) feet above grade and the related vapor recovery system piping shall be in accordance with CARB Executive Order G-70-139.

3.10 The permittee shall perform the minimum maintenance requirements as specified by Exhibit 2 of CARB Executive Order G-70-139, "Addition to the Certification

of the Hirt Model VCS-200 Phase II Vapor Recovery System" and maintain the maintenance log per Condition No. 7.2 of this attachment. (Rule 70.G.4)

3.11 The hanging hardware on Phase II vapor recovery systems, which includes, but is not limited to, coaxial hose, nozzles, retractors, and hose castings, shall be inspected daily. (Rule 70.B.18)

4.0 Phase II Vapor Recovery Defects

4.1 Phase II vapor recovery systems shall be maintained and operated with none of the defects listed in California Code of Regulations Section 94006, Subchapter 8, Chapter 1, Part III, of Title 17, adopted 9/15/08. (Rule 70.E.2)

4.2 Any equipment that is not operating in compliance with Rule 70 shall be tagged "Out of Order." Except during repair activity, that tag shall not be removed and the tagged equipment shall not be used, or provided for use, unless the tagged equipment has been fixed or replaced. (Rule 70.E.4)

5.0 Required Signs Posted

The owner/operator of the gasoline dispensing facility shall conspicuously post the following signs in the immediate gasoline dispensing area:

5.1 "NOZZLE" operating instructions.

5.2 "VCAPCD" toll-free telephone number.

5.3 A warning sign stating "DO NOT TOP OFF TANKS".

5.4 Required signs shall comply with one of the following:

5.4.1 Decal signs shall be readable from a distance of 3 feet or more and shall be located adjacent to the dispenser price indicator (per gallon) on each side next to the driveway it serves.

5.4.2 Pump toppers shall be double-back with one sign per island and shall be readable from a distance of 6 feet or more.

5.4.3 Permanent (non-decal) signs shall be two single-sided or one double-sided sign(s) per two (2) dispensers and shall be readable from a distance of 6 feet or more.

5.5 A dispenser that is not permitted to fuel motor vehicles shall have a sign posted on it restricting its use from motor vehicles.

(Rule 70.B.15)

6.0 Verification Testing

The following reverification tests shall be conducted on the balance Phase II vapor recovery system at the time intervals specified below:

6.1 At least once every twelve months, the 20 minute static pressure test at 2.5 inches water column as outlined in Exhibit 2 of CARB Executive Order G-70-139 shall be conducted. It shall be demonstrated that the system can maintain a positive pressure of 2.5 inches water column for approximately 20 minutes when pressurized with nitrogen and while the Hirt system is turned off and Phase I and II loading is suspended.

6.2 At least once every twelve months (annually), CARB Test Procedure TP-201.4 shall be conducted to quantify the **dynamic pressure performance** in the vapor path leading from the dispensing nozzles to the condensate tank.

If the vapor recovery system does not meet the requirements of the required test(s), corrective repairs shall be made and the test(s) shall be repeated.

The permittee shall notify the District Compliance Division at least five working days prior to the test(s) and shall submit the results to the Compliance Division within 14 days after the test(s) are conducted. (Rule 70.H.10) District personnel shall be allowed to witness the test(s).

7.0 Recordkeeping Requirements

7.1 Records of all tests conducted on the vapor recovery systems shall be maintained. These reports shall be dated and shall contain names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the parties responsible for the system installation and/or testing. (Rule 70.G.4)

7.2 A log of all maintenance conducted on any part of the vapor recovery system shall be maintained in chronological order. The log shall include the date, a description and location of any equipment replaced, and a description of the system problem which required repair. The log shall also indicate the time period and duration of each malfunction of the system. (Rule 70.G.5)

7.3 Records of daily hanging hardware inspections (Rule 70.B.18) shall be maintained. Records shall include the date and time of the inspection, the equipment inspected, and the signature of the person conducting the inspection. (Rule 70.G.6)

These records shall be made available to District personnel upon request. (Rule 70.G.7)

8.0 Authority to Construct Application Required for Modifications

A major modification at a gasoline dispensing facility is defined as a replacement or addition of tank(s) or vapor recovery piping or a change in the type of Phase I or Phase II vapor recovery system.

8.1 Prior to performing any major modification to a gasoline dispensing facility the permittee shall submit an application to modify the facility and receive an Authority to Construct. (Rule 70.B.7)

8.2 Within 45 days after modifying a facility, the permittee shall conduct and pass all tests on the vapor recovery system as specified by the Authority to Construct. The test results shall be submitted to the District Compliance Division within 14 days after the test(s) are conducted. District personnel shall be allowed to witness the test(s). (Rules 70.H.1.a, 70.H.2.a)

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 70 Applicable Requirements
Storage and Transfer of Gasoline
Healy Systems, Inc. Enhanced Vapor Recovery (EVR) with Veeder Root In-Station Diagnostics (ISD) System

Rule 70, "Storage and Transfer of Gasoline"
Adopted 03/10/09, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the storage of gasoline and to the transfer of gasoline from delivery vessels to the storage tank and from the storage tank to motor vehicles. Gasoline is defined as any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 4.0 pounds per square inch or greater, which is sold or intended for sale for use in motor vehicles or engines and is commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Specifically, this attachment applies to:

Navy Exchange Gasoline Station
4 - 12,000 Gallon Underground Gasoline Storage Tanks, equipped with a Two Point Phase I and Healy Systems, Inc. Enhanced Vapor Recovery (EVR) Phase II with Veeder Root In-Station Diagnostics (ISD) Vapor Recovery System, including a self-evacuating condensate trap

This attachment describes the requirements of APCD Rule 70, "Storage and Transfer of Gasoline"; the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Executive Order VR-202, "Healy Phase II Enhanced Vapor Recovery (EVR) System Including In-Station Diagnostics (ISD) System "; and other applicable CARB Executive Orders which grant certification to gasoline vapor recovery systems pursuant to Section 41954 of the California Health and Safety Code.

Conditions:

1.0 General requirements of Rule 70, "Storage and Transfer of Gasoline", as applied to gasoline dispensing facilities.

1.1 At least one pressure-vacuum vent valve shall be installed on each tank vent. Vent lines may be manifolded provided the manifold conforms to all applicable fire regulations. At least one pressure-vacuum vent valve shall be installed on vents if a manifold is incorporated. The pressure-vacuum vent valve(s) shall be an ARB-certified valve, and shall be oriented, as specified in CARB Executive Order VR-202. Pressure-vacuum valve(s) shall be properly installed and

maintained in good operating order. (Rule 70.B.6 and CARB Executive Order VR-202)

1.2 All "pump-outs", or bulk transfers, of gasoline from a storage container shall be performed using a vapor recovery system which returns displaced vapors to the stationary storage container unless the purpose of the bulk transfer is to prepare the container for removal or to fill it with water for testing. (Rule 70.B.8)

1.3 The permittee shall follow good operating practices including but not limited to: preventing gasoline spills and leaks, storing gasoline in closed containers, and disposing of gasoline in compliance with all state and local regulations. (Rule 70.E.5)

2.0 Phase I Vapor Recovery

The Phase I vapor recovery system is the set of equipment that recovers the vapors displaced during the transfer of gasoline from the delivery vessels into stationary gasoline storage tanks. The Phase I vapor recovery system is usually a Two Point System and includes a submerged fill pipe. A two point system is one in which the product and vapor recovery lines are connected to the storage tank at separate points.

2.1 All tanks shall be equipped with a permanently installed submerged fill pipe which extends to within six inches of the tank bottom. The connection shall be free of leaks. (Rule 70.B.1 and CA Health and Safety Code Section 41950)

2.2 The permittee shall use a permanently installed Phase I vapor recovery system which has been certified by California Air Resources Board (CARB) to prevent 98 percent of the displaced vapors from being released into the atmosphere. The Phase I vapor recovery system at existing gasoline dispensing facilities shall meet CARB Enhanced Vapor Recovery (EVR) requirements and shall be installed, operated and maintained as specified in the latest version of the applicable CARB Phase I Executive Order. (Rule 70.B.2 and CARB Executive Order VR-202)

2.3 The Phase I vapor recovery system shall be maintained and operated in the same manner as when certified by CARB. All vapor recovery equipment shall be maintained in good working order and shall not leak.
(Rule 70.E.1)

2.4 The permittee shall not install a Phase I vapor recovery system unless the system is equipped with CARB-certified poppetted drybreaks or spring-loaded vapor check valves on the vapor return coupler of the system.
(Rule 70.B.5)

3.0 Phase II Vapor Recovery

The Phase II vapor recovery system is the set of equipment that recovers the vapors generated during the fueling of motor vehicles from stationary gasoline storage tanks. The Phase II vapor recovery system is either a balance system or a vacuum assist system. The balance system operates solely on the principle of vapor displacement by liquids; and the vacuum assist system utilizes a pump, blower, or other vacuum producing device to recover the vapors.

3.1 The permittee shall use a permanently installed Phase II vapor recovery system which has been certified by California Air Resources Board (CARB) to prevent 95 percent of the displaced vapors from being released into the atmosphere. The Phase II vapor recovery system shall be installed and operated as specified in the latest version of CARB Executive Order VR-202, Franklin Fueling Systems, Inc. Healy Phase II Enhanced Vapor Recovery (EVR) System Including In-Station Diagnostics (ISD) Systems. (Rule 70.B.9 and CARB Executive Order VR-202)

3.2 The permittee shall not install any new or rebuilt vapor recovery equipment unless the equipment is clearly identified or marked by the certified manufacturing company and/or the certified rebuilding company as per CARB specifications. (Rule 70.B.16)

3.3 The Phase II vapor recovery system shall be maintained and operated in the same manner as when certified by CARB. All vapor recovery equipment shall be maintained in good working order and shall not leak. (Rule 70.E.1)

3.4 All vapor and liquid pipes, hoses, and lines extending from an underground gasoline storage container to a gasoline dispenser shall be gravity drained into the underground container or to another container. (Rule 70.B.3)

3.5 Any flexible tubing connecting the vapor recovery riser and the gasoline dispenser shall be listed by the Underwriters' Laboratory for use with gasoline and shall be capable of maintaining electrical continuity. (Rule 70.B.11)

3.6 The permittee shall not install, or allow the operation of, a bellows-equipped vapor recovery nozzle unless it is equipped with a certified insertion interlock mechanism. An insertion interlock mechanism is a device which prohibits the dispensing of fuel unless the bellows is compressed. (Rule 70.B.12)

3.7 The permittee shall not operate a vapor recovery nozzle unless it is equipped with an inverted coaxial hose. The maximum length of the hose assembly, including

hose adaptor, whip hose, breakaway, flow limiter (optional) and inverted coaxial hose, measured from the base of the nozzle to the end of dispenser adapter or dispenser, as appropriate shall be no more than twenty (20) feet. Any hose configuration is allowed. (Rule 70.B.13 and CARB Executive Order VR-202)

3.8 The Healy Phase II EVR system shall be operated to ensure that the vapor to liquid (V/L) ratio of the system shall be 1.05 plus or minus 0.10 (0.95 to 1.15). The V/L ratio of the system shall be measured at a flow rate between six and ten gallons per minute (6-10 gpm). Any fueling point whose V/L ratio is determined to be at or below 0.80 shall be deemed defective and removed from service. (CARB Executive Order VR-202)

3.9 The Healy Phase II EVR system shall be equipped with a Clean Air Separator. Installation and operation of the Clean Air Separator shall comply with the requirements of CARB Executive Order VR-202 (CARB Executive Order VR-202)

3.10 The condensate trap shall be located at the lowest point of the vapor return line. The condensate trap shall be self-evacuating. Access must be provided to the condensate trap for inspection purposes. The installation and operation of the liquid condensate trap shall comply with the "Liquid Condensate Traps" section of CARB Executive Order VR-202. The condensate trap must be maintained in good working order.

4.0 Phase II Vapor Recovery Defects

4.1 Phase II vapor recovery systems shall be maintained and operated with none of the defects listed in California Code of Regulations Section 94006, Subchapter 8, Chapter 1, Part III, of Title 17, adopted 11/12/02. (Rule 70.E.2)

4.2 Any equipment that is not operating in compliance with Rule 70 shall be tagged "Out of Order." Except during repair activity, that tag shall not be removed and the tagged equipment shall not be used, or provided for use, unless the tagged equipment has been repaired or replaced.
(Rule 70.E.4)

5.0 Required Signs Posted

The owner/operator of the gasoline dispensing facility shall conspicuously post the following signs in the immediate gasoline dispensing area:

5.1 "NOZZLE" operating instructions.

5.2 "VCAPCD" toll-free telephone number.

5.3 A warning sign stating "DO NOT TOP OFF TANKS".

5.4 Required signs shall comply with one of the following:

5.4.1 Decal signs shall be readable from a distance of 3 feet or more and shall be located adjacent to the dispenser price indicator (per gallon) on each side next to the driveway it serves.

5.4.2 Pump toppers shall be double-back with one sign per island and shall be readable from a distance of 6 feet or more.

5.4.3 Permanent (non-decal) signs shall be two single-sided or one double-sided sign(s) per two (2) dispensers and shall be readable from a distance of 6 feet or more.

5.5 A dispenser that is not permitted to fuel motor vehicles shall have a sign posted on it restricting its use from motor vehicles. (Rule 70.B.15)

6.0 Verification Testing

The following tests shall be conducted on the Phase II vapor recovery system no later than 45 days after startup, and at least once in each twelve (12) month period where specified, using the following test procedures:

6.1 TP-201.3, "Determination of 2 Inch WC Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities" (including Exhibit 8 "Required Items in Conducting TP-201.3") shall be conducted upon startup and once every 12 months.

6.2 Exhibit 4, "Determination of Static Pressure Performance of the Healy Clean Air Separator", shall be conducted upon startup and once every 12 months.

6.3 Exhibit 5, "Vapor to Liquid Volume Ratio", shall be conducted upon startup and once every 12 months.

6.4 Exhibit 9, "Veeder-Root ISD Operability Test Procedure", or Exhibit 10, "INCON VRM ISD Operability Test Procedure", shall be conducted upon startup and once every 12 months.

6.5 Exhibit 7, "Nozzle Bag Test Procedure", shall be conducted upon startup.

6.6 TP-201.4, "Dynamic Back Pressure", shall be conducted upon startup and once every 12 months.

The following tests shall be conducted on the Phase I vapor recovery system no later than 45 days after startup, and at least once every three (3) years, using the latest adopted version of the following test procedures:

6.7 TP-201.3, Determination of 2 Inch WC Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities, TP-201.1B, Static Torque of Rotatable Phase I Adaptors, and depending on the system configuration, either TP-201-1D, Leak Rate of Drop Tube Overfill Prevention Devices and Spill Container Drain Valves; or TP-201.1C, Leak Rate of Drop Tube/Drain Valve Assembly. Pressure – vacuum valve testing shall be conducted if requested by the District in accordance with TP-201.1E, Leak Rate and Cracking Pressure of Pressure/Vacuum Vent Valves.

The testing frequency specified by a CARB Executive Order shall preempt the testing frequencies required above, provided the CARB Executive Order requires more frequent testing and specifies a test method corresponding to that required in the applicable subsection preempted. (Rule 70.H.8) Tests not specified by Rule 70, but specified in the applicable CARB Executive Order shall be performed as specified in the applicable CARB Executive Order. (Rule 70.H.9)

If the vapor recovery system does not meet the requirements of the required test(s), corrective repairs shall be made and the test(s) shall be repeated.

The permittee shall notify the District Compliance Division at least five working days prior to the tests and shall submit the results to the Compliance Division within 14 days after the tests are conducted. District personnel shall be allowed to witness the tests. (Rule 70.H.1.a, Rule 70.H.2.a, Rule 70.H.7.a, Rule 70.H.9 and CARB Executive Order VR-202)

7.0 Recordkeeping Requirements

7.1 Records of all tests conducted on the vapor recovery systems shall be maintained. These reports shall be dated and shall contain names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the parties responsible for the system installation and/or testing. (Rule 70.G.3)

7.2 A log of all maintenance conducted on any part of the vapor recovery system shall be maintained in chronological order. The log shall include the date, a description and location of any equipment replaced, and a description of the system problem

which required repair. The log shall also indicate the time period and duration of each malfunction of the system. (Rule 70.G.4)

These records shall be maintained for a period of two years and be made available to District personnel upon request. (Rule 70.G.5)

8.0 Permit to Operate Application Required for Modifications

A "major modification" is the modification of an existing gasoline dispensing facility that makes it subject to the same requirements to which a new installation is subject. A "major modification" of the Phase I system as defined in Rule 70 and the EVR regulations involves the addition, replacement, or removal of an underground storage tank, or modification that causes the tank top to be unburied. A "major modification" of the Phase II system as defined in Rule 70 and the EVR regulations involves the addition, replacement, or removal of 50 percent or more of the buried vapor piping, or the replacement of dispensers. The replacement of a dispenser is not a major modification when the replacement is occasioned by end user damage to a dispenser. (Rule 70.J.15)

8.1 Prior to performing any major modification to a gasoline dispensing facility, the permittee shall submit an application to modify the facility and receive a revised Permit to Operate. The revised Permit to Operate serves as both an Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate for the modified facility. Major modifications at existing gasoline dispensing facilities shall comply with CARB Enhanced Vapor Recovery (EVR) requirements. (Rule 70.B.7)

8.2 Within 45 days after modifying a facility, the permittee shall conduct and pass all tests on the vapor recovery system as specified by the revised Permit to Operate. The test results shall be submitted to the District within 14 days after the tests are conducted. (Rule 70.H.1.a, 70.H.2.a, 70.H.7.a, and Rule 70.H.9)

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.6 Applicable Requirements
Surface Cleaning and Degreasing

Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing"
Adopted 11/11/03, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all solvent cleaning activities at this stationary source, except those activities listed in Condition No. 11 that are exempt pursuant to Section E of Rule 74.6. This attachment does not apply to substrate surface preparation regulated by other APCD surface coating, adhesive, ink, resin, and solvent rules. "Solvent" is defined as any ROC-containing liquid used to perform solvent cleaning. "Solvent cleaning" is defined as the use of organic solvent to remove loosely held uncured adhesives, uncured inks, uncured coatings, uncured resins, and other contaminants which include, but are not limited to, dirt, soil, lubricants, coolant, moisture, grease, and fingerprints, from parts, tools, machinery, equipment, and general work areas.

This attachment also contains requirements, pursuant to Rule 74.6, for cold cleaners. A cold cleaner is defined in Rule 74.6 as any batch operated equipment designed to contain liquid solvent that is operated below the solvent's boiling point to carry out solvent cleaning operations. A specific type of cold cleaner is a "remote reservoir cold cleaner" which is a device in which solvent is moved through a sink-like work area for cleaning parts and drains immediately, without forming a pool, through a single drain hole less than 100 square centimeters (15.5 square inches) in area into an enclosed container that is not accessible for soaking parts. The freeboard height for remote reservoir cold cleaners is the distance from the top of the solvent drain to the top of the tank.

This attachment does not apply to solvent cleaning where an emission control system is used pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.5 or where an alternative cleaning system is used pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.6. Pursuant to APCD Rule 23.F.7, solvents used by the permittee for facility, ground, and building maintenance and repair are exempt from the requirement to have a permit. However, unless exempted by Rule 74.6.E, such solvents are required to comply with Rule 74.6.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.1, no person shall perform solvent cleaning using solvent that exceeds the following limits:

    a. Solvents used for application equipment cleanup, and all other cleanup of uncured coatings, adhesives, inks, or resins, shall not exceed an ROC content of 900 grams per liter and an ROC composite partial pressure of 33 mmHg at 20°C, as applied.

b. Solvents used for cleaning of electronic components, electrical apparatus components, medical devices, or aerospace components shall not exceed an ROC content of 900 grams per liter and an ROC composite partial pressure of 33 mmHg at 20°C, as applied.

c. Solvents used for cleaning for purposes other than those listed in (a) and (b) above shall not exceed an ROC content of 25 grams per liter, as applied.

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.2, no person shall perform solvent cleaning using a solvent with an ROC content greater than 25 grams per liter unless one of the following cleaning devices or methods is used:

a. Wipe cleaning where solvent is dispensed to wipe cleaning materials from containers that are kept closed to prevent evaporation, except while dispensing solvent or replenishing the solvent supply;

b. Non-atomized solvent flow, dip, or flush method where pooling on surfaces being cleaned is prevented or drained, and all solvent runoff is collected in a manner that enables solvent recovery or disposal. The collection system shall be kept closed to prevent evaporation except while collecting solvent runoff or emptying the collection system;

If the cleaning method has a solvent capacity more than one gallon, a cold cleaner or remote reservoir cold cleaner meeting the equipment and operating requirements of Condition Nos. 8, 9, and 10 of this attachment (Sections C and D of Rule 74.6) shall be used to comply with this requirement.

c. Application of solvent from a hand held spray bottle, squirt bottle or other closed container with a capacity of one liter or less;

d. A properly used enclosed gun washer or low emission spray gun cleaner.

3. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.3.a, no person shall allow liquid cleaning solvent to leak from any equipment or container.

4. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.3.b, no person shall specify, solicit, supply, or require any cleaning solvent or solvent cleaning equipment intended for uses governed by Rule 74.6 if such use would violate Rule 74.6. This prohibition applies to all written and oral contracts under which solvent cleaning operations subject to Rule 74.6 are to be conducted at any location in Ventura County.

5. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.3.c, no person shall use more than one gallon per week of

solvents containing methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, or chloroform, or any combination of these solvents, in a total concentration greater than 5 percent by weight, for cold cleaning except in a cold cleaner operated in accordance with National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning, 40 CFR Parts 9 and 63, Subpart T, Sections 63.460 through 63.469 (Degreasing MACT Standards). Any person that uses the above solvent in quantities less than one gallon per week shall maintain records of the volume and formulation of such solvent on an as-used basis (recording use each day such material is used). Records shall be saved for at least five (5) years from the date of each record and shall be made available to District personnel upon request.

6. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.4.a, all ROC-containing solvents shall be stored in non-absorbent, non-leaking containers that shall be kept closed at all times except when filling or emptying.

7. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.4.b, waste solvent and waste solvent residues shall be disposed of in a manner conforming with Division 20, Chapter 6.5 of the California Health and Safety Code.

8. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.C.1, all cold cleaners, except remote reservoir cold cleaners, shall be equipped with the following devices:

   a. A drying rack suspended above the solvent, or other facility for draining cleaned parts such that the drained solvent is returned to the cleaner.

   b. A cover that prevents the solvent from evaporating when not processing work in the cleaner. If high volatility solvent is used, the cover must be a sliding, rolling, or guillotine (bi-parting) type that is designed to easily open and close, or it must be designed to be easily operated with one hand. A high volatility solvent is an unheated solvent with an ROC composite partial pressure of greater than 2 mmHg @ 20°C.

   c. A freeboard height of at least 6 inches (15.2 centimeters), if low volatility solvent is used. A low volatility solvent is an unheated solvent with an ROC composite partial pressure of 2 mmHg or less @ 20°C.

   d. At least one of the following control devices, if high volatility solvent is used:

      1. A freeboard height such that the freeboard ratio is at least 0.75.
      2. A water cover if the solvent is insoluble in and heavier than water.

   e. A permanent conspicuous mark locating the maximum allowable solvent level that conforms with the applicable freeboard height requirement in Condition No. 8.c or 8.d.1.

f. A permanent conspicuous label or sign summarizing the applicable operating requirements appropriate for cold cleaning operations.

9. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.C.2, remote reservoir cold cleaners shall be equipped with the following devices:

a. A permanent conspicuous label or sign summarizing the applicable operating requirements appropriate for cold cleaning operations.

b. A sink-like work area that is sloped sufficiently towards the drain to preclude pooling of solvent.

c. A single drain hole, less than 100 square centimeters (15.5 square inches) in area, for the solvent to flow from the sink into the enclosed reservoir.

d. A freeboard height of at least 6 inches (15.2 centimeters).

e. A cover for the drain when no work is being processed in the cleaner and high volatility solvent is used. If low volatility solvent is used, a cover is not required.

10. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.D, any person who operates a cold cleaner shall conform to the following operating requirements:

a. The operator shall drain cleaned parts of all solvent until dripping ceases to ensure that the drained solvent is returned to the cleaner.

b. Solvent agitation, where necessary, shall be achieved using pump recirculation, a mixer, or ultrasonics. Air agitation shall not be used.

c. If a solvent flow is utilized, only a solid fluid stream (not a fine, atomized, or shower type spray) shall be used.

d. The pressure of the solvent flow system shall be such that liquid solvent does not splash outside the container.

e. No person shall remove or open any required device designed to cover the solvent unless work is being processed in the cleaner or maintenance is being performed on the cleaner.

f. The cleaning equipment and emission control equipment shall be operated and maintained in proper working order.

g. The cleaning of porous or absorbent materials such as cloth, leather, wood, or rope is prohibited. This provision shall not apply to paper gaskets or paper filters.

11. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.E.1, Rule 74.6 (all requirements of this permit attachment) shall not

apply to:

a. Cleaning activities using Clean Air Solvent, or a solvent with an ROC-content no more than 25 grams per liter as applied. A "Clean Air Solvent" is a solvent certified by the South Coast Air Quality Management District as a Clean Air Solvent.

b. The use of up to 160 fluid ounces of non-refillable aerosol cleaning products per day, per facility.

c. Janitorial cleaning including graffiti removal.

d. Cleaning carried out in vapor degreasers or motion picture film cleaning equipment.

e. Any cleaning device or mechanism regulated by National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning, 40 CFR Parts 9 and 63, Subpart T, Sections 63.460 through 63.469 (Degreasing MACT Standards).

f. Cleaning operations subject to any of the following rules:

Rule 74.3, Paper, Fabric and Film Coating Operations
Rule 74.5.1, Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaning
Rule 74.5.2, Synthetic Solvent Dry Cleaning
Rule 74.19, Graphic Arts Operations
Rule 74.19.1, Screen Printing Operations
Rule 74.21, Semiconductor Manufacturing

g. Stripping of cured coating (e.g.; stripping), cured adhesive (e.g.; debonding, unglueing), cured ink, or cured resin.

h. The use of solvent for purposes other than solvent cleaning activities.

12. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.E.2, Rule 74.6.B.1 (Condition No. 1 of this attachment) shall not apply to:

a. Cleaning operations required to comply with any ROC content and/or composite vapor pressure limit in any of the following rules:

Rule 74.12, Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products
Rule 74.13, Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations
Rule 74.14, Polyester Resin Material Operations
Rule 74.18, Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations
Rule 74.20, Adhesives and Sealants
Rule 74.24, Marine Coating Operations

Rule 74.24.1, Pleasure Craft Coating Operations
Rule 74.30, Wood Products Coatings

b. Cleaning of ultraviolet lamps used to cure ultraviolet inks coatings, adhesives or resins.

c. Cleaning of solar cells, laser hardware, scientific instruments, or high-precision optics.

d. Cleaning conducted in laboratory tests and analyses including quality assurance/quality control applications, or bench scale or short-term (less than 2 years) research and development programs.

e. Removal of elemental sodium from the inside of pipes and lines.

f. Cleaning of mold release compounds from molds.

g. Cleaning of tools used to cut or abrade cured magnetic oxide coatings.

h. Cleaning of aerospace assembly and subassembly surfaces that are exposed to strong oxidizers or reducers such as nitrogen tetroxide, liquid oxygen or hydrazine.

i. Cleaning of paper gaskets.

j. Cleaning of clutch assemblies where rubber is bonded to metal by means of an adhesive.

k. Cleaning of hydraulic actuating fluid from filters and filter housings.

l. Removal of explosive materials and constituents from equipment associated with manufacturing, testing or developing explosives.

m. Manufacturing cleaning of nuts and bolts designed for automotive racing applications, in a cold cleaner complying with Sections C and D of Rule 74.6 using solvent with an ROC content no more than 900 grams per liter and a ROC composite partial pressure no more than 5 mm Hg @ 20C.

n. Cleaning of precision–lapped mechanical seals in pumps that handle liquefied gasses, in a cold cleaner complying with Sections C and D of Rule 74.6 using solvent with an ROC content no more than 900 grams per liter and a ROC composite partial pressure no more than 5 mm Hg @ 20C.

o. Facilitywide use of less than 1 gallon per week of non-compliant solvent where compliant solvents are not available. Any person claiming this exemption shall

maintain records of the volume and formulation of non-compliant solvent used on an as-used basis (recording use each day such material is used). Records shall be saved for at least five (5) years from the date of each record and shall be made available to District personnel upon request.

13. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.E.3, Rule 74.6 Sections B.1 and B.2 (Condition Nos. 1 and 2 of this attachment) shall not apply to aircraft engine gas path cleaning or stationary gas turbine gas path cleaning using solvent with an ROC content of 200 g/l or less, as applied.

14. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.F, the permittee shall maintain a current material list showing each ROC containing material used in solvent cleaning activities. The list shall summarize the following information:

    a. Solvent name and manufacturer's description.

    b. All intended uses of the solvent at the facility, classified as follows:

        1. Cleanup, including application equipment cleaning, or
        2. Cleaning of electronic components, electrical apparatus components, medical devices, or aerospace components, or
        3. Solvent used pursuant to an exemption in Rule 74.6.E (specify the exemption claimed).

    c. The ROC content in units of grams per liter of material (and ROC composite partial pressure in units of mm Hg @ 20C, if applicable) of the solvent.

    d. If the solvent is a mix of materials blended by the operator, a record of the mix ratio.

    This information shall be made available to District personnel upon request.

15. Permittee shall maintain the above records and perform routine surveillance of the applicable solvent cleaning activities to ensure that compliance with Rule 74.6 is being maintained. Upon request of the District, compliance with Rule 74.6 shall be determined using the following methods:

    a. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.G.1, the ROC content of materials shall be determined by EPA Test Method 24 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A).

    b. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.G.4, the identity of components in solvents shall be determined using manufacturer's formulation data or by using ASTM E168-67, ASTM E169-87, or ASTM E260-85.

c. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.G.5, ROC composite partial pressure of a solvent shall be calculated using a widely accepted published source such as: Boublik, T., V. Fried and E. Hala, "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., New York (1973), Perry's Chemical Engineers Handbook, McGraw-Hill Book Company, CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Chemical Rubber Publishing Company (1986-1987), and Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, John A. Dean, editor, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1985). The true vapor pressure of a component in a solvent mix may be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86. The ROC composite partial pressure of a solvent mix consisting entirely of ROC may be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86.

d. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.G.6, the active and passive solvent losses from spray gun cleaning systems shall be determined using South Coast Air Quality Management District's "General Test Method for Determining Solvent Losses from Spray Gun Cleaning Systems" dated October 3, 1989. The test solvent for this determination shall be any lacquer thinner with a minimum vapor pressure of 105 mm Hg at 20°C. The minimum test temperature shall be 15°C.

e. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.G.7, initial boiling point of solvent shall be determined by ASTM 1078-78 or by using a published source such as listed in Rule 74.6.G.5.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.9.D.2 Applicable Requirements
Stationary Internal Combustion Engines
Operated Less Than 200 Hours Per Calendar Year

Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines"
Adopted 11/08/05, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to stationary internal combustion engines rated at 50 or more horsepower, not subject to the provisions of APCD Rule 74.16, "Oilfield Drilling Operations", and operated less than 200 hours per calendar year. Pursuant to Rule 74.9.D.2, stationary internal combustion engines operated less than 200 hours per calendar year are exempt from all provisions of Rule 74.9

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Section D.2 of Rule 74.9, an applicable stationary internal combustion engine shall not be operated more than 200 hours per calendar year.

2. Pursuant to Section D.2 of Rule 74.9, each engine shall be equipped with an operating, non-resettable, elapsed operating hour meter.

3. Pursuant to Section F.1 of Rule 74.9, the Annual Compliance Certification shall include the following records for each emergency standby engine: Engine manufacturer, model number, operator identification number, and location.

4. Pursuant to Section F.2 of Rule 74.9, the total annual engine operating hours shall be reported annually. A report shall be provided to the District after every calendar year by February 15.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.9.D.3 Applicable Requirements
Emergency Standby Stationary Internal Combustion Engines
Operated During Either an Emergency or Maintenance Operation

Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines"
Adopted 11/08/05, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to emergency standby stationary internal combustion engines rated at 50 or more horsepower, not subject to the provisions of APCD Rule 74.16, "Oilfield Drilling Operations", and operated during an emergency or maintenance operation. Maintenance operation is limited to 50 hours per calendar year. Pursuant to Rule 74.9.D.3, emergency standby stationary internal combustion engines operated during an emergency or during maintenance operation of no more than 50 hours per calendar year are exempt from all provisions of Rule 74.9.

As detailed in Rule 74.9.I.2 an emergency standby engine is defined as an internal combustion engine used only when normal power line or natural gas service fails, or for the emergency pumping of water for either fire protection or flood relief. An emergency standby engine may not be operated to supplement a primary power source when the load capacity or rating of the primary power source has been either reached or exceeded.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Section D.3 of Rule 74.9, an applicable emergency standby stationary internal combustion engine shall only be operated during an emergency or during maintenance operation of not more than 50 hours per calendar year.

   Pursuant to Section I.5 of Rule 74.9, a maintenance operation is defined as the use of an emergency standby engine and fuel system during testing, repair and routine maintenance to verify its readiness for emergency standby use.

2. Pursuant to Section D.3 of Rule 74.9, each emergency standby engine shall be equipped with an operating, non-resettable, elapsed hour meter.

3. Pursuant to Section F.1 of Rule 74.9, the Annual Compliance Certification shall include the following records for each emergency standby engine: Engine manufacturer, model number, operator identification number, and location.

4. Pursuant to Section F.2 of Rule 74.9, the annual engine hours of maintenance operation shall be reported annually. A report shall be provided to the District after every calendar year by February 15.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.12 Applicable Requirements
Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products
Emitting More than 200 Pounds of ROC Per Rolling 12-Month Period
Without an Emission Capture and Control System
Allowance For Non-Complying Coatings

Rule 74.12, Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products
Adopted 04/08/08, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to any stationary source that applies surface coatings to metal parts or products and that emits ROC from metal parts and products coating operations in excess of 200 pounds per twelve-month rolling period. This attachment does not apply to metal parts and products coating operations equipped with an emission capture and control system installed pursuant to Rule 74.12.B.2. This attachment also applies to sources that may use the exemption of Rule 74.12.C.1 for limited amounts of non-complying coatings where substitute complying coatings are not available.

Rule 74.12.G.29, defines a "metal part or product" as any component or complete unit fabricated from metal, not including stationary structures or their appurtenances, marine vessel exteriors, aerospace vehicles and components, and motor vehicles and mobile equipment. Specific other terms used in this attachment are defined in Rule 74.12.G. In addition, this attachment does not apply to metal objects subject to Rule 74.2, "Architectural Coatings", aircraft or aerospace vehicle coating operations subject to Rule 74.13, "Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing", marine vessel exteriors subject to Rule 74.24, "Marine Coating Operations", or Rule 74.24.1, "Pleasure Craft Coating and Commercial Boatyard Operations", motor vehicle and mobile equipment subject to Rule 74.18, "Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Operations", or aerosol coating products.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.12.B.1, no person shall apply any coating with an ROC content in excess of the following limits, as applied:

Grams of ROC Per Liter (g/l), or Pounds per Gallon (lb/gal) of Coating, Less Water and Exempt Organic Compounds

COATING	Air Dried (g/l)	Air Dried (lb/gal)	Baked (g/l)	Baked (lb/gal)
All coatings except for the following:	275	2.3	275	2.3

Multi-Component not listed below	340	2.8	275	2.3
Camouflage	420	3.5	360	3.0
Extreme Performance	420	3.5	360	3.0
Etching Filler	420	3.5	420	3.5
Heat Resistant	420	3.5	360	3.0
High Gloss (Multi-Component)	420	3.5	360	3.0
High Performance Architectural	420	3.5	420	3.5
High Temperature	420	3.5	420	3.5
Metallic	420	3.5	360	3.0
Mold Seal	420	3.5	420	3.5
Pan Backing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Pretreatment Wash Primer	340	2.8	275	2.3
Silicone Release	420	3.5	420	3.5
Solar Absorbent	420	3.5	360	3.0
Vacuum Metalizing	420	3.5	420	3.5

An air-dried coating is defined as any coating that is not heated above 90 ^{o}C (194 ^{o}F) for the purpose of curing or drying. A baked coating is any coating that is cured or dried in an oven where the oven air temperature exceeds 90 ^{o}C (194 ^{o}F).

Pursuant to Rule 74.12.C.1, these requirements shall not apply to any one coating provided:

a. No complying coatings are available, and
b. Total usage of all noncomplying coatings has not exceeded 55 gallons in any calendar year

Any person claiming this exemption shall demonstare the lack of available coatings to the APCO on an annual basis

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.12.B.3, no person shall apply any coating to a metal part or product except by using properly operated equipment and by using one or more of the following:

a. Electrostatic application, operated at a minimum of 60 kV;
b. Flow coat application;
c. Dip coat application;
d. High volume, low pressure application (HVLP);
e. Hand application methods;
f. Any other application method that is demonstrated to achieve a transfer efficiency of at least 65 percent.

3. Pursuant to Rule 74.12.B.4.a, no person shall use a material for substrate surface cleaning that has an ROC content exceeding 25 grams per liter of material.

4. Pursuant to Rule 74.12.B.4.b, no person shall use a material for either spray equipment cleaning or cleanup that has an ROC content exceeding 25 grams per liter of material.

5. Pursuant to Rule 74.12.B.5, all ROC containing materials, including, but not limited to surface coatings, cleanup solvents, or surface preparation materials shall be stored in closed containers that are nonabsorbent and do not leak. A leak is defined by Rule 74.12.G.26 to be the dripping of three (3) or more drops per minute of ROC containing liquids.

6. Pursuant to Rule 74.12.B.9, no person shall use a coating having a ROC content greater than that specified on his APCD Permit to Operate prior to obtaining a permit modification authorizing such change. Such coating shall not have a ROC content exceeding the applicable limit specified in Rule 74.12.B.1.

7. Pursuant to Rule 74.12.D, the permittee shall record and maintain the following information:

   a. A current list of all coatings used at the facility that provides all information necessary to evaluate compliance, including the following, as applicable:

      1) The name and manufacturer of each coating and any catalysts and reducers used with each coating
      2) Mix ratio of components used in coatings
      3) ROC content of coatings, as applied
      4) The coating category from Rule 74.12 Subsection B.1, of each coating used.

   b. Records showing the following for each ROC containing material used for cleanup, including equipment cleaning, and each ROC containing material used for substrate surface cleaning:

      1) Type of material
      2) ROC content in grams per liter of material

   c. Records of the monthly volume of each complying coating and ROC containing liquid used for equipment clean-up and surface preparation and daily volume of each non-complying coating used pursuant to the exemption in Rule 74.12.C.1.

   All lists and records shall be maintained at the facility and shall be made available to District personnel upon request.

8. Pursuant to Rule 74.12.E, compliance with Rule 74.12 shall be determined using the

following methods. These methods shall be performed upon District request:

a. The ROC content of coatings and liquid cleaning materials, shall be determined using EPA Reference Method 24 (40 Part CFR 60, Appendix A).

b. Transfer efficiency shall be determined in accordance with the South Coast Air Quality Management District method entitled "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure for Equipment Users."

c. ROC composite pressure of a solvent shall be calculated using a widely accepted published source such as: Boublik, T., V. Fried and E. Hala, "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., New York (1973), Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook, McGraw-Hill Book Company, CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Chemical Rubber Publishing Company (1986-87), and Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, John A. Dean, editor, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1985). The true vapor pressure of a component in a solvent mix may be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86. The ROC composite pressure of a solvent mix consisting entirely of ROC may be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86.

d. The acid content of pretreatment wash primers and etching fillers shall be determined by ASTM D1613-85.

e. The solids content of etching fillers shall be determined using EPA Reference Method 24.

f. The metal content of metallic coatings shall be determined by Spectrographic Method 311 in the South Coast Air Quality Management District manual, "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples."

g. The active and passive solvent losses from spray gun cleaning systems shall be determined using South Coast Air Quality Management District's "General Test Method for Determining Solvent Losses from Spray Gun Cleaning Systems" dated October 3, 1989. The test solvent for this determination shall be any lacquer thinner with a minimum vapor pressure of 105 mm Hg at 20^{o} C. The minimum test temperature shall be 15 ^{o} C.

h. High Volume-Low Pressure (HVLP) equipment shall be identified by either test air cap measurements or an inlet pressure measurement that, when used with specifications published by the manufacturer, establishes that the gun is being operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns, pursuant to Sections E.9 and G.25.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.13 Applicable Requirements
Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing
Emitting More than 200 Pounds of ROC Per Rolling 12-month Period
Without an Emission Capture and Control System
Allowance for Non-Complying Coatings

Rule 74.13, Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations
Adopted 09/11/12, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to any stationary source that conducts aerospace assembly and component manufacturing operations and emits more than 200 pounds of ROC during any rolling period of twelve consecutive calendar months from coatings, thinners, adhesives, strippers, substrate surface preparation, application equipment cleaning, or any other solvent uses associated with coating operations. This attachment does not apply to operations equipped with an emission capture and control system installed pursuant to Rule 74.13.B.6. This attachment also applies to sources that may use the exemption of Rule 74.13.C.2 for limited amounts of non-complying coatings where substitute complying coatings are not available.

Rule 74.13.G.5, defines an "aerospace component" as any raw material, partial or completed fabricated part, assembly of parts, or completed unit of any aircraft, helicopter, missile, or space vehicle, including mockups and prototypes. Specific other terms used in this attachment are defined in Rule 74.13.G. Where Rule 74.12, "Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products", applies to the coating or cleaning of metal parts, including but not limited to tooling operations, this rule shall not apply. In addition, this attachment does not apply to aerosol coating products.

The Rule 74.13 conditions below are applicable to the manufacturing, assembling, coating, masking, bonding, paint stripping, and surface cleaning of aerospace components and the cleanup of equipment associated with these operations.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.13.B.1, no person shall apply to any aerospace component, any coating, or adhesive with an ROC content in excess of the following limits, as applied, in grams of ROC per liter, or pounds per gallon of coating (or adhesive), less water and exempt organic compounds:

COATING or ADHESIVE	ROC Content Grams per Liter	ROC Content Pounds per Gallon
Adhesion Promoter	850	7.1
Adhesives		
Non-structural	250	2.1
Structural Autoclavable	50	0.4
Structural Nonautoclavable	850	7.1

COATING or ADHESIVE	ROC Content Grams per Liter	ROC Content Pounds per Gallon
Adhesive Bonding Primers	780	6.5
Antichafe Coating	600	5.0
Barrier Coatings	420	3.5
Clear Topcoat	520	4.3
Conformal Coating	750	6.3
Dry Lubricative Materials		
Fastener Manufacturing	250	2.1
Nonfastener Manufacturing	880	7.3
Electric/Radiation Effect Coatings	800	6.7
Fastener Sealants	675	5.6
Fire Resistant Coatings		
Civilian (Interior)	650	5.4
Flight Test Coatings Used on Missiles or Single-Use Target Craft	420	3.5
Flight Test Coatings - All Others	600	5.0
Fuel Tank Coatings	420	3.5
Fuel Tank Adhesives	620	5.2
High Temperature Coating	850	7.1
Impact Resistant Coating	420	3.5
Maskants – Chemical Milling	250	2.1
Optical Anti-Reflective Coating	700	5.8
Pretreatment Coatings	780	6.5
Primers Not Resistant		
To Phosphate Esters	350	2.9
Phosphate Ester-		
Resistant Primers	350	2.9
Rain Erosion-Resistant Coating	420	3.5
Scale Inhibitor	880	7.3
Sealant	600	5.0
Solid Film Lubricants		
Fastener Manufacturing	250	2.1
Solid Film Lubricants		
Fastener Installation	880	7.3
Nonfastener Manufacturing	880	7.3
Space Vehicle Coatings		
Electrostatic Discharge Protection	800	6.7
Other Space Vehicle Coatings	1000	8.3
Space Vehicle Adhesives	800	6.7
Temporary Protective Coatings	250	2.1
Topcoats	420	3.5
Unicoats (Self-Priming Topcoats)	420	3.5

COATING or ADHESIVE	ROC Content Grams per Liter	ROC Content Pounds per Gallon
Wing Coating	420	3.5
Wire Coatings		
Electronic	420	3.5
Anti-Wicking	420	3.5
Pre-Bonding Etching	420	3.5
Phosphate Ester Resistant Ink	925	7.7

Pursuant to Rule 74.13.C.2, these requirements shall not apply to any one coating or adhesive provided:

a. No complying coating or adhesive is available, and

b. Any coating with separate formulations used in volumes of less than 20 gallons in any calendar year at any stationary coating source provided that the total usage of all noncomplying coatings (excluding noncomplying adhesives) has not exceeded 200 gallons annually, or

c. Any adhesive with separate formulations used in volumes of less than 10 gallons in any calendar year at a stationary coating source,

Any person claiming this exemption shall demonstrate the lack of an available coating or adhesive to the APCO on an annual basis and shall maintain records of each exempt coating or adhesive used on a monthly basis.

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.13.B.2.a, no person shall use a solvent for surface cleaning, or engine gas path cleaning, excluding stripping coatings or cleaning coating application equipment, unless:

a. The solvent contains less than 200 grams of ROC per liter of material, as applied, or

b. The ROC composite partial pressure of the solvent is less than or equal to 25 mm Hg at a temperature of 20º C. Note that isopropyl alcohol diluted with water at a ratio of 9 parts of isopropyl alcohol to 1 part (or greater) of water complies with this requirement.

Pursuant to Rule 74.13.C.3, this requirement shall not apply to the cleaning of aerospace assembly and sub assembly surfaces that are exposed to strong oxidizers or reducers such as nitrogen tetroxide, liquid oxygen or hydrazine.

Pursuant to Rule 74.13.B.2.b, no person shall use materials containing ROC for the cleaning of coating application equipment unless

a. An enclosed gun washer or "low emission spray gun cleaner" that has been approved

in writing by the APCO is properly used for spray equipment cleaning, and

b. The ROC composite partial pressure of solvent cleaner used is less than 5 mm Hg at 20°C, or the ROC content of the solvent cleaner is 25 grams per liter (0.21 lb/gal) or less.

3. Pursuant to Rule 74.13.B.3, no person shall use a coating stripper unless it contains less than 300 grams of ROC per liter, as applied, or unless its ROC composite partial pressure is 9.5 mm Hg or less at 20 °C.

4. Pursuant to Rule 74.13.B.4, all ROC-containing materials including, but not limited to, surface coatings, cleanup solvents, or surface preparation materials shall be stored in closed containers which are nonabsorbent and do not leak. These storage containers shall be closed except when filling or emptying.

5. Pursuant to Rule 74.13.B.5, no person shall apply coatings except by using properly operated coating application devices and by using:

a. Electrostatic application, operated at a minimum of 60 kV;

b. Flow coat application;

c. Dip coat application;

d. Hand application methods;

e. High volume, low pressure spraying (HVLP): If a spray gun is used, the end user shall demonstrate that the spray gun meets the definition of HVLP in design and use. HVLP equipment shall be identified by either test air cap measurements or an inlet pressure measurement that, when used with specifications published by the manufacturer that reference the corresponding spray nozzle size, establishes that the gun is being operated as specified in Subsection G.27 of the rule; or

f. Alternative Application Method: Any other alternative method that achieves a transfer efficiency equivalent to, or higher than one of the application methods listed above. Written approval of the APCO shall be obtained for each alternative method prior to use.

Pursuant to Rule 74.13.C.4, these requirements shall not apply to the application of coatings that contain less than 20 grams of ROC per liter of coating less water and less exempt organic compounds.

6. Pursuant to Rule 74.13.D.1, any person subject to this rule shall:

a. Maintain a current list of all coatings and adhesives that provides all information

necessary to evaluate compliance, including the following, as applicable:

1) The name and manufacturer of each coating and adhesive and any catalysts and reducers used with each coating or adhesive
2) Mix ratio of components used
3) ROC content, as applied (Less Water and Exempt Organic Compounds except for Low-Solids Coatings or Adhesives, which are expressed as Grams of ROC per liter of Material)
4) Coating or adhesive category from Condition No. 1

b. Maintain records which show the following for each ROC containing material used for cleanup, including equipment cleaning, and each ROC containing material used for solvent cleaning:

1) Type
2) ROC content in grams per liter of material
3) Composite ROC partial pressure of organic solvent (where applicable)

c. Maintain records of the monthly volume of each complying coating, adhesive, and ROC-containing liquid used for solvent cleaning or stripping, and daily volume of each noncompliant coating, adhesive, stripper or cleaning solvent. Any person claiming the coating or adhesive small-use exemption in Ruel 74.13.C.2 shall maintain records of each exempt coating or adhesive used on a monthly basis.

7. Pursuant to Rule 74.13.D.2, any person subject to this rule shall record any coating or adhesive intended for use in any of the specialty categories listed below. This record shall be available for review and shall include the manufacturer name, product ID number, specialty category, ROC limit as applied, and information to support that the specialty coating or adhesive has been specified for the intended application.

Adhesion Promoter Coating	Antichafe Coating
Electric/Radiation Effect Coating	Fuel Tank Adhesive
High Temperature Coating	Optical Anti-Reflective Coating

8. Pursuant to Rule 74.13.E, compliance with Rule 74.13, shall be determined using the following methods. These methods shall be performed upon District request:

a. Coating ROC content and solvent ROC content shall be determined using EPA Reference Method 24 or its constituent methods. The ROC content of coatings or solvents containing exempt organic compounds shall be determined by CARB Test Method 432.

b. The solid content of pretreatment coatings shall be determined using ASTM Method D2369-95, "Standard Test for Volatile Content of Coatings." The acid content of pretreatment coatings shall be determined using ASTM Method

D1639-90(1966)e1, Standard Test Method for Acid Value of Organic Coating Material.

c. The fire resistance of an interior coating shall be determined using the Federal Aviation Administration's Ohio State University Heat Release, Fire and Burn Tests.

d. ROC composite pressure of a solvent or stripper shall be calculated using a widely accepted published source such as: Boublik, T., V. Fried and E. Hala, "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., New York (1973), Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook, McGraw-Hill Book Company, CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Chemical Rubber Publishing Company (1986-87), and Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, John A. Dean, editor, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1985). The true vapor pressure of a component in a solvent mix may be determined by ASTM Method D2879-97, "Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope.". The ROC composite pressure of a solvent mix consisting entirely of ROC may be determined by ASTM Method D2879-97.

e. The active and passive solvent losses from spray gun cleaning systems shall be determined using South Coast Air Quality Management District's "General Test Method for Determining Solvent Losses from Spray Gun Cleaning Systems" dated October 3, 1989. The test solvent for this determination shall be any lacquer thinner with a minimum vapor pressure of 105 mm Hg at 20°C. The minimum test temperature shall be 15°C.

f. Transfer efficiency shall be determined in accordance with the South Coast Air Quality Management District method entitled "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure for Equipment Users" (May 24, 1989). Spray equipment HVLP equivalency shall be determined by using South Coast AQMD's "Guidelines for Demonstating Equivalency with District Approved Transfer Efficient Spray Guns" (September 26, 2002)

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.15.B.1 Applicable Requirements
Boilers, Heater Treaters, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters
NOx and CO Emission Limits
Annual Heat Input ≥ 9,000 MMBTU

Rule 74.15, "Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters"
Adopted 11/08/94, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to boilers, heater treaters, steam generators and process heaters with a maximum heat input rating of greater than or equal to 5 MMBTU/Hr that have operated with an annual heat input rate of greater than or equal to 9,000 MMBTU during any twelve (12) calendar month rolling period. This attachment also applies to any unit operated with an annual heat input rate of less than 9,000 MMBTU that is equipped with low NOx burners or other such equipment to comply with the NOx and CO requirements of Rule 74.15.B.1. A heat input of 9,000 MMBTU is equivalent to 90,000 therms and equivalent to 8.57 million cubic feet of natural gas at a higher heating value of 1,050 BTU/cf.

A boiler, steam generator or process heater is any external combustion equipment fired with liquid and/or gaseous fuel. A boiler or a steam generator is further defined as equipment used to produce steam or to heat water. Boiler or steam generator does not include any unfired waste heat recovery boiler that is used to recover sensible heat from the exhaust of any combustion equipment. A process heater is further defined as equipment that transfers heat from combustion gases to water or process streams. Process heater does not include any kiln or oven used for drying, baking, cooking, calcinating or vitrifying, or any fuel-fired degreasing or metal finishing equipment. Annual heat input is defined as the actual amount of heat released by fuels burned in a unit during a twelve (12) calendar month rolling period, based on the higher heating value of the fuel. The annual heat input shall be calculated as the sum of the previous 12 monthly fuel use rates multiplied by the higher heating value of the fuel.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.15.B.1, emissions from an applicable emission unit shall not exceed the following limits:

   a. Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx expressed as NO_2): 40 ppmvd
   b. Carbon Monoxide (CO): 400 ppmvd

   These limits shall be referenced at three (3) percent volume stack gas oxygen on a dry basis averaged over 15 consecutive minutes. Compliance with this condition shall be verified every 24 months by source testing.

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.15.B.1, an applicable emission unit shall be source tested not less than once every 24 months (biennially) utilizing the following methods as detailed in Rule 74.15.E:

a.	NOx	ARB Method 100
b.	CO	ARB Method 100
c.	Stack Gas Oxygen	ARB Method 100

Pursuant to Rule 74.15.E.2, emission tests shall be conducted on units in "as-found" operating condition. However, no emission test for Rule 74.15 shall be conducted during start-up, shutdown or under breakdown conditions. Prior to conducting a biennial emissions test, permittee shall notify the District Compliance Division. Written notification, and a source test protocol subject to District approval, shall be received no less than 15 calendar days prior to the test. The emissions test report and results shall be submitted to the District Compliance Division within 45 days after the test.

3. Pursuant to Rule 74.15.C.2, the emission limits of Rule 74.15.B.1 shall not apply to any unit operated on alternate fuel under the following conditions:

   a. Alternate fuel is required due to the curtailment of natural gas service to the individual unit by the natural gas supplier. Alternate fuel use in this case shall not exceed the period of natural gas curtailment.

   b. Alternate fuel use is required to maintain the alternate fuel system. Alternate fuel use in this case shall not exceed 50 hours per year.

4. Pursuant to Rule 74.15.C.4, the emission limits of Rule 74.15.B.1 shall not apply during the cold startup of an applicable unit. For units with a rated heat input capacity of equal to, or greater than, one hundred (100) million BTUs per hour, the duration of this exemption shall not exceed three (3) hours. For units with a rated heat input capacity of less than one hundred (100) million BTUs per hour, the duration of this exemption shall not exceed one (1) hour.

5. Permittee shall record and maintain the following information:

   a. Daily records of alternate fuel consumption as required by Rule 74.15.D.3. Each record shall include the type of fuel, the quantity of fuel, and the duration of the occurrence; and

   b. The biennial source test report.

   This information shall be submitted to the District upon request.

6. If the emission unit is equipped with an external flue gas recirculation (FGR) system for the control of nitrogen oxides, permittee shall also comply with the FGR monitoring and recordkeeping requirements in the Permit Specific Conditions (Attachments) presented in Section No. 7 of this permit.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.15.1.B.1 Applicable Requirements
Boilers, Heater Treaters, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters
Heat Inputs ≥ 1 MMBTU/hr and < 5 MMBTU/hr
NOx and CO Emission Limits
Annual Heat Input ≥ 1,800 MMBTU

Rule 74.15.1, "Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters"
Adopted 06/23/15, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to boilers, heater treaters, steam generators and process heaters with a rated heat input capacity equal to or greater than 1 MMBTU/Hr and less than 5 MMBTU/Hr that have operated with an annual heat input rate of greater than or equal to 1,800 MMBTU during any twelve (12) calendar month rolling period. This attachment also applies to any unit operated with an annual heat input rate of less than 1,800 MMBTU that is equipped with low NOx burners or other such equipment to comply with the NOx and CO requirements of Rule 74.15.1.B.1. A heat input of 1,800 MMBTU is equivalent to 18,000 therms and equivalent to 1.71 million cubic feet of natural gas at a higher heating value of 1,050 BTU/cf. This attachment specifically applies to units installed prior to January 1, 2013 for units with a heat input capacity of equal to or greater than 1 MMBTU/hr and less than or equal to 2 MMBTU/hr; and installed prior to January 1, 2016 for units with a heat input capacity of greater than 2 MMBTU/hr and less than 5 MMBTU/hr. These units have a Rule 74.15.1.B.1 limit of 30 ppmvd NOx at 3% oxygen.

A boiler, steam generator or process heater is any external combustion equipment fired with liquid and/or gaseous fuel. A boiler or a steam generator is further defined as equipment used to produce steam or to heat water. Boiler or steam generator does not include any unfired waste heat recovery boiler that is used to recover sensible heat from the exhaust of any combustion equipment. A process heater is further defined as equipment that transfers heat from combustion gases to water or process streams. A process heater does not include any of the following combustion sources: kiln, oven, open heated tank, dehydrator, dryer, crematory, incinerator, calciner, cooker, roaster, furnace; unfired waste heat recovery heater that is used to recover sensible heat from the exhaust of any combustion equipment; fuel-fired degreasing or metal finishing equipment including parts washers and metal heat treating or metal furnaces; afterburner, vapor incinerator, thermal or catalytic oxidizers used as an emission control device; glass melting furnace; tenter frame, fabric, or carpet dryer. Annual heat input is defined as the actual amount of heat released by fuels burned in a unit during a twelve (12) calendar month rolling period, based on the higher heating value of the fuel. The annual heat input shall be calculated as the sum of the previous 12 monthly fuel use rates multiplied by the higher heating value of the fuel.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.15.1.B.1, emissions from an applicable emission unit shall not exceed the following limits:

   a. Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx expressed as NO_2): 30 ppmvd
   b. Carbon Monoxide (CO): 400 ppmvd

   These limits shall be referenced at three (3) percent volume stack gas oxygen on a dry basis averaged over 15 consecutive minutes. Compliance with this condition shall be verified by source testing as detailed below.

2. Source testing:

   a. Pursuant to Rule 74.15.1.B.4.a, units with a rated heat input capacity greater than 2 MMBTU/hr shall be source tested for compliance not less than once every 24 months.
   b. Pursuant to Rule 74.15.1.B.4.c, units with a rated heat input capacity of less than or equal to 2 MMBTU/hr shall be source tested for compliance not less than once every 48 months.

3. Required source testing shall utilize the following methods as detailed in Rule 74.15.1.E:

a.	NOx	ARB Method 100
b.	CO	ARB Method 100
c.	Stack Gas Oxygen	ARB Method 100

   Pursuant to Rule 74.15.1.E.2, emission tests shall be conducted on units in "As-found" operating condition. Prior to conducting a required emissions test, permittee shall notify the District Compliance Division. Written notification shall be received no less than 15 calendar days prior to the test. The emissions test report and results shall be submitted to the District Compliance Division within 45 days after the test.

4. Pursuant to Rule 74.15.1.B.4.d, an annual screening analysis of NOx and CO emissions shall be performed on the unit. The screening analysis is not required if the source testing required by Rule 74.15.1.B.4.a or 74.15.1.B.4.c (Condition No. 2) is required that year. The permittee shall notify the VCAPCD Compliance Division by telephone, fax, or email 24 hours prior to any screening analysis. Pursuant to Rule 74.15.1.D.3, the permittee shall submit a report to the District Compliance Division within 45 days after each screening analysis.

5. Pursuant to Rule 74.15.1.C.1, the emission limits of Rule 74.15.1.B.1 shall not apply to any unit operated on alternate fuel under the following conditions:

a. Alternate fuel is required due to curtailment of natural gas service to the individual unit by the natural gas supplier. Alternate fuel use in this case shall not exceed the period of natural gas curtailment.

b. Alternate fuel use is required to maintain the alternate fuel system. Alternate fuel use in this case shall not exceed 50 hours per year.

6. The permittee shall record and maintain the following information:

a. Daily records of alternate fuel consumption as required by Rule 74.15.1.D.4. Each record shall include the type of fuel, the quantity of fuel, and the duration of the occurrence; and

b. Required source test reports.

c. Annual screening analysis logs and reports as required by Rule 74.15.1.D.3.

This information shall be submitted to the District upon request.

7. In addition to source testing, permittee shall perform routine surveillance of the applicable emission unit to ensure that compliance with Rule 74.15.1.B.1 is being maintained. This routine surveillance shall include verifying that the emission unit is functioning within its normal operating parameters.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.18 Applicable Requirements
Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations
Without an Emission Capture and Control System
Allowance For Non-Complying Coatings

Rule 74.18, Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations
Adopted 11/11/08, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to any stationary source that applies surface coatings to motor vehicles, mobile equipment, and their parts or components, and that emits ROC from motor vehicle and mobile equipment coating operations. This attachment does not apply to stationary sources equipped with an emission capture and control system installed pursuant to Rule 74.18.B.3. This attachment does not apply to the following:

- Any motor vehicle or mobile equipment coating operation which uses only hand-held, nonrefillable aerosol coating cans, 16 ounces or less (NET WT).
- Any aerosol coatings that are in compliance with the regulations and requirements adopted by the California Air Resources Board (California Code of Regulation, Title 17, Subchapter 8.5, Section 94522).
- Any automotive coating that is sold, supplied, or offered for sale in 0.5 fluid ounce or smaller containers intended to be used by the general public to repair tiny surface imperfections.
- A "Clean Air Solvent", which had been certified in writing by the South Coast AQMD, and which is defined in SCAQMD Rule 102.
- The possession or use of any non-aerosol glass cleaner as long as the cleaner is used solely for cleaning glass and is identified as a glass cleaner on its applicator. Only those cleaners identified by the manufacturer on container labels, sales, and technical literature as formulated for the cleaning of glass shall qualify for this exemption.

Rule 74.18 defines a motor vehicle as "a vehicle that is self-propelled and that is physically capable of being driven on a highway". Rule 74.18, defines mobile equipment as "any equipment which may be drawn or is capable of being driven on a roadway, including, but not limited to, truck bodies, truck trailers, camper shells, mobile cranes, bulldozers, concrete mixers, street cleaners, golf carts, all terrain vehicles, implements of husbandry, and hauling equipment used inside and around airports, docks, depots, and industrial and commercial plants, but excluding utility bodies".

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.18.B.1, no person shall coat any vehicles, mobile equipment, or their associated parts and components, using any coating with a Reactive Organic Compound (ROC) content in excess of the following limits:

ROC Content Limits in Grams of ROC Per Liter of Coating Applied, Less Water and Less Exempt Organic Compounds

COATING	ROC Content
Adhesion Promoter	540
Clear Coating	250
Color Coating	420
Multi-Color Coating	680
Pretreatment Coating	660
Primer	250
Primer Sealer	250
Single-Stage Coating Nonmetallic /Noniridescent	340
Single Stage Metallic/Iridescent Coating	340
Temporary Protective Coating	60
Truck Bed Liner Coating	310
Underbody Coating	430
Uniform Finish Coating	540
Water-Reducible Electrophoretic Brake Component Coating	440
Any other coating type (default)	250

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.18.B.2, if anywhere on the container of any automotive coating, or any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature supplied by a person, any representation is made that indicates that the coating meets the definition of or is recommended for use for more than one of the coating categories listed above, then the lowest ROC content limit shall apply.

3. Pursuant to Rule 74.18.B.4, no person shall apply any coating, to any motor vehicle or mobile equipment or their associated parts and components unless one of the following methods is properly used:

   a. Hand application methods including, but not limited to: brush, dip, or roller
   b. Electrophoretic dip coating
   c. Electrostatic application, operated at a minimum of 60 KV
   d. High-Volume, Low-Pressure (HVLP) spray equipment: If a spray gun is used, the end user shall demonstrate that the spray gun meets the definition of HVLP in design and use. A satisfactory demonstration shall be based on the manufacturer's

published technical material on the design of the gun and by a demonstration of the operation of the spray gun using an air pressure tip gauge form the spray gun manufacturer.

e. Any other coating application method that achieves a transfer efficiency equivalent to, or higher than, any one of the application methods listed above. Written approval by the APCO shall be obtained for each alternative method prior to use.

Pursuant to Rule 74.18.C.6, these requirements shall not apply to mobile automotive touch up coating operations provided that application is done using either a paint brush or an air brush with a cup that holds more than 4 ounces of paint, and, the coatings applied contain no lead.

4. Pursuant to Rule 74.18.B.8, no person shall use a solvent for any cleaning operation that has an ROC content exceeding 25 grams per liter of material.

5. Pursuant to Rule 74.18.B.9, All automotive coating components, automotive coatings and solvents including all ROC-containing materials shall be stored in closed vapor-tight, non-leaking, nonabsorbent containers, except while adding or removing them from containers.

6. Pursuant to Rule 74.18.B.10, the following prohibitions of possession shall apply:

   a. Coatings: No person shall possess at any automotive finishing facility, any automotive coating that is not in compliance with the coating limits listed in Condition No. 1 or any aerosol coating that is not in compliance with CARB regulations.

   b. Solvents: No person shall possess at any automotive finishing facility, any solvent designated by labels or technical data sheets as applicable for automotive cleaning operations that has an ROC content exceeding 25 grams per liter of material, excluding: (1) paint strippers or paint removers having labels or technical data sheets indicating the primary purpose of the product is to remove cured coatings; (2) Suface preparation cleaning solvents listed in approved Low Usage Exempt Surface Prep Cleaner Compliance Plan and identified by a unique label, tag or sticker that is described in the Compliance Plan.

7. Pursuant to Rule 74.18.B.11, no person shall apply any coating to any motor vehicle, mobile equipment, or their parts or components, if that coating contains hexavalent chromium or cadmium.

8. Pursuant to Rule 74.18.B.12, no person shall apply any coating to any motor vehicle, mobile equipment, or their parts or components, unless that application is performed within a properly maintained and operated Spray Booth or properly maintained and operated Prep Station.

Pursuant to Rule 74.18.C.6, these requirements shall not apply to mobile automotive touch up coating operations provided that application is done using either a paint brush or an air brush with a cup that holds more than 4 ounces of paint, and, the coatings applied contain no lead. Pursuant to Rule 74.18.C.7, these requirements shall not apply to touch-up coating of vehicles, mobile equipment, or their associated parts or components using a paint brush or roller.

Pursuant to Rule 74.18.C.5, these requirements shall not apply to the application of:

a. Any undercoat that does not contain lead, and is:

   1) Limited to one major panel or

   2) Applied to an interior part of a motor vehicle, where that part can only be coated while the motor vehicle is immobilized.

b. Any weld-thru primer.

c. Any coating that does not contain lead and is applied to a motor vehicle engine compartment or a mating assembly of engine and suspension components.

9. Pursuant to Rule 74.18.B.14, no person shall operate an automotive coating operation unless all provisions of California OSHA standards are met including, but not limited to CCR Title 8, Division I, Chapter 4, Subchapter 7, Group 20 (Flammable Liquids), Article 137 (Spray Coating Operations).

   These standards are referenced because of the flammability hazard posed by acetone-based cleaners, which may be used to comply with provisions of this rule. In no event shall the APCD be liable to any person or business using these cleaners.

10. Pursuant to Rule 74.18.D.1, the permittee shall:

    a. Maintain and have available at all times, on site, and make available to District personnel upon request, a current list of in-house coatings and cleaning solvents that provides all off the data necessary to evaluate compliance, including the following information for each coating and cleaning solvent, as applicable:

       1) Material name, product ID and product manufacturer.

       2) Mix ratio of components used specific to each coating.

       3) ROC content of coatings, as applied (less water and less exempt organic compounds), and ROC content of each cleaning solvent.

       4) Coating category from Rule 74.18.B.1 (Condition No. 1 of this

attachment) that corresponds with each coating used, and whether material is a coating or a cleaning solvent.

5) Whether or not a coating contains any lead, if that coating is applied outside of a spray booth or prep station.

6) VOC Regulatory (defined in Section G.46) of each coating used, as documented by a current manufacturer's data sheet.

7) VOC Actual (defined in Section G.45) of each cleaning solvent used, as documented by a current manufacturer's data sheet.

b. Maintain monthly purchase records showing all coatings and cleaning solvents purchased for that month, available upon request by APCD personnel, that have the following information:

1) For each coating, the coating category from Rule 74.18.B.1 (Condition No. 1 of this attachment);

2) Product manufacturer and product number; and

3) Volume of product purchased including container size and quantity of containers purchased.

c. Maintain monthly records or manifests of the amount cleaning solvent recycled or disposed of. All hazardous waste must be disposed of in a manner that complies with all local, state, and federal regulations.

11. Pursuant to Rule 74.18.E, the following test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test emission sources subject to Rule 74.18. A source is in violation of Rule 74.18 if any measurement by any of the listed applicable test methods exceeds any standard of the rule.

a. ROC Content of Coatings or Solvents: Coating ROC content shall be determined using EPA Method 24 (40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings").

b. Exempt Organic Compound Content of Coatings: The exempt organic compound content of coatings or solvents shall be determined using ASTM Method D6133-02, Standard Test Method for Acetone, p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride, Methyl acetate, or t-butyl Acetate Content of Solventborne and Waterborne Paints, Coatings, Resins, and Raw Materials by Direct Injection into a Chromatograph. Exempt organic compound content, other than as determined above, shall be determined by using CARB Method 432, "Determination of Dichloromethane and 1,1,1-

Trichloroethane in Paints and Coatings" (September 12, 1998); CARB Method 422, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Emissions from Stationary Sources" (January 22, 1987); or South Coast AQMD Method 303-91, "Determination of Exempt Compounds" (February 1993).

c. The measurement of acid content of pretreatment coatings shall be done in accordance with ASTM Method D 1613-03, Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents, and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products.

d. The measurement of the metal and silicon content of metallic/iridescent coatings shall be determined by Method 311 (Determination of Percent Metal in Metallic Coatings by Spectrographic Method) of the SCAQMD "Laboratory Method of Analysis for Enforcement Samples."

e. The prescence of hexavalent chromium in a coating shall be determined using ASTM Method D 3718-85a.

f. The prescence of lead or cadmium in a coating shall be determined using ASTM Method D 3335-85a.

g. Transfer Efficiency: Spray equipment transfer efficiency shall be determined by using South Coast AQMD's "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure for Equipment User," (May 24, 1989).

h. HVLP Efficiency: Spray Equipment HVLP equivalency shall be determined by using South Coast AQMD's "Guidelines for Demonstrating Equivalency with District Approved Transfer Efficient Spray Guns" (September 26, 2002).

i. Alternative Test Methods: the use of other test methods may be used in place of test methods specified in Rule 74.18 if they are determined to be equivalent or better and approved, in writing, by the Air Pollution Control Officer, CARB and U.S. EPA.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.29 Applicable Requirements
Soil Decontamination Operations
Vapor Extraction, Bioremediation, or Bioventing Systems
Carbon Adsorption, Catalytic Oxidizer, or Thermal Oxidizer
Emission Control System Options

Rule 74.29, "Soil Decontamination Operations"
Adopted 04/08/08, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to any soil decontamination operation that utilizes a vapor extraction, bioremediation, or bioventing system to decontaminate soil that contains gasoline, diesel fuel, or jet fuel.

Specifically, this attachment applies to a vapor extraction, bioremediation, or bioventing system that is authorized to use a carbon adsorption system, catalytic oxidizer, or thermal oxidizer as an emission control system to comply with the emission limits of Rule 74.29.

A "vapor extraction system" is defined as an underground or aboveground system that extracts contaminants from soil or ground water using air injection and/or suction and routes the vapors to the surface of the contaminated soil. This definition does not include equipment designed or used to expose soil openly to the atmosphere to facilitate evaporation of ROCs.

A "bioremediation system" is defined as a system that uses endogenous or exogenous biological agents to degrade soil contaminants to less hazardous compounds. In bioremediation, microbial processes are controlled by factors such as soil pH, salinity, oxygen level, water content, and nutrient level.

A "bioventing system" is defined as a type of bioremediation system in which air or oxygen is supplied to the unsaturated zone of contaminated soil to stimulate aerobic biodegradation of soil contaminants. Bioventing systems are designed to provide only the necessary amount of oxygen for biodegradation while minimizing contaminant volatilization. Bioventing may be implemented by injecting air or oxygen through a screened well in the contaminated zone or withdrawing air through a screened well, thereby drawing air into the contaminated soil from the surrounding clean soil. Bioventing systems may or may not have a vent to the atmosphere.

This attachment does not apply to soil that contains only crude oil or was contaminated by a leaking storage tank used in an agricultural operation engaged in the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.

Any vapor extraction, bioremediation, or bioventing system used in the remediation of contaminated soil requires an APCD permit, unless, pursuant to APCD Rule 23.F.24, the collected vapors are not emitted to the atmosphere by any means.

Conditions:

1. This attachment authorizes remediation of soil contaminated with gasoline, diesel fuel, or jet fuel only. This permit authorizes the operation of a contaminated soil vapor extraction, bioremediation, or bioventing system that includes electrically-powered blowers or fans and, as needed, an emission control system consisting of a thermal oxidizer, a catalytic oxidizer or a carbon adsorption system. More than one emission control device may be operated either in series or in parallel, provided that there is only one exhaust vent. Each control system shall be designed to operate effectively at the maximum flow rate at which the corresponding blowers or fans operate.

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.3, no person shall operate a vapor extraction, bioremediation, or bioventing system unless any gasses vented to the atmosphere have an ROC concentration less than or equal to 100 ppmv, measured as methane.

   If the maximum rating of the system's blower or fan is greater than 300 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) the ROC emissions rate shall not exceed 0.08 lb/hour (in addition to the above ROC concentration limit).

   In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall route all gasses from the system to a single exhaust vent. The exhaust ROC concentration or emission rate shall be monitored as detailed below.

3. ROC emissions monitoring shall be conducted at least once each week of system operation, except for carbon adsorption control systems, which shall be monitored daily. The monitoring shall be performed in accordance with Rule 74.29.F.2 and Rule 74.29.F.3.

   Pursuant to Rule 74.29.F.2, the ROC emission rate (ER) in pounds per hour of vented gasses shall be determined as:

$$ER = \frac{(MR)(ppmv)(16\ lb/lbmole)(60\ min/hour)}{(387\ scf/lbmole)(10^6)}$$

   Where,

   MR = Maximum rating of the system's fan or blower in scfm.

   ppmv = Contaminant concentration in parts per million by volume, as methane, in the system's exhaust or vent as determined in a manner consistent with Rule 74.29.F.3.

Pursuant to Rule 74.29.F.3, the organic vapor concentration in the exhaust of a vapor extraction, bioventing, or bioremediation system shall be determined using an instrument that meets the specifications of EPA Method 21. The probe inlet of such instrument shall be placed on the centerline of the exhaust or vent, upstream of the point where the exhaust gasses meet the atmosphere.

4. Any vapor phase carbon adsorption system shall consist of activated carbon canisters, with a minimum of two canisters placed in series, and each canister capable of handling the maximum flow rate at which the blower operates. Alternatively, if four carbon canisters are placed in two parallel streams, each canister shall be capable of handling half the maximum flow rate at which the blower operates. Parallel streams shall be recombined into a single exhaust vent.

5. When any catalytic oxidizer is operated, the temperature at or just prior to the catalyst bed shall not be less than 650 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature shall be regulated automatically by a fully modulated temperature-fuel (or temperature-thermocouple sensing) control system. In order to demonstrate compliance with this condition, the permittee shall install and maintain a temperature monitoring device to determine and display the temperature at or prior to the catalyst bed. The temperature display must be accurate within +/- 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Operation of the system when the temperature display for the temperature at or prior to the catalyst bed is less than 650 degrees Fahrenheit shall be considered a violation of this condition. The display for the temperature at or prior to the catalyst bed shall be recorded at least once a week.

6. During operation of any thermal oxidizer, the temperature of the combustion chamber shall not be less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature shall be regulated automatically by a fully modulated temperature-fuel (or temperature-thermocouple sensing) control system. In order to demonstrate compliance with this condition, the permittee shall install and maintain a temperature monitoring device to determine and display the temperature at the combustion chamber. The temperature display must be accurate within +/- 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Operation of the system when the temperature display for the combustion chamber is less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit shall be considered a violation of this condition. The temperature displayed for the combustion chamber shall be recorded at least once a week.

7. Results of emissions monitoring measurements shall be entered into a log. The log shall include, at a minimum:

   a. The date,

   b. Maximum rating of the system's blowers or fans in standard cubic feet per minute,

   c. Type of emission control system if one is being used,

d. Outlet ROC concentration in ppmv as methane,

e. Calculated ROC emission rate in pounds per hour if the maximum rating of the system's blowers or fans is greater than 300 SCFM,

f. Temperature at or just prior to the catalyst bed if a catalytic oxidizer is in operation,

g. Temperature at the combustion chamber if a thermal oxidizer is in operation,

h. Type of monitoring instrument used, calibration gas used, and calibration date.

The format of the log shall be subject to APCD approval. The emissions log shall be kept at the vapor extraction site.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
40 CFR Part 63 Subpart GG Applicable Requirements
National Emission Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities

40 CFR Part 63, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories"
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, "General Provisions"
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GG, "National Emission Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities"
Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment describes the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart GG, "National Emission Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities", and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A, "General Provisions", and applies to facilities that are engaged, either in part or in whole, in the manufacture or rework of commercial, civil, or military aerospace vehicles or components. Specifically, this attachment applies to a facility for which the owner or operator chooses to, commits to, and meets the criteria for purposes of establishing the facility to be an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), as defined in 40 CFR Part 63.2. An area source is not a major source of HAP.

This attachment details the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GG and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A necessary to demonstrate that the facility is not a major source of HAP. An area source of HAP is not subject to any of the emission or work practice standards of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart GG.

Conditions:

1. The permittee has made an applicability determination that this stationary source is not a major source of HAP and is therefore not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart GG.

   The permittee shall keep a record of the applicability determination on site at the source for a period of 5 years after the determination, or until the source changes its operations to become an affected source, whichever comes first. The record of the applicability determination shall include an analysis (or other information) that demonstrates why the permittee believes the source is unaffected (e.g., because the source is an area source). The analysis (or other information) shall be sufficiently detailed to allow the Administrator to make a finding about the source's applicability status with regard to the relevant standard or other requirement. If relevant, the analysis shall be performed in accordance with the

requirements established in 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart GG. If relevant, the analysis should be performed in accordance with EPA guidance materials published to assist sources in making applicability determinations under section 112, if any. (40 CFR Part 63.10(b)(3))

2. The facility shall submit, to the District and EPA Region IX, an initial notification required in 40 CFR Part 63.9(b)(2) no later than September 1, 1997. (40 CFR Part 63.753(a))

   For the purpose of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GG, the title V part 70 permit application for this facility, dated November 27, 1996, was used in lieu of the initial notification required in 40 CFR Part 63.9(b)(2). (40 CFR Part 63.753 (a))

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
California Airborne Toxic Control Measure For
Stationary Compression Ignition Engines
In-Use Emergency Engines

Section 93115, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Airborne Toxic Control Measure For Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Engines
Effective 05/19/11

The District is required to implement and enforce the state ATCM. The ATCM is not federally-enforceable.

Applicability:

This attachment describes the requirements of California Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) For Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Engines that apply to in-use emergency standby stationary diesel-fueled CI engines. An "in-use" engine is an engine that was installed at a facility prior to January 1, 2005. Pursuant to Section 93115.4(a)(30) "Emergency use" means providing electrical power during the failure or loss of all or part of normal electrical power service or normal natural gas supply to the facility: (1) which is caused by any reason other than the enforcement of a contractual obligation the owner or operator has with a third party or any other party; and (2) which is demonstrated by the owner or operator to the District satisfaction to have been beyond the reasonable control of the owner or operator. Pursuant to Section 93115.4(a)(8) CARB Diesel Fuel means any diesel fuel that meets the specifications of vehicular diesel fuel, as defined in title 13, CCR, sections 2281 and 2282. The Verification Procedure is defined in Section 93115.4(a)(78).

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to subsection 93115.5(a), as of January 1, 2006, the permittee shall not fuel the engine with any fuel unless the fuel is one of the following:

    a. CARB Diesel Fuel, or
    b. An alternative diesel fuel that is:
        1) biodiesel;
        2) a biodiesel blend that does not meet the definition of CARB diesel Fuel
        3) a Fischer-Tropsch fuel; or
        4) an emulsion of water in diesel fuel; or
    c. any alternative diesel fuel that is not identified in section 93115.5(a)(2) and meets the requirements of the Verification Procedure; or
    d. an alternative fuel; or
    e. CARB Diesel Fuel used with fuel additives that meets the requirements of the Verification Procedure; or

f. any combination of the above.

2. Pursuant to Section 93115.6(b)(3), as of January 1, 2006, annual hours of operation for maintenance and testing of the emergency engine(s) shall not exceed 20 hours per year. This limit does not include emergency operation as defined in the ATCM. When not being operated for maintenance or testing, the emergency engine(s) shall only be used for "emergency use" as defined in the ATCM.

   In order to comply with this condition, the engine(s) shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour meter and the permittee shall maintain a log that differentiates operation during maintenance and testing from emergency use. These records shall be compiled into a monthly total. The monthly operating hour records shall be summed for the previous 12 months.

3. Pursuant to subsection 93115.10(f)(1), the permittee shall keep records and prepare a monthly summary that shall list and document the nature of use for each of the following:

   a. Emergency use hours of operation;
   b. Maintenance and testing hours of operation;
   c. Type of fuel use in the engines. For engines operated exclusively on CARB Diesel Fuel, the owner or operator shall document the use of CARB Diesel Fuel through the retention of fuel purchase records indicating that the only fuel purchased for supply to an emergency standby engine was CARB Diesel Fuel; or for engines operated on any fuel other than CARB Diesel Fuel, the fuel records demonstrating that the only fuel purchased and added to an emergency standby engine or engines, or to any fuel tank directly attached to an emergency standby engine or engines, meets the requirements of section 93115.5(b).

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
California Airborne Toxic Control Measure For
Stationary Compression Ignition Engines
Emergency Engines Installed After January 1, 2005

Section 93115, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Airborne Toxic Control Measure For Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Engines
Effective 05/19/11

The District is required to implement and enforce the state ATCM. The ATCM is not federally-enforceable.

Applicability:

This attachment describes the requirements of California Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) For Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Engines that apply to emergency standby stationary diesel-fueled CI engines. This attachment applies "new" engines, meaning the engine was installed after January 1, 2005. This attachment does not apply to "in-use" engines, engines installed prior to January 1, 2005. Pursuant to Section 93115.4(a)(30) "Emergency use" means providing electrical power during the failure or loss of all or part of normal electrical power service or normal natural gas supply to the facility: (1) which is caused by any reason other than the enforcement of a contractual obligation the owner or operator has with a third party or any other party; and (2) which is demonstrated by the owner or operator to the District satisfaction to have been beyond the reasonable control of the owner or operator. Pursuant to Section 93115.4(a)(8) CARB Diesel Fuel means any diesel fuel that meets the specifications of vehicular diesel fuel, as defined in title 13, CCR, sections 2281 and 2282. The Verification Procedure is defined in Section 93115.4(a)(78).

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to subsection 93115.5(a), as of January 1, 2006, the permittee shall not fuel the engine with any fuel unless the fuel is one of the following:

    a. CARB Diesel Fuel, or
    b. An alternative diesel fuel that is:
        1) biodiesel;
        2) a biodiesel blend that does not meet the definition of CARB diesel Fuel
        3) a Fischer-Tropsch fuel; or
        4) an emulsion of water in diesel fuel; or
    c. any alternative diesel fuel that is not identified in section 93115.5(a)(2) and meets the requirements of the Verification Procedure; or
    d. an alternative fuel; or

e. CARB Diesel Fuel used with fuel additives that meets the requirements of the Verification Procedure; or

f. any combination of the above.

2. Pursuant to subsection 93115.6(a)(3)(A)1, emissions from the emergency engine shall meet the applicable emission standards as found in Table 1: Emission Standards for New Stationary Emergency Standby Diesel-Fueled CI Engines:

Emission Standards for New Stationary Emergency Standby Diesel-Fueled CI Engines g/bhp-hr (g/kW-hr)			
Max Engine Power	PM	NMHC+NOx	CO
$50 \leq HP < 75$ ($37 \leq kW < 56$)	0.15 (0.20)	3.5 (4.7)	3.7 (5.0)
$75 \leq HP < 100$ ($56 \leq kW < 75$)	0.15 (0.20)	3.5 (4.7)	3.7 (5.0)
$100 \leq HP < 175$ ($75 \leq kW < 130$)	0.15 (0.20)	3.0 (4.0)	3.7 (5.0)
$175 \leq HP \leq 300$ ($130 \leq kW \leq 225$)	0.15 (0.20)	3.0 (4.0)	2.6 (3.5)
$300 \leq HP \leq 600$ ($225 \leq kW \leq 450$)	0.15 (0.20)	3.0 (4.0)	2.6 (3.5)
$600 \leq HP \leq 750$ ($450 \leq kW \leq 560$)	0.15 (0.20)	3.0 (4.0)	2.6 (3.5)
$HP > 750$ ($kW > 560$)	0.15 (0.20)	4.8 (6.4)	2.6 (3.5)

In order to comply with this condition, the emergency engine shall be certified by EPA and/or CARB to meet the particulate matter standard listed above. The permittee shall maintain documentation of such verification.

3. Pursuant to subsection 93115.6(a)(3)(A)1.c, the annual hours of operation for maintenance and testing of the emergency engine(s) shall not exceed 50 hours per year. (Note that Table 3, "Permitted Throughput/Consumption Limits" may require a lesser maintenance and testing hours per year limit pursuant to Rule 26, "New Source Review" or Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits".) This limit does not include emergency operation as defined in the ATCM. When not being operated for maintenance or testing, the emergency engine(s) shall only be used for "emergency use" as defined in the ATCM.

In order to comply with this condition, the engine(s) shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour meter and the permittee shall maintain a log that differentiates operation during maintenance and testing from emergency use. These records shall be compiled

into a monthly total. The monthly operating hour records shall be summed for the previous 12 months.

4. Pursuant to subsection 93115.10(f)(1), the permittee shall keep records and prepare a monthly summary that shall list and document the nature of use for each of the following:

   a. Emergency use hours of operation;
   b. Maintenance and testing hours of operation;
   c. Type of fuel use in the engines. For engines operated exclusively on CARB Diesel Fuel, the owner or operator shall document the use of CARB Diesel Fuel through the retention of fuel purchase records indicating that the only fuel purchased for supply to an emergency standby engine was CARB Diesel Fuel; or for engines operated on any fuel other than CARB Diesel Fuel, the fuel records demonstrating that the only fuel purchased and added to an emergency standby engine or engines, or to any fuel tank directly attached to an emergency standby engine or engines, meets the requirements of section 93115.5(b).

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
California Airborne Toxic Control Measure For
Portable Diesel Engines

Section 93116, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Airborne Toxic Control Measure For Diesel Particulate Matter From Portable Engines Rated At 50 Horsepower And Greater
Effective 02/19/11

The District is required to implement and enforce the state ATCM. The ATCM is not federally-enforceable.

Applicability:

This attachment describes the requirements of California Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) For Diesel Particulate Matter From Portable Engines Rated At 50 Horsepower And Greater. The ATCM is applicable to diesel-fueled portable engines having a maximum rated horsepower of 50 BHP and greater. The ATCM is not applicable to the following engines (a) any engine used to propel mobile equipment or a motor vehicle of any kind; (b) any portable engine using any fuel other than diesel fuel; (c) tactical support equipment, as defined in Section 93116.2 of the ATCM; or (d) any portable diesel-fueled engine operated on San Nicolas Island.

Pursuant to Section 93116.2, *portable* means that the engine is capable of being moved from one location to another and does not remain at the same location within the stationary source for more than 12 consecutive months. Pursuant to Section 93116.2 *CARB diesel fuel* means any diesel fuel that is commonly or commercially known, sold, or represented by the supplier as diesel fuel No. 1-D or No. 2-D, pursuant to the specification for Diesel Fuel Oils D975-81, and that meets the specifications defined in Title 13 CCR, sections 2281, 2282, and 2284. Pursuant to Section 93116.2, *fleet* refers to a portable engine or group of portable engines that are owned and managed by an individual operational entity, such as a business, business unit within a corporation, or individual city or state department under the control of a Responsible Official. Engines that are owned by different business entities that are under the common control of only one Responsible Official shall be treated as a single fleet.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to subsection 93116.3(a), only CARB diesel fuel, a verified alternative diesel fuel, or a CARB diesel fuel with verified additives shall be used.

   In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall maintain documentation that identifies the fuel used as either CARB diesel fuel, a verified alternative diesel fuel, or a CARB diesel fuel with verified additives.

2. Pursuant to Section 93116.3(b)(1), a portable diesel engine permitted prior to January 1, 2010 shall be certified to meet a federal or California standard for newly manufactured engines pursuant to 40 CFR Part 89, Part 86, or the equivalent categories in Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations. Sections 93116.3(1)(B) and (C) list exemptions to this requirement.

   In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall maintain documentation certifying that the engine meets a California Tier 1, 2, 3, 4 Interim, or 4 nonroad engine standard.

3. Pursuant to Section 93116.3(b)(2), a portable diesel engine permitted on or after January 1, 2010 shall be certified to the most stringent standard contained in the federal or California emission standards for nonroad engines. Sections 93116.3(b)(2)(A) through (E) list exemptions to this requirement.

   In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall maintain documentation certifying that the engine meets the California Tier 1, 2, 3, 4 Interim, or 4 nonroad engine standard based on the engine's rated BHP and model year.

4. Pursuant to Section 93116.3(c), the weighted average particulate matter emission rate for the fleet of portable diesel engines shall not exceed the following standards:

Fleet Standard Compliance Date	Engines < 175 HP (g/BHP-hr)	Engines 175 to 750 HP (g/BHP-hr)	Engines > 750 HP (g/BHP-hr)
1/1/13	0.3	0.15	0.25
1/1/17	0.18	0.08	0.08
1/1/20	0.04	0.02	0.02

   Sections 93116.3(c)(3) through (7) list exemptions and provide additional details for this requirement.

   In order to comply with this condition, the fleet average shall be calculated as required in Section 93116.3(d); and the permittee shall comply with the fleet recordkeeping and reporting requirements as listed in Section 93116.4.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
California Air Resources Board
Truck and Bus Regulation
Sweeper Vehicle Auxiliary Engines
Low-Use Vehicle Exemption

Section 2025, Title 13, California Code of Regulations, Regulation to Reduce Emissions of Diesel Particulate Matter, Oxides of Nitrogen and Other Criteria Pollutants, from In-Use Heavy-Duty Diesel-Fueled Vehicles

The CARB regulation is not federally-enforceable.

Applicability:

This attachment describes the requirements of CARB's Regulation to Reduce Emissions of Diesel Particulate Matter, Oxides of Nitrogen and Other Criteria Pollutants, from In-Use Heavy-Duty Diesel-Fueled Vehicles as they apply to sweeper vehicle auxiliary diesel engines. The regulation is applicable to both engines of two-engine sweeper vehicles. Only the auxiliary engine is considered to be a portable engine and is subject to permit. This attachment is applicable to auxiliary engines on sweeper vehicles that travel less than 5,000 miles per calendar year.

Conditions:

1. All sweeper vehicle auxiliary engines at this stationary source shall be operated in compliance the applicable requirements of CARB's Regulation to Reduce Emissions of Diesel Particulate Matter, Oxides of Nitrogen and Other Criteria Pollutants, from In-Use Heavy- Duty Diesel-Fueled Vehicles.

2. Pursuant to section (p)(2)(A), section (n)(1)(A), and section (g), sweeper vehicle auxiliary engines are required to be equipped with an OEM (original equipment manufacturer) diesel particulate filter starting January 1, 2020.

   The January 1, 2020 is an extended deadline, provided that the drive engine travels less than 5,000 miles per calendar year.

3. The permittee shall maintain records of sweeper drive engine miles traveled per calendar year.

4. The permittee shall submit an Authority to Construct application to install a OEM diesel particulate filter for each sweeper vehicle auxiliary engine prior to July 1, 2019.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Standards of Performance (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
Emergency Diesel Engines 2007 Models and Later
Displacement Less Than 10 Liters Per Cylinder

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, "Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines"

Applicability:

The NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines is applicable to owners and operators of stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines that commence construction after July 11, 2005 and where the engines are manufactured after April 1, 2006. The NSPS is applicable to compression engines (diesel engines) only. The specific conditions below are for emergency use engines which are 2007 model years or later and have an engine displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder.

Pursuant to Section 60.4219, an "emergency engine" is any engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. An emergency can be the loss of grid power or the stationary source's own power production. Stationary engines that supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Sections 60.4205(b) and 60.4202, engines applicable to this attachment shall meet the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants beginning in model year 2007.

   VCAPCD Rule 26.2 has required Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for all new emissions units. Therefore, all new emergency diesel engines installed and permitted in Ventura County after 2007 are in compliance with this requirement because the BACT requirements are at least as stringent as the engine standards of 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113.

2. Pursuant to Section 60.4207(b), the permittee shall use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b).

   The Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines (Section 93115, Title 17, California Code of Regulations) requires the use of CARB Diesel Fuel. Therefore, all permitted diesel engines are in compliance with this

requirement because CARB Diesel Fuel meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b).

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
Existing Emergency Diesel Engines at an Area Source of HAPs

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines" (RICE MACT)
Last revised 01/30/13

Applicability:

The NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines is applicable to all stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) at both major and area sources of hazardous air pollutants. The NESHAP is applicable to both compression ignition (CI – diesel) engines and spark ignition (SI – natural gas, landfill gas, gasoline, propane, etc.) engines. The specific conditions below are for existing emergency diesel engines at an area source. An engine is defined as "existing" if it was constructed before June 12, 2006. A stationary source is defined as an "area source" if it is not a major source of HAP (Hazardous Air Pollutants) emissions; meaning the stationary source does not emit or have the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons or more per year.

Pursuant to Section 63.6640(f) and Section 63.6675, an "emergency engine" is any engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. An emergency can be the loss of grid power or the stationary source's own power production. An emergency engine may also participate in an emergency demand response program under limited circumstances. Stationary RICE used for peak shaving or as part of a financial arrangement to supply power into the grid, or as a part of a non-emergency demand response program are not considered emergency stationary RICE.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Section 63.6603(a), Table 2d, the permittee shall comply with the following operating requirements:

    a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. An oil analysis program as described in Section 63.6625(i) can be utilized in order to extend the specified oil change requirement.

    b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

    c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

Pursuant to Table 2d, if an emergency RICE is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to perform the above maintenance or if performing the maintenance would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the maintenance can be delayed and should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk has abated. All such maintenance delays shall be reported to the APCD Compliance Division.

2. Pursuant to Section 63.6625(e) and 63.6640(a), Table 6, the permittee shall operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

3. Pursuant to Section 63.6625(f), the RICE shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour meter.

4. Pursuant to Section 63.6625(h), the permittee shall minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes.

5. Pursuant to Sections 63.6640(f) and 63.6675, the permittee shall operate the emergency RICE in compliance with the following requirements:

    a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. An emergency can be the loss of grid power or the stationary source's own power production.

    b. The use of the engine is limited to 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance checks and readiness testing, emergency demand response, 5% or greater voltage or frequency deviation situations, and up to 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations as detailed in Section 63.6640(f)(4). The 50 hours are to be counted in the 100 hours limit.

    c. The emergency stationary RICE may be operated up to 50 hours per calendar year for peak shaving as part of a financial agreement to supply power into the grid, or as part of a non-emergency demand response program, until May 3, 2014. After May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial agreement if all of the requirements of Section 63.6640(f)(4)(ii) are met. The 50 hours per year limit is to be counted towards the 100 hours per year limit.

6. Pursuant to Sections 63.6655(e) and 63.6655(f), the permittee shall maintain the following records:

   a. Records of maintenance conducted on the stationary emergency RICE.

   b. Records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency, and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation.

7. If the engine is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per year for emergency demand response, 5% or greater voltage or frequency deviation situations, or for non-emergency situations as detailed in Section 63.6640(f)(4)(ii) the engine must use a diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for non-road diesel fuel. This fuel is commonly known as ultra low sulfur diesel or ULSD. Any diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015 may be used until depleted. (Section 63.6604(b))

8. If the engine is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per year for emergency demand response, 5% or greater voltage or frequency deviation situations, or for non-emergency situations as detailed in Section 63.6640(f)(4)(ii) the permittee is required to compile and submit a report as required by Section 63.6650(h). This report includes, but is not limited to, location information, engine information, hours of operation, and fuel requirement deviations. The first annual report must cover calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year. As required by Section 63.6650(h)(3), the annual report must be submitted electronically via EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX). (Section 63.6650(h))

9. On an annual basis, the permittee shall certify that all engines at this stationary source are operating in compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Engines" (RICE MACT).

7. PERMIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS (ATTACHMENTS)

As discussed in Section No. 2, "Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements Table", the emissions units at this stationary source listed in the table have requirements that are specifically applicable to them. The applicable requirements are primarily based on Rule 26, "New Source Review" requirements (e.g., BACT and offset requirements), or Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits" requirements (e.g., throughput recordkeeping requirements, specific requirements that limit emissions, etc.). These requirements are in addition to the specific applicable requirements listed in Section No. 6.

In this section of the permit, the permit conditions that are associated with each specific applicable requirement are listed in an individual attachment. The attachment is identified with the label "Attachment PO (Title V Permit No.) PC#" in the lower left corner. Each attachment has an applicability section that describes how and why this attachment applies to the specific emissions unit. The attachment may apply to one or more of the emissions units listed in the Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements Table in Section No. 2.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
General Record Keeping Requirements

Rule 26, "New Source Review"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 26 are federally enforceable.

Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 29 are District enforceable only.

California Health and Safety Code Section 41753(b)
Conditions applied pursuant to this section regarding the statewide portable equipment registration program are District enforceable only.

Applicability:

This attachment applies to this stationary source in general. These requirements are in addition to any other specific or general requirements referenced in this permit.

Conditions:

1. In order to comply with the throughput and consumption limits of this permit, the permittee shall maintain monthly records of throughput or consumption as detailed in Section No. 3, "Permitted Throughput and Consumption Limit Table", of this permit. The monthly records shall be summed for the previous 12 months. Throughput or consumption totals for any of these 12 calendar month rolling periods in excess of the specified limit in Table No. 3 shall be considered a violation of this permit. This is a general throughput and consumption record keeping condition and applies unless another throughput and consumption record keeping condition appears in this section of the permit. (Rule 26 and Rule 29)

2. For solvent cleaning activities, including wipe cleaning, permittee shall maintain monthly records of solvent purchase and usage along with records of solvent that is recycled or disposed of properly.

   Pursuant to Rule 23.F.7, the use of solvents, in addition to the use of coatings, adhesives, lubricants, and sealants; for facility and building maintenance and repair is exempt from permit. However, the use of such materials by contractors for the maintenance and repair of process and industrial equipment is not exempt from permit pursuant to Rule 23.F.7, unless the material is exempted under another specific section of Rule 23. Pursuant to Rule 23.F.6, the use of non-refillable aerosol cans is exempt from permit. Pursuant to Rule 23.F.10, the use of cleaning agents certified by the SCAQMD as Clean Air Solvents (Rule 23.F.10.a) and the use of cleaning agents that contain no more than 25 grams per liter of ROC as used or applied, and no more than 5 percent by weight combined of methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chloroform (Rule 23.F.10.b), is also exempt from permit. Materials exempted from permit pursuant to Rule 23.F.6, Rule 23.F.7, Rule 23.F.10.a, and Rule 23.F.10.b do not need to be included in the monthly records.

The permittee shall maintain monthly records substantiating the exemptions of Rule 23.F.10.c and Rule 23.F.10.d, for any cleaning activities claimed exempt under either of these rule provisions. These records shall be summed for the previous 12 months. Net solvent usage totals for any of these 12 calendar month rolling periods in excess of the Rule 23.F.10.c exemption limit or Rule 23.F.10.d exemption limit shall be considered a violation of this permit.

This permit does not limit the usage of acetone. Acetone is exempt from permit and record keeping requirements, as it is not defined as a reactive organic compound. (Rule 29)

3. State-registered portable equipment, including military tactical support equipment, shall comply with State registration requirements, including record keeping and reporting requirements. A copy of the State registration shall be readily available whenever the portable equipment is at the facility. (California Health and Safety Code Section 41753(b))

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Additional Requirements for Space Heaters and Boilers

Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 29 are District enforceable

Rule 26, New Source Review
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 26 are federally enforceable

Rule 74.15, "Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters"
Adopted 11/8/94, Federally-Enforceable

Rule 74.15.1, "Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters"
Adopted 6/13/00, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the space heaters and boilers identified on Table 2 in Section 2 of this permit. These requirements are in addition to any other specific or general requirements referenced in this permit.

Conditions:

1. All space heaters and boilers shall be fired on Public Utilities Commission-regulated natural gas only. Records shall be maintained at the facility to substantiate compliance with this condition. (Rule 29)

2. Natural gas consumption in the boilers listed below shall not exceed a total of 37.7 million cubic feet (MMCF) per year:

   - The 2.5 MMBTU/Hr Ajax boiler located in Building 20
   - The 4.5 MMBTU/Hr Ajax boiler located in Building 36

   Natural gas consumption limits for all other boilers and space heaters identified on Table 2 in Section 2 of this permit are shown in Table 3 in Section 3 of this permit.

   In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall maintain monthly records of natural gas consumption. The monthly records shall be summed for the previous 12 months. Natural gas consumption totals for any of these 12 calendar month periods in excess of the above limit shall be considered a violation of this condition. (Rule 26)

3. The Hurst boilers located in Buildings 36A, 351, and 355 shall be operated only with the flue gas recirculation (FGR) valve in the full open position (100%) and FGR nozzle adjustment as indicated by the tip of the painted white arrow. These operating parameters shall be monitored, measured, and recorded on a monthly basis. Any deviation from the minimum FGR valve position of 100% or any deviation from the FGR

nozzle adjustment shall be considered a violation of this condition, unless the permittee can demonstrate compliance with the NOx and CO emission limits specified in Rule 74.15 and Rule 74.15.1 by emission testing pursuant to these rules. (Rule 74.15 and Rule 74.15.1)

4. The oxides of nitrogen emissions (expressed as nitrogen dioxide) from the 7.3 MMBTU/Hr Hurst boiler in Building 36A boiler shall not exceed 30 ppmvd corrected to three (3) percent oxygen, while burning natural gas. This condition has been applied as Best Available Control Technology (BACT).

   In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall have the boiler emissions tested no less than once every 24 months and shall maintain the external flue gas recirculation system (FGR) according to the parameters specified in Permit Condition No. 3 above. Additional monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, and testing requirements for this unit are included in Attachment 74.15N1 in Section No. 6 of this permit. (Rule 26 and Rule 74.15)

   This boiler has been designated as "Out of Service", pursuant to Application No. 00997-551. The unit shall not be connected to a fuel source. Regardless of the conditions above, the unit is not required to demonstrate compliance with the emission concentration limits of this permit. A Modification to Part 70 Permit application must be submitted prior to operating the unit.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Additional Requirements for
Jet Engine Testing Operations

Rule 26, New Source Review
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 26 are federally enforceable

Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 29 are District enforceable only.

Rule 50, "Opacity"
Adopted 04/13/04, Federally-Enforceable

Rule 51, "Nuisance"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 51 are District enforceable only.

Rule 64, "Sulfur Content of Fuels"
Adopted 04/13/99, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the portable engine test stands and target drone engine test stands operated at this stationary source.

These requirements are in addition to any other specific or general requirements referenced in this permit. The following conditions apply to equipment identified in Table No. 2 in Section No. 2 of this permit.

Conditions:

1. F-24 fuel consumption during testing in the Portable Engine Test Stands (Building 689) shall not exceed 14,971 pounds per hour. (Rule 29)

2. F-24 fuel consumption during testing in the Target Drone Engines Test Operations (Building 393) shall not exceed 4,944 pounds per hour. (Rule 29)

3. No more than one jet engine shall be tested at a time in each of the following operations / locations:

   a. At the Portable Engine Test Stands Outside Building 689;
   b. At the Target Drone Engines Test Operation in Building 393. (Rule 29)

4. The sulfur content of the F-24 fuel shall not exceed 0.3 percent by weight, as determined by ASTM Methods D129, D1266, D2622, D3120, D4294, or D5453. ASTM Methods D4294-98 and D2622-98 are the approved methods listed in Rule 64, "Sulfur Content of Fuels". For each fuel delivery, the permittee shall either obtain the fuel supplier's

certification, or shall test the sulfur content of the fuel using ASTM Method D129, D1266, D2622, D3120, D4294, or D5453 to ensure that compliance with this condition is being maintained. This requirement does not apply to ARB-certified diesel fuel. Data indicating the fuel sulfur content by weight, or the use of ARB-certified diesel fuel, shall be maintained at the facility and shall be made available to the District upon request. (Rules 26 and 64).

5. Atmospheric condition and wind direction should be favorable for operating all jet engine testing operations in order to assure good dispersion and no particle fallout over inhabited areas. (Rule 51)

6. In order to comply with the conditions above, during the testing of each engine, permittee shall maintain daily records of F-24 jet fuel used, sulfur content of F-24 fuel used, type or model of engine tested, mode of operation (military, idle, AB, etc.), and duration of each mode of operation. Permittee shall compile the daily records into a monthly report. These records shall be maintained at the facility and shall be made available to the District upon request. (Rule 29)

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Additional Requirements for
Portable and Stationary Internal Combustion Engines

Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 29 are District enforceable only.

Rule 26, New Source Review
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 26 are federally enforceable.

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the portable and stationary engines identified on Table No. 2 in Section No. 2 of this permit. These requirements are in addition to any other specific or general requirements referenced in this permit.

Conditions:

1. The sulfur content of the distillate fuel oil burned in the internal combustion engines shall not exceed 0.05 percent, by weight, as determined by ASTM Methods D4294-98 or D2622-98. For each fuel delivery, the permittee shall either obtain the fuel supplier's certification, or shall test the sulfur content of the fuel using ASTM Method D4294-98 or D2622-98 to ensure that compliance with this condition is being maintained. This requirement does not apply to ARB-certified diesel fuel. Data indicating the fuel sulfur content by weight, or the use of ARB-certified diesel fuel, shall be maintained at the facility and shall be provided with the annual compliance certification. (Rule 26)

2. In order to demonstrate compliance with the engine usage limits shown in Table No. 3 in Section No. 3 of this permit, in hours per year, gallons per year, and brake horsepower hours per year, the permittee shall maintain monthly records of the hours of operation or fuel consumption of each engine as specified below. In addition, each engine shall have a properly installed and maintained hour meter.

    - For engine and engine groups with a limit expressed in hours per year (Hrs/Yr), the monthly hour records shall be summed for the previous 12 months. Operating hour totals for any of these 12 calendar month periods in excess of the specified limits shall be considered a violation of this permit.

    - For engine and engine groups with a limit expressed in gallons per year (Gallons/Yr), the fuel consumption records shall be summed for the previous 12 months. Fuel consumption records totals for any of these 12 calendar month periods in excess of the specified limits shall be considered a violation of this permit.

    - For engine and engine groups with a limit expressed in brake horsepower hours per year (BHP-Hrs/Yr), the monthly engine operating hours for each engine shall be multiplied by the maximum rated engine brake horsepower (BHP) as listed on the

equipment list in Table No. 2 in Section No. 2 of this permit. The monthly BHP-Hrs records for all engines in each engine group shall be summed for the previous 12 months. BHP-Hrs record totals for any of these 12 calendar month periods in excess of the specified limits shall be considered a violation of this permit. (Rule 26)

3. At any given time, simultaneous power output by portable diesel engines used in Ventura County, including diesel engines in the tactical military operation, shall not exceed 1,437.2 BHP. Portable diesel engines in the tactical military operation include engines used for tactical testing or tactical maneuvers that may be temporarily stationed at the Point Mugu site. The simultaneous power output shall be equal to the BHP ratings of the engines in use at any given time (as listed in Table No. 2 in Section No. 2 of this permit). These engine ratings are the manufacturer's maximum continuous rated BHP, which may be different from the ratings on the engines' nameplates.

   The permittee shall maintain daily records of the portable engine power output (simultaneous) in BHP using the BHP ratings shown Table No. 2 in Section No. 2 of this permit. Simultaneous power output of portable diesel engines in excess of the specified limit shall be considered a violation of this condition. For portable diesel engines used in the tactical military operation, the manufacturer's maximum continuous rated BHP shall be recorded. (Rule 29)

4. The five portable John Deere diesel engines (4 - 165 BHP units and 1 – 315 BHP unit) shall not be used to provide electrical power for situations where grid power is accessible. The engines may only be used for the following situations:

   a. to provide backup power to individual buildings housing critical infrastructure during grid maintenance and electrical repair operations;
   b. emergency use: to provide power during the failure or loss of all or part of normal incoming electrical grid power service or the failure of the stationary source internal power distribution system. It must be demonstrated to the District via written notification that the failure or loss of electrical power (incoming or internal system) is beyond the reasonable control of Naval Base Ventura County; and
   c. maintenance and testing of the engines.

   The emergency use of the engines as defined above is not included in the 200,000 BHP-hr per year limit for the combined use of the five engines. The emergency use definition above is based on the definition of "emergency" in the California ATCM For Diesel Particulate Matter From Portable Engines Rated at 50 Horsepower and Greater.

   In order to comply with this condition, each engine shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour meter and the permittee shall maintain a log that describes the purpose of each engine use. This condition is applied as BACT (Best Available Control Technology). (Rule 26)

5. A log of engine operation for the four 165 BHP John Deere portable engines and the one 315 BHP John Deere portable engine shall be maintained based on readings from non-resettable hour meters. The log shall describe the purpose of each engine use. (Rule 26)

6. Within one week of the start of operations at any single location at the Point Mugu site, where operations are expected to last for more than 30 days, the permittee shall submit the following information, in writing, to the Ventura County APCD Compliance Division. (Rule 29)

   a. The expected start date if operations have not begun,
   b. The expected duration of the operations,
   c. The location at which the operations will occur, and
   d. The name and telephone number of the contact person at the site.

7. A portable internal combustion engine shall not be located at any single location at the Point Mugu site for more than 12 consecutive months or a shorter period if such period is representative of the normal annual operational period of a facility permanently located at the site (e.g., a seasonal canning facility). The period is not restarted by replacement of any equipment at a site with equipment that is intended to perform the same function as the replaced equipment. This condition does not apply to a site where the equipment is stored but not operated. (Rule 26)

8. The following sweeper vehicle portable diesel engines shall comply with the following requirements:

   a. NOx emissions from the 80 BHP Perkins sweeper vehicle portable diesel engine shall not exceed 6.9 grams NOx/BHP-hr.
   b. The 69.7 BHP Yanmar Sweeper Vehicle Auxiliary Diesel Engine shall be certified as a EPA Tier 4F engine.

   The permittee shall maintain documentation certifying that the engines meet these requirements. (Rule 26)

9. The portable diesel sweeper engines shall comply with all applicable requirements of the California Air Resources Board "Regulation to Reduce Emissions of Diesel Particulate Matter, Oxides of Nitrogen, and Other Pollutants from In-Use Heavy-Duty Diesel-Fueled Vehicles". The California regulation is not federally enforceable. The regulation is a mobile source regulation that is not enforced by the District.

10. The portable diesel crane engine(s) shall comply with all applicable requirements of the California Air Resources Board "Regulations for In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicles". The California regulation is not federally enforceable. The regulation is a mobile source regulation that is not enforced by the District.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Additional Requirements
Surface Coating Operations

Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 29 are District enforceable only

Rule 26, "New Source Review"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 26 are federally enforceable.

Rule 51, "Nuisance"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 51 are District enforceable only.

Applicability:

This attachment applies to operations where the following types of surfaces are coated at this facility: aerospace components, metal parts and products, motor vehicle and mobile equipment, and architectural structures. These requirements are in addition to any other specific or general requirements referenced in this permit. The following rules also apply to surface coating operations at this facility:

- Rule 74.2, "Architectural Coatings"
- Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing"
- Rule 74.12, "Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products"
- Rule 74.13, "Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations"
- Rule 74.18, "Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations"

The term "surface coating operation" means all activities related to the coating of surfaces including, but not limited to, coating application, substrate surface preparation (performed to prepare a surface for coating), and clean-up, including the cleaning of coating application equipment. For aerospace components, this attachment and Rule 74.13 applies to cleaning not associated with surface coating operations, such as engine gas path cleaning. With the exception of Rule 74.2, "Architectural Coatings", all of the above listed rules contain limits that reduce ROC emissions from clean-up and surface preparation activities where ROC containing solvents are used. These limits preempt requirements in Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing". In general, Rule 74.6 applies to all solvent cleaning and surface preparation activities, except those specifically regulated or exempted by other District rules. Therefore, Rule 74.6 applies to activities performed in relation to architectural coating because Rule 74.2 does not regulate solvent clean-up and surface preparation.

Conditions shown below limiting the usage volume and conditions requiring compliance records do not apply to coatings, powder coatings, solvents, strippers, cleaners, and adhesive products used for facility, grounds, and building maintenance and repair, except where a contractor is using these products for the maintenance and repair of process and industrial equipment (Rule 23.F.7). The use of architectural coatings for facility and building maintenance or repair is

considered to be a short-term activity subject to Rule 74.2, "Architectural Coatings", as contained in Section No. 9 of this permit.

Conditions:

1. Usage of coatings, solvents, strippers, cleaners, and adhesive products shall not exceed the following annual consumption limits, expressed in gallons per year, and shall not exceed the following ROC (reactive organic compound) limits, expressed in pounds of ROC per gallon and pounds of ROC per gallon on a minus water, minus exempt solvent basis:

   a. Aerospace Components Surface Coating and Cleaning Operations:

      360 gallons per year of topcoats with maximum ROC content of 3.50 pounds per gallon, and 3.50 pounds per gallon on a minus water, minus exempt solvent basis, as applied; and

      108 gallons per year of primers with maximum ROC content of 2.92 pounds per gallon, and 2.92 pounds per gallon on a minus water, minus exempt solvent basis, as applied; and

      100 gallons per year of specialty coatings with maximum ROC content of 7.72 pounds per gallon, and 7.72 pounds per gallon on a minus water, minus exempt solvent basis, as applied; and

      300 gallons per year of solvents with maximum ROC content of 7.40 pounds per gallon; and

      110 gallons per year of methylene chloride based stripper with maximum ROC content of 2.50 pounds per gallon (300 grams per liter) of stripper; and

      110 gallons per year of non-methylene chloride based stripper with maximum ROC content of 2.50 pounds per gallon (300 grams per liter) of stripper; and

      30 gallons per year of 1,1,1-trichloroethane solvent with maximum ROC content of 1.67 pounds per gallon of solvent; and

      2,000 gallons per year of solvents with maximum ROC content of 1.67 pounds per gallon; and

      400 gallons per year of adhesives, adhesive primers, sealants, substrate surface preparations materials, solvents and strippers with maximum ROC content of 2.92 pounds per gallon; and

200 gallons per year of adhesives, adhesive primers, sealants, substrate surface preparations materials, solvents and strippers with maximum ROC content of 7.50 pounds per gallon.

b. Metal Parts and Products and Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Surface Coating Operations:

1,016 gallons per year of coatings with maximum ROC content of 2.80 pounds per gallon and 2.80 pounds per gallon on a minus water, minus exempt solvent basis, as applied; and

400 gallons per year of coatings with maximum ROC content of 3.50 pounds per gallon and 3.50 pounds per gallon on a minus water, minus exempt solvent basis, as applied; and

140 gallons per year of coatings with maximum ROC content of 4.34 pounds per gallon and 4.34 pounds per gallon on a minus water, minus exempt solvent basis, as applied; and

118 gallons per year of solvents with maximum ROC content of 7.40 pounds per gallon; and

146 gallons per year of solvents with maximum ROC content of 0.58 pounds per gallon; and

112 gallons per year of solvents with maximum ROC content of 1.67 pounds per gallon.

c. Architectural Surface Coating Operations

The following limits apply to the maintenance and repair of process and industrial equipment when this activity is being conducted by contractors (Rule 23.F.7).

1,864 gallons per year of coatings with maximum ROC content of 3.50 pounds per gallon; and

1,000 gallons per year of solvents with maximum ROC content of 7.40 pounds per gallon.

d. Powder Coating Operation

3,600 pounds per year of powder coating with a maximum ROC content of five percent (5%) by weight.

In order to demonstrate compliance with this condition, the permittee shall maintain records of the amounts of coatings, powder coatings, solvents, strippers, cleaners, and

adhesive products used in gallons and their ROC contents in pounds of ROC per gallon and pounds of ROC per gallon on a minus water, minus exempt solvent basis or weight percent. Additional recordkeeping requirements for the usage of coatings, solvents, strippers, cleaners, and adhesive products, specific to the substrate coated, are contained in Section Nos. 6, 8, and 9 of this permit. The records of the amounts of coatings, powder coatings, solvents, strippers, cleaners, and adhesive products used shall be compiled on a monthly basis. The monthly records shall be summed for the previous 12 months. Usage totals for any of these 12 calendar month periods in excess of the appropriate limit, or ROC contents in excess of the appropriate limit, shall be considered a violation of this condition. Except for the Architectural Surface Coating Operations, these limitations apply both to operations conducted by employees of the stationary source and operations conducted by contractors. (Rule 26)

2. The paint spray booths shall be not operated without over-spray filters. The permittee shall replace the over-spray filters before the manometer reaches 0.5 inches of water column. (Rule 29).

3. The spraying of coatings containing hexavalent chromium in the automotive surface coating operation in Building 154 (Automotive Hobby Shop) is prohibited. This condition is applied pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 44300 based on the AB-2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987. (Rule 29)

4. Emission offsets were provided for the ROC permitted emissions for the powder coating operation (0.09 tons per year ROC) pursuant to Authority to Construct No. 00997-230. (Rule 26)

5. The powder coating operation shall be conducted in a powder coating booth that is equipped with a two-stage filtration system and does not exhaust to the outside atmosphere. (Rule 26)

6. Annual operation of the Epcon natural gas fired burn-off oven shall not exceed 1135 hours per year.

   In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall maintain monthly records of hours of operation for the burn-off oven. The monthly records shall be summed for the previous twelve months. Hours of operation for any of these twelve calendar month rolling periods in excess of the specified limit shall be considered a violation of this condition.

7. The Epcon natural gas fired burn-off oven shall be operated in compliance with the following conditions:

   a. Only natural gas shall be used. (Rule 26, Rule 51)

b. The purpose of the Epcon burn-off oven is to remove coatings from metal substrates. Wet paints or paint sludges; paint filters; PVC, lead or rubber coated scrap wire; wood; grease; paper; trash; oil; or materials containing elements other than carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen shall not be processed in the burn-off oven. (Rule 51)

c. The Epcon burn-off oven shall be operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations. (Rule 26, Rule 51)

d. All exhaust from the Epcon burn-off oven shall be processed through the afterburner/secondary chamber. The burn-off oven shall not be used unless the afterburner/secondary chamber is in operation. The residence time in the afterburner/secondary chamber shall be equal to or greater than 0.3 seconds. An afterburner/secondary chamber temperature of no less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit shall be achieved within fifteen (15) minutes of primary burner ignition. (Rule 26)

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Additional Requirements for Abrasive Blasting

Rule 26, "New Source Review"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 26 are federally enforceable

Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 29 are District enforceable only

Rule 74.1, "Abrasive Blasting"
Adopted 11/12/91, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the confined abrasive blasting operations conducted at this stationary source. The conditions below are in addition to any other specific or general requirements referenced in this permit.

Conditions:

1. The abrasive blasting operation conducted in Building 3014 shall only use Garnet as an abrasive blasting material. In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall maintain records of the type of abrasive used. (Rule 26)

2. All confined abrasive blasting activities shall be conducted in conformance with all applicable provisions of Title 17, California Administrative Code, Subchapter 6 (Abrasive Blasting) and APCD Rule 74.1, "Abrasive Blasting". (Rule 74.1)

3. The following conditions apply to the confined abrasive blasting operations conducted in the Abrasive Blast Room at Building 311:

    a. The abrasive blasting operations conducted at Building 311 shall be conducted within a permanent building equipped with exhaust filters. Pursuant to Rule 74.1.C.1.b, no person shall discharge into the atmosphere from an abrasive blasting operation, which is conducted within a permanent building, any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour which is:

        1. As dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 1 on the Ringlemann chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines, or

        2. Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in Condition No. 3.a.1, above. Note that Ringlemann No. 1 is equivalent to 20% opacity.

Visible emission evaluation of abrasive blasting operations shall be conducted in accordance with Section 92400 of the California Code of Regulations. (Rule 26 and Rule 74.1)

b. The particulate matter emissions generated from the confined abrasive blasting operations conducted in Building 311 shall be controlled by a Torit Downflow II Cartridge Dust Collector Model DFT4-32 with a pulse jet cleaning system. The Dust Collector consists of 32 filter cartridges with a total of 8,128 square feet of filter area. (Rule 26)

c. The Torit Dust Collector shall be maintained in an effective condition during all abrasive blasting periods. Collected fines shall be handled in a manner that prevents re-entrainment into the atmosphere. The pulse jet dust collector shall be equipped with pressure gauges that indicate the pressure drop across the dust collector. The pulse jet system shall initiate a "pulse" cleaning cycle of each cartridge dust collector in accordance with the system's manufactured design. The static pressure differential across the cartridges shall be maintained between 0.5 and 4.0 inches of water column. On an annual basis, permittee shall inspect each cartridge filter to ensure its proper operation and repair or replace the filter as necessary. A record of this annual inspection shall be maintained at the facility and shall be made available to the District upon request. (Rule 26)

4. On an annual basis, permittee shall certify that each of the confined abrasive blasting operations is complying with Rule 74.1.C.1.b. This annual compliance certification shall include a formal survey identifying the date, time, exhaust point, and verification that compliance with Rule 74.1.C.1.b has been achieved. Visible emission evaluation of abrasive blasting operations shall be conducted in accordance with Section 92400 of the California Code of Regulations. (Rule 74.1).

5. The abrasive blasting operation conducted at Building 3014 shall only be conducted inside the Confined Abrasive Blasting Room Qualifying As A Permanent Building as defined in Rule 74.1, "Abrasive Blasting". The Confined Abrasive Blasting Room shall be equipped with a media recovery system and a dust collection system for control of particulate emissions. (Rule 26)

6. The blasting media used in the Blast-It-All cabinet (Building 319) shall be plastic bead or other material approved by the manufacturer for use in the cabinet.

7. The Blast-It-All abrasive blasting cabinet shall be operated within a permanent building. (Rule 74.1)

8. The Blast-It-All PPJH2 Pull Through Dust Collector shall be operated properly whenever the Blast-It-All cabinet is operated. The dust collector and its pulse jet cleaning system shall be operated pursuant to manufacturer's specifications. The filter shall be replaced as necessary as recommended by the manufacturer. Dust shall be removed from its containment as necessary. Collected dust shall be handled in a manner that prevents re-

entrainment into the atmosphere. On an annual basis, the permittee shall inspect the filter to ensure its proper operation and replace the filter as necessary. A record of this annual inspection shall be maintained at the facility and shall be made available to The District upon request.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Additional Requirements
Gasoline Fueling Operations

Rule 26, "New Source Review"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 26 are federally enforceable.

Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 29 are District enforceable only.

Rule 70, "Storage and Transfer of Gasoline"
Adopted 03/10/09, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the gasoline fueling operations at this stationary source. Specifically, this attachment applies to the Automobile Gasoline Bulk Plant located at the Fuel Farm, the Government Gasoline Station (which receives gasoline from the two (2) 25,000 Fuel Farm Aboveground Gasoline Tanks via underground piping), and to the Navy Exchange Gasoline Station. The requirements below are in addition to any other specific or general requirements referenced in this permit.

Conditions:

1. The liquid level in the condensate collection tank associated with the loading rack at the Automobile Gasoline Bulk Plant shall be monitored on a monthly, or more frequent as necessary, basis and drained as needed to ensure proper operation of the vapor recovery system. A record of all fluid level inspections and the dates and volumes of liquid drained from the condensate tank shall be maintained at the facility. (Rule 70)

2. The gasoline loading rack at the Automobile Gasoline Bulk Plant shall be equipped with a balance vapor recovery system certified by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). This vapor recovery system shall be maintained and operated in accordance with all requirements specified on CARB Executive Order G-70-124B, dated August 26, 1991. (Rule 29)

3. The Automobile Gasoline Bulk Plant shall not be used for the storage or transfer of aviation gasoline. Only JP-5 shall be stored or transferred at the Aviation Gasoline Bulk Plant that is located at the Fuel Farm. This condition is applied pursuant to Application No. 01000-141 that granted Emission Reduction Credits for the replacement of aviation gasoline fuel with JP-5 fuel in two (2) 27,000 gallon aboveground storage tanks. The storage and transfer of JP-5 fuel is exempt from permit requirements. (Rule 26)

4. The Navy Exchange Gasoline Station condensate trap shall be located at the lowest point of the vapor return line. The condensate trap shall be self-evacuating. Access must be provided to the condensate trap for inspection purposes. The condensate trap must be

maintained in good working order. The maximum pressure drop through the system with the condensate trap in place shall not exceed 0.5" wc at 60 scfh. (CARB Executive Order G-70-191-AA)

5. The Navy Exchange Gasoline Station gasoline dispensing facility shall comply with the CARB Enhanced Vapor Recovery (EVR) requirements for Phase I control systems and vapor recovery nozzles. The Phase I vapor recovery system shall be installed as specified in the latest version of CARB Executive Order VR-102-A, "OPW Phase I Vapor Recovery System". (Rule 70)

6. The liquid level in the condensate collection tank at the Government Gasoline Station, which receives gasoline from the two (2) 25,000 Fuel Farm Aboveground Gasoline Tanks, shall be monitored on a monthly, or more frequent as necessary, basis and drained as needed to ensure proper operation of the vapor recovery system. A record of all fluid level inspections and the dates and volumes of liquid drained from the condensate tank shall be maintained at the facility. (Rule 70)

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Additional Requirements
Vapor Extraction Systems

Rule 26, "New Source Review"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 26 are federally enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies the two (2) vapor extraction systems operated at the Navy Exchange Gasoline Station.

These requirements are in addition to any other specific or general requirements referenced in this permit.

Conditions:

1. The blowers or fans operated as part of the vapor extraction systems at the Exchange Station shall be electrically powered. Any thermal or catalytic oxidizer shall either be electrically operated or shall be fired on natural gas or propane only with a maximum heat input rating of less than 1.0 MMBTU/Hr.

2. All wastewater collected from the vapor extraction systems shall be collected and stored in a covered container or tank. Any tank with a capacity of 250 gallons or more used for storage of gasoline or gasoline contaminated groundwater shall use a permanently installed submerged fill pipe with a connection that is free of leaks.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Additional Requirements
Degreasing Operations

Rule 26, "New Source Review"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 26 are federally enforceable.

Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing"
Adopted 11/11/03, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to degreasing operations conducted at this stationary source. Specifically, it applies to the dip tank listed in Table No. 2 of Section No. 2 of the permit. This attachment also applies to surface cleaning and degreasing operations not associated with surface coating operations also listed in Table No. 2 of Section No. 2 of the permit. This cleaning and degreasing includes aerospace assembly and component manufacturing, wipe cleaning, dip cleaning, flow cleaning, flush cleaning, and non-conveyorized degreasers that use unheated solvent and have a liquid surface area of less than one square foot. These requirements are in addition to any other specific or general requirements referenced in this permit. The following rules also apply to the cleaning and degreasing operations at this stationary source:

- Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing"
- Rule 74.13, "Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations"

Requirements for cleaning and degreasing associated with surface coating operations can be found in Attachment PO0997PC5, "Additional Requirements – Surface Coating Operations", and in the following rules:

- Rule 74.12, "Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products"
- Rule 74.13, "Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations"
- Rule 74.18, "Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations"

Note that Rule 74.13, "Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations", has requirements for both cleaning associated with, and not associated with, surface coating operations. The cleaning of aerospace components shall comply with all applicable requirements of Rule 74.13, "Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations", as contained in Section No. 6 of this permit. Cleaning and degreasing not associated with surface coating operations and not associated with aerospace components shall comply with all applicable requirements of Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing", as contained in Section No. 8 of this permit.

This attachment does not apply to the use of:

- Cleaning agents that are certified by the SCAQMD as Clean Air Solvents (Rule 23.F.10.a).

- Cleaning agents that contain no more than 25 grams per liter of ROC as applied, and no more than 5 percent by weight combined of methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chloroform (Rule 23.F.10.b).

In addition, this attachment does not apply to the use of solvents for facility and building maintenance and repair as this use is exempt from permit pursuant to Rule 23.F.7. Solvents used for facility and maintenance and repair shall comply with all applicable requirements of Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing", as contained in Section No. 8 of this permit.

Conditions:

1. Usage of ROC solvents in the dip tanks shall not exceed 200 gallons per year.

   In order to demonstrate compliance with this condition, the permittee shall maintain monthly records of solvent purchase and usage along with records of solvent that is recycled or disposed of properly. The records of the amounts of solvents used shall be compiled on a monthly basis. The monthly records shall be summed for the previous 12 months. Usage totals for any of these 12 calendar month periods in excess of the above limit shall be considered a violation of this condition.

   This condition does not limit the usage of acetone. Acetone is exempt from permit and record keeping requirements, as it is not defined as a reactive organic compound. (Rule 26)

2. Solvents used in the dip tank shall be a "low volatility solvent" as defined in Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing". A low volatility solvent is an unheated solvent with an ROC composite partial pressure of 2 mmHg or less at 20 degrees Celsius. (Rule 74.6)

3. Usage of solvent cleaning materials shall not exceed the following annual consumption limits, expressed in gallons per year, and shall not exceed the following ROC (reactive organic compound) limits:

   385 gallons per year of ROC solvents; and

   100 gallons per year combined use of 1,1,1-trichloroethane solvent and trichlorotrifluroethane solvent, each with a maximum ROC content of 10%, by weight.

   In order to demonstrate compliance with this condition, the permittee shall maintain monthly records of solvent purchase and usage along with records of solvent that is recycled or disposed of properly. The permittee shall also maintain a record of the ROC content of the 1,1,1-trichloroethane solvent and trichlorotrifluroethane solvent. The records of the amounts of solvents used shall be compiled on a monthly basis. The monthly records shall be summed for the previous 12 months. Usage totals for any of these 12 calendar month periods in excess of the above limits, or ROC contents in excess of the above limit, shall be considered a violation of this condition.

This condition does not limit the usage of acetone, or the usage cleaning products for routine janitorial maintenance, including graffiti removal. Acetone is exempt from permit and record keeping requirements, as it is not defined as a reactive organic compound. Pursuant to Rule 23.F.8, janitorial maintenance is exempt from permit. (Rule 26)

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Alternative Operating Scenario – National Security Emergency

Rule 33.4, "Part 70 Permits – Operational Flexibility"
Adopted 04/10/01, Federally Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the Naval Base Ventura County. These requirements are in addition to any other specific or general requirements referenced in this permit.

Alternative Operating Scenarios are reasonable anticipated operating changes that cannot be made under the primary operating scenario. This attachment presents alternative operating conditions that shall apply when a national security emergency occurs resulting in surge conditions.

A "national security emergency" means a situation where extremely quick action, on the part of a Military Department or a Department of Defense component is needed, and when timing of such action may make it impracticable to meet one or more requirements of an applicable permit. National security emergencies are actions necessary to support operation of the United States forces introduced into hostilities or introduced into situations where involvement in hostilities is indicated or a possibility, peacekeeping operations, rendering emergency humanitarian relief, actions to extinguish wildfires, immediate responses to the release or discharge of oil or hazardous material in accordance with approved Spill Prevention and Response Plans and Spill Contingency Plans, and responses to natural disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes, or civil disturbances.

A "surge condition" occurs when the temporary response to the national security emergency requires an increase above and beyond the normal operating levels of the installation or activity, and such increase cannot be accommodated within the terms of the applicable permit limitations.

Conditions:

1. When a national security emergency occurs, the resulting surge conditions shall not be considered in determining compliance with the conditions of this Part 70 Permit.

2. The Commanding Officer responding to a national security emergency shall determine when a national security emergency surge condition exists and shall provide notice of the surge condition to the Air Pollution Control Officer and the U.S. EPA Region IX. The Commanding Officer shall report such determination to the responsible Secretary of the Military Department or Head of the Department of Defense Component, in writing, within five working days after the start of the surge condition.

3. The Commanding Officer shall make a determination that a national security emergency surge condition exists only after making reasonable efforts to accommodate the increase within allowable requirements and permit limits.

   As detailed in Rule 33.4.B, permittee shall maintain a log at the Naval Base Ventura County Point Mugu facility recording the operation under a national security emergency.

4. If the national security emergency surge condition extends beyond thirty (30) calendar days from the date of the notice, the continued use of this national security emergency provision must be approved by the responsible Secretary of the Military Department or the Head of the Department of Defense Component.

5. When a national security emergency occurs, the permittee shall continue to keep records as required by this permit, including all throughput and consumption records as detailed in Table No. 3 and Attachment PO0997PC1.

6. Within forty-five (45) working days after the emergency surge condition has ended, the commanding officer shall prepare a report describing the amount of increased pollutants caused by the surge condition. The written report shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer, the U.S. EPA Region IX, and the responsible Secretary of the Military Department of the Head of the Department of Defense Component.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Additional Permit Requirements
Out of Service

Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits"
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 29 are District enforceable only.

Applicability:

This attachment applies to any equipment at this stationary source that is currently designated as "Out of Service" in Tables 2, 3, and 4 of this permit.

Conditions:

1. Any equipment designated as "Out of Service" in Tables 2, 3, and 4 of this permit is shut down and shall not be operated. If applicable, the equipment designated as "Out of Service" shall not be connected to a fuel source.

2. Before operating any equipment designated as "Out of Service", a Modification to Part 70 Permit application must be submitted. Emission Reduction Credits will be required, as necessary, to comply with the offset requirements of Rule 26.2.B.

3. In order to ensure that compliance with this condition is being maintained, the permittee shall annually certify that equipment designated as "Out of Service" is shut down and not being operated.

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8. GENERAL APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS (ATTACHMENTS)

The general applicable requirements are broadly applicable requirements that apply and are enforced in the same manner for all subject emissions units or activities. These requirements can normally be adequately addressed in the permit application with minimal or no reference to any specific emissions unit or activity, provided that the scope of the requirement and the manner of its enforcement are clear. Examples of such requirements include those that apply identically to all emissions units at a facility (e.g., source-wide opacity limits), general housekeeping requirements, and requirements that apply identical emissions limits to small units (e.g., process weight requirements).

As detailed in the Title V Permit Reissuance Application, general applicable requirements that apply to this facility were determined. The permit conditions associated with each generally applicable requirement are listed in an individual attachment. The attachment is identified with the label "Attachment (APCD Rule No.) ____" in the lower left corner of each attachment. Each attachment has an applicability section that describes the emissions units to which the attachment applies. Each attachment may apply to one or more of the emissions units listed in the Applicable Requirements Table of Section No. 2. Note that these general applicable requirements may also apply to emissions units not required to be listed in the permit, such as those that are short-term.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 50 Applicable Requirements
Opacity

Rule 50, "Opacity"
Adopted 04/13/04, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all emissions units at this stationary source.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 50.A, permittee shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source whatsoever any air contaminants for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour which are as dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, or equivalent to 20% opacity and greater, unless specifically exempted by Rule 50.

2. Permittee shall perform routine surveillance and visual inspections to ensure that compliance with Rule 50 is being maintained. A record shall be kept of any occurrence of visible emissions other than uncombined water greater than zero percent for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour. These records shall include the date, time, and identity of emissions unit. If the visible emissions problem cannot be corrected within 24 hours, permittee shall provide verbal notification to the District within the subsequent 24 hours. These visible emissions records shall be maintained at the facility and submitted to the District upon request.

3. On an annual basis, permittee shall certify that all emissions units at the facility are complying with Rule 50. This annual compliance certification shall include a formal survey identifying the date, time, emissions unit, and verification that there are no visible emissions other than uncombined water greater than zero percent for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour. As an alternative, the annual compliance certification shall include a formal survey identifying the date, time, emissions unit, and verification that there are no visible emissions for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour which are as dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, or equivalent to 20% opacity and greater, as determined by a person certified in reading smoke using EPA Method 9, or any other appropriate test method as approved in writing by the District, the California Air Resources Board, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

4. Upon District request, opacity shall be determined during routine surveillance and during the annual compliance certification by a person certified in reading smoke using EPA Method 9 or a certified, calibrated monitoring system.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 54 Applicable Requirements
Sulfur Compounds - Sulfur Emissions from
Combustion Operations at Point of Discharge

Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds"
Adopted 01/14/14, Federally Enforceable

Rule 64, "Sulfur Content of Fuels"
Adopted 04/13/99, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all combustion emissions units at this stationary source that combust gaseous or liquid fuels. This attachment addresses the requirements of Rule 54 for sulfur emissions at the point of discharge. It can be demonstrated that compliance with the fuel sulfur content limits of Rule 64 ensures compliance with the sulfur emission limits of Rule 54.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 54.B.1.a, no person shall discharge sulfur compounds from any combustion operation, which would exist as a liquid or gas at standard conditions, in excess of the following limit at the point of discharge:

300 ppm by vol, on a dry basis, as sulfur dioxide (SO_2), at 3% oxygen	For sources subject to: Rule 74.11, "Natural Gas-Fired Water Heaters" Rule 74.11.1, "Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers" Rule 74.15, "Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters" Rule 74.15.1, "Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters" (1 to 5 MMBTUs)
300 ppm by vol, on a dry basis, as sulfur dioxide (SO_2), at 15% O_2	For sources subject to: Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines" Rule 74.23, "Stationary Gas Turbines" Flares and all other combustion operations

2. In order to comply with Rule 54, permittee shall comply with the fuel sulfur content limits of Rule 64. No additional periodic monitoring requirements for Rule 54 are required beyond the periodic monitoring requirements of Rule 64.

3. Upon District request, sulfur compounds at the point of discharge shall be determined by source testing using EPA Test Method 6, 6A, 6C, 8, 15, 16A, 16B, or South Coast AQMD Test Method 307-91 (Determination of Sulfur in a Gaseous Matrix), as appropriate.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 54 Applicable Requirements
Sulfur Compounds - Sulfur Dioxide Concentration at Ground Level

Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds"
Adopted 01/14/14, Federally Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all emissions units at this stationary source that emit sulfur compounds. This attachment addresses the requirements of Rule 54 for sulfur emissions at ground or sea level at or beyond the property line of the stationary source.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 54, no person shall discharge sulfur compounds, which would exist as a liquid or gas at standard conditions, as sulfur dioxide which results in average ground or sea level concentrations at any point at or beyond the property line in excess of 0.25 ppmv averaged over any one hour period, or 0.04 ppmv averaged over any 24 hour period.

2. Pursuant to Rule 54.B.2.a, no person shall discharge sulfur compounds, which would exist as a liquid or gas at standard conditions, as sulfur dioxide which results in ground or sea level concentrations at any point at or beyond the property line such that the 1-hour average design value exceeds 0.075 ppm (Vol).

    a) For purposes of Subsection B.2.a, the design value is derived from the 3-year average of annual 99th percentile daily maximum 1-hour values. At the District's discretion, compliance with the ground or sea level concentration limit in Subsection B.2.a of this rule may be demonstrated using EPA-approved dispersion models or ambient air monitoring. If the District requires ambient air monitoring, the test method(s) listed in Subsection D.2 of this rule must be employed.

    b) To demonstrate compliance using dispersion modeling, the annual 99^{th} percentile daily maximum at each receptor is determined from model results as follows: for each year of meteorological data modeled, select from each day the maximum hourly modeled SO_2 concentration value and sort all these daily maximum hourly values by descending value. The 99^{th} percentile is the 4^{th} highest value for each modeled year. Calculate the average of the 99^{th} percentile values for three consecutive years of modeling data for each receptor. Compliance is demonstrated if this average value is less than or equal to the design value concentration limit in Subsection B.2.a of this Rule at each receptor.

    c) Compliance with the limit in subsection B.2.a may also be demonstrated using EPA-approved screen models. Compliance is demonstrated if the 1-hour SO_2

ground or sea level concentration does not exceed 0.075 ppm (Vol) at or beyond the property line.

d) If ambient air monitoring data is used to demonstrate compliance, the design value must be calculated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix T – Interpretation of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Oxides of Sulfur (Sulfur Dioxide).

3. Permittee shall maintain a representative fuel analysis or exhaust analysis, along with modeling data or other demonstration to ensure that compliance with Rule 54 is being maintained. This analysis and compliance demonstration shall be provided to the District upon request.

4. Upon District request, ground or sea level concentrations of SO_2 shall be determined by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Manual of Procedures, Volume VI, Section 1, Ground Level Monitoring for Hydrogen Sulfide and Sulfur Dioxide (July 20, 1994) with the following amendments:

a. The wind direction shall be continuously measured and recorded to within 5 degrees of arc, and wind speed shall be continuously measured and recorded to within 0.25 miles per hour (mph) at wind speeds less than 25 mph and with a threshold no greater than 0.2 mph.

b. The meteorological instruments and siting requirements shall comply with the guidelines in "Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurements Systems, Volume IV, Meteorological Measurements Version 2.0," EPA-454/B-08-002, March 2008.

c. The gas standards shall be restandardized against the reference wet chemical method at a minimum of once every 12 months, or be standardized using National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standard gases.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 55 Applicable Requirements
Fugitive Dust

Rule 55, "Fugitive Dust"
Adopted 06/10/08, District-Enforceable

This permit attachment will become federally enforceable when Rule 55 is approved by EPA as part of the SIP.

Applicability:

This attachment applies to any operation, disturbed surface area, or man-made condition at this stationary source that is capable of generating dust. These operations may include bulk material handling, earth-moving, construction, demolition, storage piles, unpaved roads, track-out, or off-field agricultural operations.

All definitions listed in Section H of Rule 55 are applicable to this attachment. The Rule 55 definition section includes the following definitions: "disturbed surface area", "bulk material", "earth moving activities", "construction/demolition activities", "storage piles", "paved road", "track-out", and "off-field agricultural operations". All exemptions listed in Section D of Rule 55 are applicable to this attachment.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 55.B.1, the permittee shall not cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust from any applicable source such that the dust remains visible beyond the midpoint (width) of a public street or road adjacent to the property line of the emission source or beyond 50 feet from the property line if there is not an adjacent public street or road.

2. Pursuant to Rule 55.B.2, the Permittee shall not cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust from any applicable source such that the dust causes 20 percent opacity or greater during each observation and the total duration of such observations (not necessarily consecutive) is a cumulative 3 minutes or more in any one (1) hour. Only opacity readings from a single source shall be included in the cumulative total used to determine compliance. Compliance with the opacity limit shall be determined by using EPA Method 9 with the modifications listed in Section F of Rule 55.

3. Pursuant to Rule 55.B.3, the permittee shall not allow track-out to extend 25 feet or more in length unless at least one of the following three control measures is utilized: track-out area improvement, track-out prevention, or track-out removal. These control measures are detailed in Rule 55.B.3.a.

4. Pursuant to Rule 55.B.3.b, notwithstanding other track-out requirements, all track-out shall be removed at the conclusion of each workday or evening shift subject to the conditions listed in Section 55.B.3.b.

5. Pursuant to Rule 55.C, the permittee shall comply with the specific activity requirements detailed in Section C of Rule 55, for earth-moving, bulk material handling, and truck hauling activities, as applicable.

6. The permittee shall comply with the specific recordkeeping requirements listed in Section E of Rule 55, as applicable.

7. On an annual basis, the permittee shall certify that all applicable sources of dust at this stationary source are operating in compliance with Rule 55. The permittee may also certify annually that there are no operations, disturbed surface areas, or man-made conditions at this stationary source that are subject to Rule 55.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 55.1 Applicable Requirements
Paved Roads And Unpaved Roads

Rule 55.1, "Paved Roads and Public Unpaved Roads"
Adopted 09/15/09, District-Enforceable

This permit attachment will become federally enforceable when Rule 55.1 is approved by EPA as part of the SIP.

Applicability:

This attachment applies to any government agency that owns or operates a public road; or any person operating construction equipment or earthmoving equipment that may cause fugitive dust emissions on a public unpaved road.

All definitions listed in Section G of Rule 55.1 are applicable to this attachment. The Rule 55.1 definition section includes the following definitions: "construction activities", "fugitive dust", "paved road", "public road", "public unpaved road", and "visible roadway accumulations". All exemptions listed in Section D of Rule 55.1 are applicable to this attachment.

Conditions:

1. Paved Roads - Removal of Visible Roadway Accumulation: Pursuant to Rule 55.1.B.1, any owner or operator of a paved public road on which there is visible roadway accumulation shall begin removal of such material within 72 hours of any written notification from the APCD and completely remove such material as soon as feasible but no later than 10 calendar days after notification. The use of blowers for removal of visible roadway accumulation is expressly prohibited under any circumstances.

   Visible roadway accumulation is defined in Section G.14 as the deposit of particulate matter onto paved roads as a result of wind or water erosion, haul vehicle spillage, or any other event excluding vehicular track-out, which results in accumulation of visible roadway dust covering a contiguous area in excess of 200 square feet.

   If removal of visible roadway accumulation cannot be completed within 10 calendar days, the owner or operator may request an extension to this deadline in writing to the APCO, and should include sufficient information to justify the request. When warranted by circumstances, the APCO may approve an extension for up to 90 calendar days after the original written notification.

2. Pursuant to Section D.1, the requirement to remove visible roadway accumulations (as stated above) shall not apply to:

a. Visible roadway accumulations that occur on roads with fewer than 1,000 average daily trips.
b. Paved roads that are closed to vehicular activity.
c. Events of such magnitude that a State of Emergency has been declared by the Governor, Board of Supervisors, or other appropriate authority provided that removal of visible roadway accumulation associated with such events are initiated and completed as soon as feasible, but not longer than 90 days after the end of the emergency period.

3. New or Widened Paved Road Construction: Pursuant to Rule 55.1.B.2, any operator of a public paved road shall construct, or require to be constructed, all new or widened paved roads in accordance with the following guidelines for curbing, width of shoulders, and medians as specified below where there is adequate public right of way.

a. New construction or widening of paved roads with projected average daily trips of 1,000 vehicles or more shall meet at least one of the following three requirements:

1. Be constructed with curbs, rolled curbs, or swales; or
2. Have paved outside shoulders using typical roadway materials and having the minimum widths as follows:

Average Daily Trips	Minimum Shoulder Width
1,000 – 3,000	4 feet
3,000 or greater	8 feet

Or

3. Landscape and maintain with grass or vegetative ground cover the area extending eight feet from the outside edge of the pavement, or other equally effective fugitive dust control measure such as gravel or chemical stabilizer.

b. New construction or widening of paved roads with medians and projected average daily trips of 1,000 vehicles or more shall pave the median area with typical roadway materials, unless:

1. Speed limits are set below 45 mile per hour; or
2. Medians are landscaped and maintained with grass or other ground cover and are surrounded by curbing; or
3. Medians are treated with chemical stabilizers in sufficient quantity and frequency to establish a stabilized surface and are surrounded by curbing. Use of chemical stabilizers shall not cause the violation of any water quality standards.

4. Public Unpaved Roads: Pursuant to Rule 55.1.C, no person shall conduct any construction activity or any earthmoving activity on a public unpaved road that causes:

a. Visible emissions of 20 percent opacity or greater during each observation and the total duration of such observation (not necessarily consecutive) is a cumulative 3 minutes or more in any one hour. Only opacity readings from a single source shall be included in the cumulative total used to determine compliance; or

Pursuant to Section E of the rule, compliance with the opacity limit shall be determined using EPA Method 9. The modifications and requirements listed in Section E shall be followed.

b. A visible dust plume that exceeds 100 feet in length.

5. On an annual basis, the permittee shall certify that all applicable operations at this stationary source are operating in compliance with Rule 55.1.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 57.1 Applicable Requirements
Particulate Matter Emissions From Fuel Burning Equipment

Rule 57.1, "Particulate Matter Emissions From Fuel Burning Equipment"
Adopted 01/11/05, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to fuel burning equipment such as boilers, steam generators, process heaters, water heaters, space heaters, flares, and gas turbines. This attachment does not apply to internal combustion engines, jet engine test stands and rocket engine test stands, and rocket propellant testing devices and rocket fuel testing devices. This attachment also does not apply to exhaust gas streams containing particulate matter that was not generated by the combustion of fuel; such exhaust gas streams are subject to Rule 52 and Rule 53.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Section B of Rule 57.1, emissions of particulate matter shall not exceed 0.12 pounds per million BTU of fuel input.

   Particulate matter is defined as any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions. Standard conditions are: a gas temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit (20 degrees Celsius) and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch (760 mm. Hg) absolute.

2. Upon request of the District Compliance Division, compliance shall be determined by independent source test using CARB Method 5. The total particulate catch shall include the filter catch, probe catch, impinger catch, and the solvent extract, as specified in CARB Method 5. Any other appropriate test method may be used with prior written approval by the District, the California Air Resources Board, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

3. Periodic monitoring is not necessary to certify compliance with Rule 57.1. To certify compliance, a reference to the Rule 57.B District analysis dated December 3, 1997 is sufficient.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 64 Applicable Requirements
Sulfur Content of Fuels - Gaseous Fuel Requirements

Rule 64, "Sulfur Content of Fuels"
Adopted 04/13/99, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all combustion emissions units at this stationary source while the emissions units are combusting gaseous fuels. Rule 64 shall not apply to any flare gas combustion, where no useful energy is produced and which is subject to Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds".

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 64, no person shall burn at any time gaseous fuel containing sulfur compounds in excess of 50 grains per 100 cubic feet of gaseous fuel (788 ppmv), calculated as hydrogen sulfide at standard conditions, unless specifically exempted by Rule 64.

2. If only Public Utilities Commission-regulated natural gas, propane, or butane is combusted at this facility, it will be assumed that the permittee is complying with Rule 64 without additional periodic monitoring requirements. Any person claiming this exemption shall maintain records sufficient to substantiate the use of these fuels.

3. If other than Public Utilities Commission-regulated natural gas, propane, or butane is being combusted, the permittee shall analyze the sulfur content of the fuel on an annual basis using South Coast AQMD Method 307-94 - Determination of Sulfur in a Gaseous Matrix or by ASTM D1072-90 (1994), Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in Fuel Gases.

   Alternatively, when measuring the sulfur content of landfill or oilfield gaseous fuel, permittee may use the colorimetric method ASTM D 4810-88 (Reapproved 1994) or the ASTM D4084-94 (Lead Acetate Reaction Rate Method) and may assume that the hydrogen sulfide content of the fuel gas adequately represents the total sulfur content. However, if the sulfur content as measured by ASTM D4810-88 or ASTM D4084-94 equals or exceeds 200 ppmv, then only South Coast AQMD Method 307-94 or ASTM D1072-90 (1994) shall be used to determine compliance.

   The applicable ranges of some ASTM methods mentioned above are not adequate to measure the levels of sulfur in some fuel gases. Dilution of samples before analysis may be used subject to the verification of the dilution ratio.

Permittee may use the colormetric method ASTM D 4810-88 (Reapproved 1994) for the measurement of the sulfur content of gaseous fuels other than landfill or oilfield gas only if written approval has been granted by the District and by US EPA.

4. Monitoring of the sulfur content of landfill or oilfield gaseous fuel by the permittee shall be at least quarterly if any of the following conditions apply:

   a. Any sulfur measurement exceeds 394 ppmv, calculated as hydrogen sulfide at standard conditions.

   b. A stationary source is new.

   c. The permittee has not reported historical measurements of hydrogen sulfide of the landfill or oilfield gaseous fuel performed within the previous three years in writing to the District for a stationary source.

   An operator may have the sulfur content of landfill or oilfield gaseous fuel monitored annually only, instead of quarterly, by satisfying the following provisions:

   a. During four consecutive calendar quarters, each sulfur content measurement shall not exceed 394 ppmv, calculated as hydrogen sulfide at standard conditions, and

   b. Submit a written request to the District for a reduction in monitoring frequency. This request shall contain backup documentation including monitoring reports that document the above provision. Requests for a reduction in monitoring frequency are not effective until written approval by the District is received by the operator.

   This annual fuel analysis, and the quarterly analyses if applicable, shall be maintained at the facility and a copy of the annual analysis shall be provided to the District with the annual compliance certification.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 64 Applicable Requirements
Sulfur Content of Fuels - Liquid Fuel Requirements

Rule 64, "Sulfur Content of Fuels"
Adopted 04/13/99, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all combustion emissions units at this stationary source while the emissions units are combusting liquid fuels. This attachment does not apply to any combustion emission unit with sulfur emission controls.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 64, no person shall burn any liquid fuels with a sulfur content in excess of 0.5 percent, by weight, unless specifically exempted by Rule 64.

2. If only ARB-quality reformulated gasoline or ARB-certified diesel fuel is combusted at this facility, it will be assumed that the permittee is complying with Rule 64 without additional periodic monitoring requirements. Any person claiming this exemption shall maintain records sufficient to substantiate the use of these fuels.

3. If other than ARB-quality reformulated gasoline or ARB-certified diesel fuel is being combusted, for each liquid fuel delivery permittee shall either obtain the fuel supplier's certification, or shall test the sulfur content of the fuel using ASTM Method D4294-98 or D2622-98, to ensure that compliance with Rule 64 is being maintained. For liquid fuels, operators of electric power generation units may use the sampling and analysis methods prescribed in Code of Federal Regulations 40CFR Part 75 Appendix D.2.2. The fuel supplier's certification may be provided once for each purchase lot, if records are kept of the purchase lot number of each delivery.

   The fuel sulfur content by weight data shall be maintained at the facility and shall be provided with the annual compliance certification.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.6 Applicable Requirements
Surface Cleaning and Degreasing

Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing"
Adopted 11/11/03, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all solvent cleaning activities at this stationary source, except those activities listed in Condition No. 11 that are exempt pursuant to Section E of Rule 74.6. This attachment does not apply to substrate surface preparation regulated by other APCD surface coating, adhesive, ink, resin, and solvent rules. "Solvent" is defined as any ROC-containing liquid used to perform solvent cleaning. "Solvent cleaning" is defined as the use of organic solvent to remove loosely held uncured adhesives, uncured inks, uncured coatings, uncured resins, and other contaminants which include, but are not limited to, dirt, soil, lubricants, coolant, moisture, grease, and fingerprints, from parts, tools, machinery, equipment, and general work areas.

This attachment also contains requirements, pursuant to Rule 74.6, for cold cleaners. A cold cleaner is defined in Rule 74.6 as any batch operated equipment designed to contain liquid solvent that is operated below the solvent's boiling point to carry out solvent cleaning operations. A specific type of cold cleaner is a "remote reservoir cold cleaner" which is a device in which solvent is moved through a sink-like work area for cleaning parts and drains immediately, without forming a pool, through a single drain hole less than 100 square centimeters (15.5 square inches) in area into an enclosed container that is not accessible for soaking parts. The freeboard height for remote reservoir cold cleaners is the distance from the top of the solvent drain to the top of the tank.

This attachment does not apply to solvent cleaning where an emission control system is used pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.5 or where an alternative cleaning system is used pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.6. Pursuant to APCD Rule 23.F.7, solvents used by the permittee for facility, ground, and building maintenance and repair are exempt from the requirement to have a permit. However, unless exempted by Rule 74.6.E, such solvents are required to comply with Rule 74.6.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.1, no person shall perform solvent cleaning using solvent that exceeds the following limits:

    a. Solvents used for application equipment cleanup, and all other cleanup of uncured coatings, adhesives, inks, or resins, shall not exceed an ROC content of 900 grams per liter and an ROC composite partial pressure of 33 mmHg at 20°C, as applied.

b. Solvents used for cleaning of electronic components, electrical apparatus components, medical devices, or aerospace components shall not exceed an ROC content of 900 grams per liter and an ROC composite partial pressure of 33 mmHg at 20°C, as applied.

c. Solvents used for cleaning for purposes other than those listed in (a) and (b) above shall not exceed an ROC content of 25 grams per liter, as applied.

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.2, no person shall perform solvent cleaning using a solvent with an ROC content greater than 25 grams per liter unless one of the following cleaning devices or methods is used:

a. Wipe cleaning where solvent is dispensed to wipe cleaning materials from containers that are kept closed to prevent evaporation, except while dispensing solvent or replenishing the solvent supply;

b. Non-atomized solvent flow, dip, or flush method where pooling on surfaces being cleaned is prevented or drained, and all solvent runoff is collected in a manner that enables solvent recovery or disposal. The collection system shall be kept closed to prevent evaporation except while collecting solvent runoff or emptying the collection system;

If the cleaning method has a solvent capacity more than one gallon, a cold cleaner or remote reservoir cold cleaner meeting the equipment and operating requirements of Condition Nos. 8, 9, and 10 of this attachment (Sections C and D of Rule 74.6) shall be used to comply with this requirement.

c. Application of solvent from a hand held spray bottle, squirt bottle or other closed container with a capacity of one liter or less;

d. A properly used enclosed gun washer or low emission spray gun cleaner.

3. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.3.a, no person shall allow liquid cleaning solvent to leak from any equipment or container.

4. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.3.b, no person shall specify, solicit, supply, or require any cleaning solvent or solvent cleaning equipment intended for uses governed by Rule 74.6 if such use would violate Rule 74.6. This prohibition applies to all written and oral contracts under which solvent cleaning operations subject to Rule 74.6 are to be conducted at any location in Ventura County.

5. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.3.c, no person shall use more than one gallon per week of

solvents containing methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, or chloroform, or any combination of these solvents, in a total concentration greater than 5 percent by weight, for cold cleaning except in a cold cleaner operated in accordance with National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning, 40 CFR Parts 9 and 63, Subpart T, Sections 63.460 through 63.469 (Degreasing MACT Standards). Any person that uses the above solvent in quantities less than one gallon per week shall maintain records of the volume and formulation of such solvent on an as-used basis (recording use each day such material is used). Records shall be saved for at least five (5) years from the date of each record and shall be made available to District personnel upon request.

6. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.4.a, all ROC-containing solvents shall be stored in non-absorbent, non-leaking containers that shall be kept closed at all times except when filling or emptying.

7. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.B.4.b, waste solvent and waste solvent residues shall be disposed of in a manner conforming with Division 20, Chapter 6.5 of the California Health and Safety Code.

8. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.C.1, all cold cleaners, except remote reservoir cold cleaners, shall be equipped with the following devices:

   a. A drying rack suspended above the solvent, or other facility for draining cleaned parts such that the drained solvent is returned to the cleaner.

   b. A cover that prevents the solvent from evaporating when not processing work in the cleaner. If high volatility solvent is used, the cover must be a sliding, rolling, or guillotine (bi-parting) type that is designed to easily open and close, or it must be designed to be easily operated with one hand. A high volatility solvent is an unheated solvent with an ROC composite partial pressure of greater than 2 mmHg @ 20°C.

   c. A freeboard height of at least 6 inches (15.2 centimeters), if low volatility solvent is used. A low volatility solvent is an unheated solvent with an ROC composite partial pressure of 2 mmHg or less @ 20°C.

   d. At least one of the following control devices, if high volatility solvent is used:

      1. A freeboard height such that the freeboard ratio is at least 0.75.
      2. A water cover if the solvent is insoluble in and heavier than water.

   e. A permanent conspicuous mark locating the maximum allowable solvent level that conforms with the applicable freeboard height requirement in Condition No. 8.c or 8.d.1.

f. A permanent conspicuous label or sign summarizing the applicable operating requirements appropriate for cold cleaning operations.

9. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.C.2, remote reservoir cold cleaners shall be equipped with the following devices:

a. A permanent conspicuous label or sign summarizing the applicable operating requirements appropriate for cold cleaning operations.

b. A sink-like work area that is sloped sufficiently towards the drain to preclude pooling of solvent.

c. A single drain hole, less than 100 square centimeters (15.5 square inches) in area, for the solvent to flow from the sink into the enclosed reservoir.

d. A freeboard height of at least 6 inches (15.2 centimeters).

e. A cover for the drain when no work is being processed in the cleaner and high volatility solvent is used. If low volatility solvent is used, a cover is not required.

10. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.D, any person who operates a cold cleaner shall conform to the following operating requirements:

a. The operator shall drain cleaned parts of all solvent until dripping ceases to ensure that the drained solvent is returned to the cleaner.

b. Solvent agitation, where necessary, shall be achieved using pump recirculation, a mixer, or ultrasonics. Air agitation shall not be used.

c. If a solvent flow is utilized, only a solid fluid stream (not a fine, atomized, or shower type spray) shall be used.

d. The pressure of the solvent flow system shall be such that liquid solvent does not splash outside the container.

e. No person shall remove or open any required device designed to cover the solvent unless work is being processed in the cleaner or maintenance is being performed on the cleaner.

f. The cleaning equipment and emission control equipment shall be operated and maintained in proper working order.

g. The cleaning of porous or absorbent materials such as cloth, leather, wood, or rope is prohibited. This provision shall not apply to paper gaskets or paper filters.

11. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.E.1, Rule 74.6 (all requirements of this permit attachment) shall not

apply to:

a. Cleaning activities using Clean Air Solvent, or a solvent with an ROC-content no more than 25 grams per liter as applied. A "Clean Air Solvent" is a solvent certified by the South Coast Air Quality Management District as a Clean Air Solvent.

b. The use of up to 160 fluid ounces of non-refillable aerosol cleaning products per day, per facility.

c. Janitorial cleaning including graffiti removal.

d. Cleaning carried out in vapor degreasers or motion picture film cleaning equipment.

e. Any cleaning device or mechanism regulated by National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning, 40 CFR Parts 9 and 63, Subpart T, Sections 63.460 through 63.469 (Degreasing MACT Standards).

f. Cleaning operations subject to any of the following rules:

Rule 74.3, Paper, Fabric and Film Coating Operations
Rule 74.5.1, Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaning
Rule 74.5.2, Synthetic Solvent Dry Cleaning
Rule 74.19, Graphic Arts Operations
Rule 74.19.1, Screen Printing Operations
Rule 74.21, Semiconductor Manufacturing

g. Stripping of cured coating (e.g.; stripping), cured adhesive (e.g.; debonding, unglueing), cured ink, or cured resin.

h. The use of solvent for purposes other than solvent cleaning activities.

12. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.E.2, Rule 74.6.B.1 (Condition No. 1 of this attachment) shall not apply to:

a. Cleaning operations required to comply with any ROC content and/or composite vapor pressure limit in any of the following rules:

Rule 74.12, Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products
Rule 74.13, Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations
Rule 74.14, Polyester Resin Material Operations
Rule 74.18, Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations
Rule 74.20, Adhesives and Sealants
Rule 74.24, Marine Coating Operations

Rule 74.24.1, Pleasure Craft Coating Operations
Rule 74.30, Wood Products Coatings

b. Cleaning of ultraviolet lamps used to cure ultraviolet inks coatings, adhesives or resins.

c. Cleaning of solar cells, laser hardware, scientific instruments, or high-precision optics.

d. Cleaning conducted in laboratory tests and analyses including quality assurance/quality control applications, or bench scale or short-term (less than 2 years) research and development programs.

e. Removal of elemental sodium from the inside of pipes and lines.

f. Cleaning of mold release compounds from molds.

g. Cleaning of tools used to cut or abrade cured magnetic oxide coatings.

h. Cleaning of aerospace assembly and subassembly surfaces that are exposed to strong oxidizers or reducers such as nitrogen tetroxide, liquid oxygen or hydrazine.

i. Cleaning of paper gaskets.

j. Cleaning of clutch assemblies where rubber is bonded to metal by means of an adhesive.

k. Cleaning of hydraulic actuating fluid from filters and filter housings.

l. Removal of explosive materials and constituents from equipment associated with manufacturing, testing or developing explosives.

m. Manufacturing cleaning of nuts and bolts designed for automotive racing applications, in a cold cleaner complying with Sections C and D of Rule 74.6 using solvent with an ROC content no more than 900 grams per liter and a ROC composite partial pressure no more than 5 mm Hg @ 20C.

n. Cleaning of precision–lapped mechanical seals in pumps that handle liquefied gasses, in a cold cleaner complying with Sections C and D of Rule 74.6 using solvent with an ROC content no more than 900 grams per liter and a ROC composite partial pressure no more than 5 mm Hg @ 20C.

o. Facilitywide use of less than 1 gallon per week of non-compliant solvent where compliant solvents are not available. Any person claiming this exemption shall

maintain records of the volume and formulation of non-compliant solvent used on an as-used basis (recording use each day such material is used). Records shall be saved for at least five (5) years from the date of each record and shall be made available to District personnel upon request.

13. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.E.3, Rule 74.6 Sections B.1 and B.2 (Condition Nos. 1 and 2 of this attachment) shall not apply to aircraft engine gas path cleaning or stationary gas turbine gas path cleaning using solvent with an ROC content of 200 g/l or less, as applied.

14. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.F, the permittee shall maintain a current material list showing each ROC containing material used in solvent cleaning activities. The list shall summarize the following information:

    a. Solvent name and manufacturer's description.

    b. All intended uses of the solvent at the facility, classified as follows:

        1. Cleanup, including application equipment cleaning, or
        2. Cleaning of electronic components, electrical apparatus components, medical devices, or aerospace components, or
        3. Solvent used pursuant to an exemption in Rule 74.6.E (specify the exemption claimed).

    c. The ROC content in units of grams per liter of material (and ROC composite partial pressure in units of mm Hg @ 20C, if applicable) of the solvent.

    d. If the solvent is a mix of materials blended by the operator, a record of the mix ratio.

    This information shall be made available to District personnel upon request.

15. Permittee shall maintain the above records and perform routine surveillance of the applicable solvent cleaning activities to ensure that compliance with Rule 74.6 is being maintained. Upon request of the District, compliance with Rule 74.6 shall be determined using the following methods:

    a. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.G.1, the ROC content of materials shall be determined by EPA Test Method 24 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A).

    b. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.G.4, the identity of components in solvents shall be determined using manufacturer's formulation data or by using ASTM E168-67, ASTM E169-87, or ASTM E260-85.

c. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.G.5, ROC composite partial pressure of a solvent shall be calculated using a widely accepted published source such as: Boublik, T., V. Fried and E. Hala, "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., New York (1973), Perry's Chemical Engineers Handbook, McGraw-Hill Book Company, CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Chemical Rubber Publishing Company (1986-1987), and Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, John A. Dean, editor, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1985). The true vapor pressure of a component in a solvent mix may be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86. The ROC composite partial pressure of a solvent mix consisting entirely of ROC may be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86.

d. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.G.6, the active and passive solvent losses from spray gun cleaning systems shall be determined using South Coast Air Quality Management District's "General Test Method for Determining Solvent Losses from Spray Gun Cleaning Systems" dated October 3, 1989. The test solvent for this determination shall be any lacquer thinner with a minimum vapor pressure of 105 mm Hg at 20°C. The minimum test temperature shall be 15°C.

e. Pursuant to Rule 74.6.G.7, initial boiling point of solvent shall be determined by ASTM 1078-78 or by using a published source such as listed in Rule 74.6.G.5.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.11 Applicable Requirements
Rule 74.11, Natural Gas-Fired Water Heaters

Rule 74.11, "Natural Gas-Fired Water Heaters"
Federally-Enforceable Version Adopted 04/09/85
District-Enforceable Version Adopted 05/11/10

This permit lists the requirements of the May 11, 2010 version of the rule. Compliance with this attachment will ensure compliance with both versions of Rule 74.11. The permit conditions below, therefore, are federally-enforceable. The District-enforceable version of this rule will become federally enforceable when approved by EPA as part of the SIP.

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all natural gas-fired water heaters rated at less than 75,000 BTU/hr at this stationary source installed after July 1, 2010 and to the future installation of any such unit at this stationary source.

Units with a rated heat input capacity less than 1,000,000 BTU/hr are exempt from permit, pursuant to Rule 23.C.1. Such units are required to be listed in the Insignificant Activities Table of this permit (Section No. 5).

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.11.A.2, a person shall not sell, offer for sale, or install within Ventura County any natural gas-fired water heater, except units located in mobile homes, rated at less than 75,000 BTU/hr that does not meet the following criteria:

   a. Oxides of nitrogen (calculated as NO_2) emissions shall not exceed 10 nanograms per joule of heat output (23 pounds per billion BTU of heat output), or 15 parts per million at 3% oxygen, dry (17.5 lb per billion BTU of heat input); and

   b. The unit is certified in accordance with Rule 74.11.B.

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.11.A.3, a person shall not sell, offer for sale, or install within Ventura County any natural gas-fired mobile home water heater, rated at less than 75,000 BTU/hr that does not meet the following criteria:

   a. Oxides of nitrogen (calculated as NO_2) emissions shall not exceed 40 nanograms per joule of heat output (93 pounds per billion BTU of heat output), or 55 parts per million at 3% oxygen, dry (71 lb per billion BTU of heat input); and

b. The unit is certified in accordance with Rule 74.11.B.

3. Permittee shall maintain a listing of manufacturer, brand name, model number, and heat input rating for each water heater with a rated heat input capacity less than 75,000 BTU/hr, at this stationary source. Permittee shall submit these identification records for all of these units to the District upon request.

4. On an annual basis, permittee shall certify that all water heaters with a rated heat input capacity less than 75,000 BTU/hr, at this stationary source are complying with Rule 74.11. This annual certification shall include a formal survey identifying each unit; whether it was installed before or after July 1, 2010; and for those furnaces installed after July 1, 2010, information indicating that the certification is contained on the unit's nameplate, or that the unit is certified pursuant to Rule 74.11.B.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.11.1 Applicable Requirements
Rule 74.11.1, Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers

Rule 74.11.1, "Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers"
Adopted 09/11/12, Federally Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all natural gas-fired water heaters, boilers, steam generators or process heaters (units) with a rated heat input capacity greater than or equal to 75,000 BTU/hr and less than 1,000,000 BTU/hr at this stationary source installed after January 1, 2013 and to the future installation of any such unit at this stationary source. Note that units rated less than 1,000,000 BTU/hr are exempt from District permit requirements pursuant to Rule 23.C.1.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.11.1.B.2, no person shall sell, offer for sale, or install in Ventura County any new unit with a rated heat input capacity of greater than or equal to 75,000 BTU/hr and less than or equal to 400,000 BTU/hr that does not meet the following criteria:

   a. Oxides of nitrogen emissions shall not exceed 14 nanograms per joule of heat output (32.5 pounds per billion BTU), or 20 parts per million, and

   b. The unit is certified in accordance with Rule 74.11.1.C.

   The oxides of nitrogen emission standard required above (Condition No. 1.a) does not apply to units specifically designed to heat swimming pools, hot tubs, or spas. For such units, oxides of nitrogen emissions shall not exceed 40 nanograms per joule of heat output (93 pounds per billion BTU), or 55 parts per million.

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.11.1.B.4, no person shall sell, offer for sale, or install in Ventura County any new unit with a rated heat input capacity of greater than 400,000 BTU/hr and less than or equal to 1,000,000 BTU/hr that does not meet the following criteria:

   a. Oxides of nitrogen emissions shall not exceed 20 parts per million and carbon monoxide emissions shall not exceed 400 parts per million, and

   b. The unit is certified in accordance with Rule 74.11.1.C.

3. The permittee shall maintain a listing of manufacturer, brand name, model number, heat input rating, and installation date for each water heater, boiler, steam generator and

process heater, with a rated heat input capacity greater than or equal to 75,000 BTU/hr and less than 1,000,000 BTU/hr, at this stationary source. Permittee shall submit these identification records for all of these units to the District upon request.

4. On an annual basis, the permittee shall certify that all water heaters, boilers, steam generators and process heaters, with a rated heat input capacity greater than or equal to 75,000 BTU/hr and less than 1,000,000 BTU/hr, at this stationary source are complying with Rule 74.11.1. This annual certification shall include a formal survey identifying each unit and documentation of certification status (pursuant to Rule 74.11.1.C), as required.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.22 Applicable Requirements
Rule 74.22, Natural Gas-Fired Fan-Type Central Furnaces

Rule 74.22, "Natural Gas-Fired Fan-Type Central Furnaces"
Adopted 11/09/93, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all natural gas-fired, fan-type central furnaces at this stationary source installed after May 31, 1994 and to the future installation of any natural gas-fired, fan-type central furnaces at this stationary source. A fan-type central furnace is a self contained space heater providing for circulation of heated air at pressures other than atmospheric through ducts of more than 10 inches in length that has a rated heat input capacity of less than 175,000 BTU per hour and, for combination heating and cooling units, a rated cooling capacity of less than 65,000 BTU per hour. Natural gas-fired, fan-type central furnaces installed in manufactured housing (mobile homes) are exempt from Rule 74.22.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.22.B, no person shall install, after May 31, 1994, any natural gas-fired fan-type central furnace:

   a. with NOx (oxides of nitrogen) emissions in excess of 40 nanograms per joule of heat output. (74.22.B.1)

   b. unless it is certified and identified in accordance with Section C of Rule 74.22. (74.22.B.2)

2. Permittee shall maintain a listing of manufacturer, brand name, model number, and heat input rating for each natural gas-fired fan-type central furnace at this stationary source. Permittee shall submit these identification records for all of these furnaces to the District upon request.

3. On an annual basis, permittee shall certify that all natural gas-fired fan-type central furnaces at this stationary source are complying with Rule 74.22. This annual certification shall include a formal survey identifying each natural gas-fired fan-type central furnace; whether it was installed before or after May 31, 1994; and for those furnaces installed after May 31, 1994, information indicating that the certification is contained on the furnace nameplate, or that the furnace is included on a District-provided list of certified furnaces.

9. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SHORT-TERM ACTIVITIES (ATTACHMENTS)

The general requirements for short-term activities are broadly applicable requirements that apply to temporary activities at the facility (e.g., abrasive blasting, architectural coatings, degassing operations, etc.). These are activities occurring infrequently and for a short duration. Requirements for short-term activities can normally be adequately addressed in the permit application with minimal or no reference to any specific emissions unit, provided that the scope of the requirement and the manner of its enforcement are clear.

As detailed in the Title V Permit Reissuance Application, general applicable requirements for short-term activities that apply to this facility were determined. The permit conditions associated with each requirement for a short-term activity are listed in an individual attachment. The attachment is identified with the label "Attachment (APCD Rule No.) ____" or "Attachment 40CFR61.M" in the lower left corner of each attachment.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.1 Applicable Requirements
Abrasive Blasting

Rule 74.1, "Abrasive Blasting"
Adopted 11/12/91, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to short term activities involving any abrasive blasting operation conducted at this facility. Abrasive blasting is the operation of cleaning or preparing a surface by forcibly propelling a stream of abrasive material against that surface. Abrasive materials subject to Rule 74.1 include, but are not limited to, sand, slag, steel shot, garnet or walnut shells.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.1.B.1.a, all abrasive blasting operations shall be conducted within a permanent building, except for abrasive blasting operations conducted under one or more of the following conditions as detailed in Rule 74.1.B.1.b:

    a. Steel or iron shot/grit is used exclusively

    b. The item to be blasted exceeds eight feet in any dimension

    c. The surface being blasted is situated at its permanent location or no further away from its permanent location than is necessary to allow the surface to be blasted

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.1.B.1.c, any abrasive blasting that is allowed to be conducted outside of a permanent building, and is not exclusively using steel or iron shot/grit, must use one of the following:

    a. Wet abrasive blasting

    b. Hydroblasting

    c. Vacuum blasting

    d. Dry blasting with California ARB certified abrasives

3. Abrasive blasting for pavement marking shall comply with the requirements of Rule 74.1.B.2.

4. Abrasive blasting of stucco and concrete shall comply with the requirements of Rule 74.1.B.3.

5. Packages or containers for abrasives certified in accordance with Section 92530 of the California Code of Regulations used for permissible outdoor blasting shall comply with the labeling requirements of Rule 74.1.B.4.

6. Abrasive blasting operations shall comply with the visible emission standards of Rule 74.1.C.1 and the nuisance prohibition of Rule 74.1.C.2. The visible emission evaluation of abrasive blasting operations shall be conducted in accordance with Section 92400 of the California Code of Regulations.

7. Permittee shall perform routine surveillance and visual inspections of the abrasive blasting operation to ensure that compliance with Rule 74.1 is being maintained. This routine surveillance shall include assuring that operation and equipment requirements are being met, and that there are no opacity violations.

   In addition, for each abrasive blasting operation conducted at the facility, permittee shall maintain records of the following information:

   a. Date of operation

   b. Type of abrasive blasting media used

   c. Identity, size, and location of item blasted

   d. Whether operation was conducted inside or outside a permanent building

   e. California ARB certifications for abrasives used

   These records shall be maintained at the facility and submitted to the District upon request.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.2 Applicable Requirements
Architectural Coatings

Rule 74.2, "Architectural Coatings"
Adopted 01/12/10, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to short term activities involving any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating at this stationary source. An architectural coating is a coating to be applied to stationary structures or their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in shop applications or to nonstationary structures, such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars and automobiles, are not considered to be architectural coatings for the purposes of this rule, nor are adhesives.

This attachment and Rule 74.2 do not apply to architectural coatings that are sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less and do not apply to any aerosol coating product.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.2.B.1, the volatile organic compound (VOC) content of architectural coatings shall not exceed the following standards, as found in Table 2 of Rule 74.2.B.1, unless specifically exempted by Rule 74.2:

    a. The VOC content of flat coatings shall not exceed 50 grams per liter of coating.

    b. The VOC content of nonflat coatings shall not exceed 100 grams per liter of coating.

    c. The VOC content of nonflat-high gloss coatings shall not exceed 150 grams per liter of coating.

    Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory (unless otherwise specified in Rule 74.2) thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding colorant added to the tint bases. VOC Regulatory is defined in Rule 74.2.

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.2.B.1, the VOC content of specialty architectural coatings shall not exceed the VOC limits in the Table of Standards in Rule 74.2, unless specifically exempted by Rule 74.2.

    Specifically, the VOC content of industrial maintenance coatings shall not exceed 250 grams per liter of coating.

Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory (unless otherwise specified in Rule 74.2) thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding colorant added to the tint bases. VOC Regulatory is defined in Rule 74.2.

3. Pursuant to Rule 74.2.B.4, all architectural coating containers used to apply the contents therein to a surface directly from the container by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging or other means, shall be closed when not in use. These architectural coating containers include, but are not limited to, drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays or other application containers. Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning and cleanup shall also be closed when not in use.

4. Pursuant to Rule 74.2.B.5, no person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating shall apply or solicit the application of any coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in the Tables in Subsection B.1.

5. Permittee shall perform routine surveillance of the architectural coating operation to ensure that compliance with Rule 74.2 is being maintained. Permittee shall specify the usage of compliant coatings and shall maintain VOC records of coatings used at the stationary source. This information shall be submitted to the District upon request.

6. The VOC content of architectural coatings, along with other specified physical and chemical properties, shall be measured using the testing procedures in Rule 74.2.G.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.4.D Applicable Requirements
Cutback Asphalt - Road Oils

Rule 74.4, "Cutback Asphalt"
Adopted 07/05/83, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to short term activities involving the application of road oils for road, highway or street paving and maintenance. For the purpose of Rule 74.4, road oil shall be synonymous with slow cure asphalt.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.4.D, road oils used for highway or street paving or maintenance applications shall contain no more than 0.5 percent of organic compounds which boil at less than 500°F as determined by ASTM D402.

2. Permittee shall maintain a test report of oil being proposed for usage in order to ensure that compliance with Rule 74.4.D is being maintained. Permittee shall maintain records of oil analyses at the facility and submit these records to the District upon request.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.27 Applicable Requirements
Gasoline and ROC Liquid Storage Tank Degassing Operations

Rule 74.27, "Gasoline and ROC Liquid Storage Tank Degassing Operations"
Adopted 11/08/94, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to short term activities involving degassing of any gasoline storage tank that has a storage capacity greater than 5,000 gallons; and to any storage tank that has a storage capacity greater than 5,000 gallons that stores a reactive organic compound (ROC) liquid, excluding petroleum liquids, having a true vapor pressure equal to or greater than that determined by:

$$TVP_{68°F}\ (psia) = 2.3 + 23{,}000/V,$$

where V is the volume of the tank in gallons

Degassing is defined as the removal of organic vapors from a stationary storage tank for the purpose of cleaning, removing the tank, cleaning the tank's interior, or making repairs to the tank that would require the complete removal of product from the tank.

This permit does not authorize the operation of any air pollution control device for tank degassing operations. This includes, but is not limited to, a thermal or catalytic incinerator, a carbon adsorber, a condenser, or an internal combustion engine. Prior to using such a device, the owner of the air pollution control device shall obtain a Permit to Operate for the device.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.27.B.1, no person shall conduct or allow the degassing of any storage tank subject to Rule 74.27, unless the emissions are controlled by one of the following options:

    a. Liquid displacement into a vapor recovery system, flare, or fuel gas system (Rule 74.27.B.1.a). Liquid displacement is defined as the removal of ROC vapors from within a storage tank drained of liquid product by introducing into the tank a liquid having an ROC modified Reid vapor pressure (mRVP) of less than 0.5 psi absolute until at least 90 percent of the tank's vapor volume has been displaced, with the mRVP determined using ASTM Method D 323-82 conducted at 68 degrees Fahrenheit (Rule 74.27.F.8). or

b. An air pollution control device that has a vapor destruction and removal efficiency of at least 95 percent until the vapor concentration in the tank is less than 10,000 ppmv, measured as methane (Rule 74.27.B.1.b).

Fugitive emissions that do not qualify as a leak shall be allowed around tank openings such as a manhole during a tank degassing operation performed in compliance with Rule 74.27.

Pursuant to Rule 74.27.E.3, compliance with the above limits shall require that the tank vapor concentration remain at or below 10,000 ppmv for at least one hour as demonstrated by measuring the vapor concentration at least four times at 15-minute intervals. The monitoring instrument used to measure the vapor concentration shall meet the specifications of EPA Method 21.

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.27.B.2, any receiving vessel used during a tank cleaning operation shall either be bottom loaded or shall be loaded by submerged fill pipe. Any vapors emitted from such vessels during a tank degassing operation shall be controlled with an air pollution control device as required by Rule 74.27.B.1.b. As defined in Rule 74.27.F.11, a receiving vessel is a vessel used to receive liquids or sludge material removed from an ROC liquid storage tank during a tank degassing operation.

3. Pursuant to Rule 74.27.B.3, except during an emergency, the District Enforcement Section shall be notified verbally or in writing at least 48 hours prior to starting any tank degassing operation. Such notification shall include an identification of the tank(s) to be degassed and the air pollution control method employed. If a tank degassing operation was required due to an emergency, the District Enforcement Section shall be notified as soon as reasonably possible but no later than four hours after completion of the operation. An emergency is defined as an unplanned and unexpected event that, if not immediately attended to, presents a safety or public health hazard or an unreasonable financial burden.

4. In order to demonstrate compliance for air pollution control devices used to comply with Rule 74.27.B, operator shall record:

a. The vapor concentration in parts per million (ppm) and gas flow rate in cubic feet per minute (cfm) entering and exiting the device (except for a flare) upon beginning use of the device and every thirty minutes thereafter. The instrument used to measure vapor concentration shall meet the specifications of EPA Method 21, and

b. The tank's vapor concentrations determined in accordance with Rule 74.27.E.3, and

c. If a refrigerated condenser is used, operator shall record the condenser temperature in degrees Fahrenheit upon beginning use of the condenser and every thirty minutes thereafter.

These records shall be maintained and shall be submitted to the District upon request. In addition, permittee shall perform routine surveillance of the tank degassing operation to ensure that the equipment is properly operating.

5. Pursuant to Rule 74.27.E.1, the true vapor pressure shall be determined by quantifying the amount of each organic compound using gas chromatographic analysis (ASTM E260-91) or by using product formulation data, and by summing the partial pressures of each compound at 20°C. For the purpose of this calculation, Raoult's Law applies to a blend. The vapor pressure of each single component compound may be determined from ASTM Method D2879-86 or may be obtained from a published source approved by the District APCO, such as the sources referenced in 40 CFR 52.741. This testing shall be performed upon District request.

6. Pursuant to Rule 74.27.E.2, methods for determining vapor destruction or removal efficiency include vapor flow through the pipes, measured using EPA Method 2A; and the vapor concentration entering and exiting the device, measured using EPA Method 25A. This testing shall be performed upon District request.

7. Pursuant to Rule 74.27.E.3, the monitoring instrument used to measure the tank vapor concentration specified in Subsection B.1.b shall meet the specifications of EPA Method 21 and shall contain a probe inlet located one foot above the bottom of the tank or one foot above the surface of any sludge material on the bottom of the tank. For upright, cylindrical aboveground tanks, the probe inlet shall be (1) located at least 2 feet away from the inner surface of the tank wall and (2) if samples are withdrawn from a manhole, inserted in an opening of no more than one inch diameter on a flexible or inflexible material that is impermeable to reactive organic compound (ROC) vapors, secured over the manhole.

8. In order to comply with these conditions, permittee shall insure that the tank any tank degassing subcontractor utilized has a valid APCD Permit to Operate for portable tank degassing emission control equipment and that the control equipment complies with Rule 74.27, in accordance with Rule 74.27.E (Test Methods) when necessary.

9. Pursuant to Rule 74.27.C.1, the provisions of Section B of Rule 74.27 shall not apply to in-service tanks undergoing maintenance, including but not limited to repair of regulators, fittings, deck components, hatches, valves, flame arrestors, or compressors, provided that (1) the operation will take no longer than 24 hours to complete and (2) the maintenance operation does not require the complete draining of product from the tank.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.28 Applicable Requirements
Asphalt Roofing Operations

Rule 74.28, "Asphalt Roofing Operations"
Adopted 05/10/94, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to short term activities involving operation of equipment used for melting, heating, or holding asphalt or coal tar pitch. The permittee shall insure that all asphalt roofing operations comply with Rule 74.28.

The District does not require permits for asphalt roofing operations as they are exempt from permit pursuant to District Rule 23, "Exemptions From Permit", as detailed in Rule 23.F.16 as "equipment for melting and applying coatings of oils, waxes, greases, resins, and like substances where no reactive organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.28.B.1, no person shall operate or use equipment subject to this rule for the on-site construction, installation, or repair of roofs unless the vapors from such equipment are contained by one or more close fitting lids. The lid(s) shall not be opened except for loading the kettle with solid roofing material or unless the material in the roofing kettle is less than 150°F.

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.28.B.2, the maximum temperature of the material inside a roofing kettle shall be 500°F for asphalt and 400°F for coal tar pitch.

3. Pursuant to Rule 74.28.B.3, the ROC vapors from the kettle shall be contained by a close fitting lid during a roofing kettle draining operation. Within two minutes after the draining operation has been completed, the vessel that received the hot roofing material shall be covered with a close fitting lid or capped to prevent the release of visible smoke from the vessel.

4. Pursuant to Rule 74.28.B.4., any kettle vent shall remain closed except during a pressure release caused by flashing of the roofing material.

5. During times when asphalt roofing operations are underway at the facility, permittee shall ensure that all applicable requirements of Rule 74.28 are met.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Applicable Requirements for Soil Aeration Operations
Rule 74.29, Soil Decontamination Operations

Rule 74.29, "Soil Decontamination Operations"
Adopted 04/08/08, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to short-term activities involving soils that contain gasoline, diesel fuel, or jet fuel. Rule 74.29 does not apply to soil that contains only crude oil or was contaminated by a leaking storage tank used in an agricultural operation engaged in the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.

Specifically, this attachment applies to the aeration of soil that contains gasoline, diesel fuel, or jet fuel. Aeration is defined as the exposure of excavated soil, containing diesel fuel, gasoline, or jet fuel, to the atmosphere without the use of air pollution control equipment or vapor extraction, bioremediation, or bioventing system.

Remediation equipment, such as a vapor extraction system, bioremediation system, or bioventing system, for contaminated soil requires an APCD permit. Rule 74.29 requirements for such remediation equipment would be addressed in another permit attachment, if applicable. As detailed in APCD Rule 23.F.23, any soil aeration project exempt from the soil aeration limit in Rule 74.29 pursuant to Subsection C.1 or C.2 of Rule 74.29 is exempt from the requirement to obtain a permit for the soil aeration project. Also, pursuant to APCD Rule 23.F.24, any soil remediation project where collected vapors are not emitted to the atmosphere by any means is exempt from the requirement to obtain a permit.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.1.a, no person shall cause or allow the aeration of soil that contains gasoline, diesel fuel, or jet fuel if such aeration emits reactive organic compounds (ROC) as measured by a certified vapor analyzer, in excess of 50 parts per million by volume (ppmv) above background, as hexane, except nonrepeatable momentary readings. In determining compliance, a portion of soil measuring three inches in depth and no less than six inches in diameter shall be removed from the soil surface and the probe inlet shall be placed near the center of the resulting hole, level with the soil surface surrounding the hole.

   For each soil decontamination operation where soil aeration occurs, the permittee shall determine compliance with Rule 74.29.B.1.a on a weekly basis as detailed above. A dated record of these measurements shall be maintained at the facility and submitted to the District upon request.

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.1.b, no person shall cause or allow the aeration of soil that contains gasoline, diesel fuel, or jet fuel if such aeration causes a nuisance, as defined in the California Health and Safety Code Section 41700 and APCD Rule 51, "Nuisance". In addition, offsite aeration is prohibited.

3. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.2, no person shall excavate an underground storage tank and/or transfer piping currently or previously used to store an applicable compound, or excavate or grade soil containing an applicable compound, unless ROC emissions are monitored with a certified organic vapor analyzer at least once every 15 minutes during the excavation period commencing at the beginning of excavation or grading. Soil with emission measurements in excess of 50 parts per million by volume (ppmv), as hexane, a shall be considered contaminated.

   During excavation, all inactive exposed contaminated soil surfaces shall be treated with a vapor suppressant or covered with continuous heavy duty plastic sheeting (4 mil or greater) or other covering to minimize emissions of ROC to the atmosphere. Covering shall be in good condition, overlapped at the seams, and securely anchored to minimize headspace where vapors may accumulate.

4. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.5, the owner or operator of any applicable underground storage tank shall notify the District Compliance Division at least 24 hours prior to the beginning the excavation of the said storage tank and/or transfer piping.

5. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.6, contaminated soil in active storage piles shall be kept visibly moist by water spray, treated with a vapor suppressant, or covered with continuous heavy duty plastic sheeting (4 mil or greater) or other covering to minimize emissions of ROC to the atmosphere. Covering shall be in good condition, overlapped at the seams, and securely anchored to minimize headspace where vapors may accumulate. For any active storage pile, the surface area not covered by plastic sheeting or other covering shall not exceed 6,000 square feet. An "active" storage pile is defined as a worksite to which soil is currently being added or from which soil is being currently being removed. Activity must occur within one hour to be current.

6. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.7, contaminated soil in inactive storage piles shall be with covered with continuous heavy duty plastic sheeting (4 mil or greater) or other covering to minimize emissions to the atmosphere. The covering shall be in good condition, overlapped at the seams, and securely anchored to minimize headspace where vapors may accumulate.

7. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.8, if not removed within 30 days of excavation, on-site treatment to remove contamination from contaminated soil at an excavation or grading site shall be initiated. The treatment of contaminated soil shall be subject to all applicable District Rules and Regulations. This includes, but is not limited to,

compliance with Rule 10, "Permits Required", and Rule 51, "Nuisance".

8. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.9, trucks used to transport contaminated soil must meet the following requirements:

   a. The truck and trailer shall be tarped prior to leaving the site. Contaminated material shall not be visible beyond the tarp and shall not extend above the sides or rear of the truck or trailer; and

   b. The exterior of the truck, trailer and tires shall be cleaned prior to leaving the site.

9. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.C.2, the soil aeration requirements of Rule 74.29.B.1.a shall not apply to:

   a. Soil excavation activities necessary for the removal of in-situ soil such as in the removal of an underground storage tank, pipe or piping system, provided the exposed soil is covered as specified in Condition No. 6 while inactive; or

   b. Soil moving, loading, or transport activities performed for the sole purpose of complying with local, state, or federal laws, provided the soil is handled in accordance with such laws; or

   c. Soil excavation or handling occurring as a result of an emergency as declared by an authorized health officer, agricultural commissioner, fire protection officer, or other authorized agency officer. Whenever possible, the District Compliance Division shall be notified prior to commencing such excavation; or

   d. Any soil aeration project involving less than 1 cubic yard of contaminated soil; or

   e. Situations where the soil contamination which resulted from a spill or release of less than five (5) gallons of diesel fuel, jet fuel, or gasoline; or

   f. Contaminated soil used as daily cover at permitted Class III Solid Waste Disposal Sites if such soils do not have a gasoline concentration exceeding 100 parts per million by weight (ppmw) or a diesel fuel concentration exceeding 1,000 ppmw, as determined by the method specified in Rule 74.29.F.1. Daily cover is defined as soil that is applied on a daily basis or less frequently as a covering over landfill waste.

      The permittee shall maintain records of the gasoline concentration and diesel fuel concentration of any contaminated soil used as daily cover that need to qualify for this exemption.

10. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.F.1, the percent by weight of contaminant in soil samples shall be determined by EPA Method 8015B. Samples shall be introduced using Method 5035 (Purge and Trap) and shall be taken in accordance with the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board's guidelines for contaminated soil sampling. Standards shall be the same as the contaminant believed to be in the soil. If the soil is contaminated with methanol 85 (M85) the standard used shall be M85.

11. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.F.3, the ROC concentration measurements required in Subsections B.1 and B.2 of the rule (Condition Nos. 1 – 3 above) shall be made using an organic vapor analyzer certified according to the requirements of EPA Method 21.

12. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.D, for any soil aeration project subject to Rule 74.29, the permittee shall record each date that the soil was disturbed and the quantity of soil disturbed on each date. These records shall be maintained at the facility and submitted to the District upon request.

13. For any soil decontamination project subject to Rule 74.29, other than a soil aeration project, the following information shall be made available to the District upon request:

    a. All dates that soil was disturbed and the quantity of soil disturbed on each date.

    b. Reasons for excavation or grading.

    c. Cause of VOC soil contamination and history of the site.

    d. Description of tanks or piping associated with the soil contamination.

    e. Description of mitigation measures employed for dust, odors and ROC emissions.

    f. Details of treatment and/or disposal of ROC contaminated soil, including the ultimate receptor.

    g. Description of monitoring equipment and techniques.

    h. All ROC emission measurements shall be recorded on a continuous permanent strip-chart or in a format approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO).

    i. A map showing the facility layout, property line, and surrounding area up to 2500 feet away, and including any schools, residential areas or other sensitive receptors such as hospitals or locations where children or elderly people live or work.

14. The permittee shall perform routine surveillance of any soil aeration operation or underground gasoline storage tank excavation operation to ensure that compliance with

Rule 74.29.B.1 and/or 74.29.B.2 is being maintained. This routine surveillance shall include assuring that proper operation requirements are being met.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M Applicable Requirements
National Emission Standard for Asbestos

40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, "National Emission Standard for Asbestos"
Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to short term activities conducted at this facility pertaining to procedures for asbestos demolition or renovation activities as detailed in 40 CFR Part 61.145.

As defined in 40 CFR Part 61.141, asbestos means the asbestiform varieties of serpentinite (chrysotile), riebeckite (crocidolite), cummingtonite-grunerite, anthophyllite, and actinolite-tremolite. Renovation means altering a facility or one or more facility components in any way, including the stripping or removal of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) from a facility component. Operations in which load-supporting structural members are wrecked or taken out are demolitions.

Conditions:

1. Permittee shall insure compliance with 40 CFR Part 61 Subpart M, "National Emission Standard for Asbestos". The owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity, as defined in 40 CFR Part 61.141, shall comply with the applicable inspection, notification, removal, and disposal procedures for asbestos containing materials as specified in 40 CFR Part 61.145, "Standards for Demolition and Renovation".

2. During times when asbestos renovation or demolition are underway at the facility, permittee shall ensure that all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 61.145 are met.

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10. GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

This section contains general Part 70 permit conditions and general APCD permit to operate conditions. The general Part 70 permit conditions are associated with general federal requirements that apply to all Title V facilities. These conditions are based on APCD Rules 8, 30, 32, and 33, and 40 CFR Part 70.

The general permit to operate conditions are associated with general District requirements that apply to all operating Title V facilities. These conditions are based on APCD Rules 19, 20, 22, and 27.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
General Part 70 Permit Conditions

1. The permittee shall comply with all federally-enforceable conditions of the Part 70 permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the federal Clean Air Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of an application for reissuance of the permit. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(i), APCD Rule 33.3.B.1)

2. The permittee shall continue to comply with all the applicable requirements with which the company has certified that it is already in compliance. The permittee shall comply in a timely manner with applicable requirements that become effective during the permit term of this permit.

3. The permittee shall promptly report deviations from Part 70 permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the Part 70 permit, the probable cause of the deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. Promptly is defined as no later than four (4) hours after its detection by such owner or operator, or his agents or employees. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B), APCD Rule 33.3.A.3, APCD Rule 32.B.1)

4. The need to halt or reduce activity is not a defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would be necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Part 70 permit. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(ii), APCD Rule 33.3.B.2)

5. All required records, monitoring data, and support information shall be maintained for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the Part 70 permit. All applicable reports shall be submitted to the District every 6 months and shall be certified by a responsible official. Such reports shall identify any deviations from Part 70 permit conditions. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B), 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), APCD Rule 33.3.A.3)

6. The permittee shall furnish to the District, within a reasonable time, any information that the District may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the Part 70 permit or to determine compliance with the Part 70 permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the District copies of records required to be kept by the Part 70 permit or, for information claimed to be confidential, the permittee may furnish such records directly to the Administrator of the EPA along with a claim of confidentiality. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v), APCD Rule 33.3.B.5)

7. Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow the District or an authorized representative to perform the following:

   a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the Part 70 permit;

   b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the Part 70 permit;

   c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the Part 70 permit; and

   d. As authorized by the federal Clean Air Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the Part 70 permit or applicable requirements.

   (40 CFR 70.6(c)(2), APCD Rule 8, APCD Rule 33.3.B.7)

8. The Part 70 permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii), APCD Rule 33.3.B.3)

9. A Part 70 permit shall be reopened under the following conditions:

   a. Additional applicable requirements under the federal Clean Air Act become applicable to the facility with a remaining Part 70 permit term of 3 or more years. Such a reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the Part 70 permit is due to expire, unless the original Part 70 permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to APCD Rule 33.6.D;

   b. Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by the Administrator of the EPA, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the Part 70 permit;

c. The District or EPA determines that the Part 70 permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the Part 70 permit; or

d. The Administrator of the EPA or the District determines that the Part 70 permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

(40 CFR 70.7(f), APCD Rule 33.8.A)

10. All fees required by District Regulation III, Fees, shall be paid on a timely basis as requested by the District. Notwithstanding the term of the Part 70 permit, if the permittee fails to pay the annual renewal fees required pursuant to APCD Rule 42.H within the time period specified in APCD Rule 30, the Part 70 permit will be void. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(7), APCD Rule 30, APCD Rule 33.3.B.6)

11. The Part 70 permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iv), APCD Rule 33.3.B.4)

12. The provisions of this Part 70 permit shall be severable, and in the event of any challenge to any portion of the permit, or if any portion is held invalid, the remaining permit conditions shall remain valid and in force. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(5), APCD Rule 33.3.B.8)

13. An application for reissuance of this Part 70 Permit shall be submitted no more than 18 months prior to the expiration date and no less than 6 months prior to the expiration date as stated on this permit. The application shall be subject to the same procedural requirements, including those for public participation and EPA review, that apply to initial Part 70 permit issuance. (40 CFR 70.5(a)(1)(iii), 40 CFR 70.7(c)(1)(i), APCD Rule 33.6.B)

14. Any Part 70 application and any document, including reports, schedule of compliance progress reports, and compliance certification, required by this Part 70 permit shall be certified by a responsible official. The certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after a reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete (40 CFR 70.5(d), APCD Rule 33.9.C)

15. Permittee shall submit a certification of compliance with all applicable requirements and all Part 70 permit conditions. A compliance certification shall be submitted with any Part 70 permit application and annually, on the anniversary date of the Part 70 permit, or on a more frequent schedule if required by an applicable requirement or permit condition.

This compliance certification shall identify each applicable requirement or condition of the Part 70 permit, the compliance status of the stationary source, whether the compliance

was continuous or intermittent since the last certification, and the method(s) used to determine compliance. In addition, the certification shall indicate the stationary source's compliance status with any applicable enhanced monitoring and compliance certification requirement of the federal Clean Air Act. A copy of each compliance certification shall be submitted to EPA Region IX. (40 CFR 70.5(c)(9), 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5), APCD Rule 33.3.A.9, APCD Rule 33.9.B)

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
General Permit to Operate Conditions

1. Within 30 days after receipt of a permit to operate, the permittee may petition the Hearing Board, in writing, to review any new or modified condition on the permit. (APCD Rule 22)

2. This permit to operate, or a copy, shall be posted reasonably close to the subject equipment and shall be readily accessible to inspection personnel from the District. Posting a copy of the "Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements Table" contained in Section No. 2 will fulfill this requirement if the entire permit to operate is readily available at another location at the stationary source. (APCD Rule 19)

3. This permit to operate is not transferable from one location to another unless the equipment is specifically listed as being portable. (APCD Rule 20)

4. If, within a reasonable amount of time, any permittee refuses to furnish information requested by the District, the District may suspend this permit to operate. The permittee will be informed, in writing, of the permit suspension and the reasons for the suspension. (APCD Rule 27)

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11. MISCELLANEOUS FEDERAL PROGRAM CONDITIONS

This section contains miscellaneous federal program conditions that are not emission unit-specific or short-term. These federal requirements are broadly applicable requirements that apply and are enforced in the same manner for all subject emissions units or short-term activities. Permit conditions associated with these miscellaneous federal program requirements are listed in an individual attachments. The attachment is identified with the label "Attachment 40CFR(Part No.) __" in the lower left corner of each attachment.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
40 CFR Part 68 Applicable Requirements
Accidental Release Prevention and Risk Management Plans

40 CFR Part 68, "List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention"
Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to regulated substances that are contained in a process at this facility and that exceed the threshold quantity, as presented in 40 CFR Part 68.130. This regulation addresses the requirements of section 112(r) of the federal Clean Air Act as amended. Specifically, this attachment applies to a facility that has stated that a federal Risk Management Plan pursuant to section 112(r) is currently not required, but where flexibility is desired to preclude a permit reopening should 40 CFR Part 68 become an applicable requirement.

Conditions:

1. Should the stationary source, as defined in 40 CFR Part 68.3, become subject to Part 68, then the owner or operator shall submit a risk management plan (RMP) by the date specified in Part 68.10 and shall certify compliance with the requirements of Part 68 as part of the annual compliance certification as required by 40 CFR Part 70.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
40 CFR Part 82 Applicable Requirements
Protection of Stratospheric Ozone

40 CFR Part 82, "Protection of Stratospheric Ozone"
40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B, "Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners"
40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, "Recycling and Emissions Reduction"
Federally-Enforceable
Last revised 04/10/15

Applicability:

This attachment applies to activities conducted at this facility that involve producing, importing, exporting, or consuming of the specified controlled substances described under 40 CFR Part 82.4. Specifically, this attachment includes the requirements of 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B, "Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners", and 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, "Recycling and Emissions Reduction".

As defined in 40 CFR Part 82.30, 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B applies to any person performing service on a motor vehicle for consideration when this service involves the refrigerant in the motor vehicle air conditioner.

As defined in 40 CFR Part 82.150, 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F applies to any person servicing, maintaining or repairing appliances. This subpart also applies to persons disposing of appliances, including small appliances and motor vehicle air conditioners. In addition, this subpart applies to refrigerant reclaimers, technician certifying programs, appliance owners and operators, manufacturers of appliances, manufacturers of recycling and recovery equipment, approved recycling and recovery equipment testing organizations, persons selling class I or class II refrigerants or offering class I or class II refrigerants for sale, and persons purchasing class I or class II refrigerants.

As defined in 40 CFR82.152, appliance means any device which contains and uses a refrigerant and which is used for household or commercial purposes, including any air conditioner, refrigerator, chiller, or freezer. Refrigerant means, for purposes of this subpart, any substance consisting in part or whole of a class I or class II ozone-depleting substance that is used for heat transfer purposes and provides a cooling effect.

Conditions:

1. If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves ozone-depleting substance refrigerant (or regulated substitute substance) in the motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC), the permittee is subject to all the applicable

requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B, "Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners".

The term "motor vehicle" as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term "MVAC" as used in Subpart B does not include the air-tight sealed refrigeration system used as refrigerated cargo, or system used on passenger buses using HCFC-22 refrigerant.

2. If the permittee performs maintenance on, or services, repairs, or disposes of appliances, the permittee is subject to all of the applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, "Recycling and Emissions Reduction".

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Permit Shield
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants:
Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHHH

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHHH, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources"

Permit Shield:

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHHH, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources" have been reviewed; and it has been determined that this federal regulation is not applicable to this stationary source. The following discussion details the determination of this permit shield for the surface coating operations at this stationary source.

Discussion:

Section 63.11169(d)(1) of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHHH, states the subpart does not apply to any surface coating or paint stripping performed on site at installations owned or operated by the Armed Forces of the United States.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Standards of Performance (NSPS) for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
Permit Shield

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, "Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines"

Permit Shield:

The New Source Performance Standards for stationary spark ignition engines has been reviewed; and it has been determined that it is not applicable to this stationary source. Specifically, the NSPS is not applicable to the eight gasoline-fired airfield runway arresting gear engines.

Discussion:

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, "Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines," is applicable to various categories of spark ignition engines that are manufactured, modified, or reconstructed after specific listed dates. The earliest applicable date listed in the regulation is June 12, 2006. The eight arresting gear engines at the stationary source were installed in 2012 (Authority to Construct No. 00997-540). Pursuant to 40 CFR, Part 60, Section 1068.240, the arresting gear engines are exempt because they are replacement engines that replaced previously operating arresting gear engines. The engines have been labeled by the manufacturer as replacement engines, as required by the NSPS. The engines could also be exempt, pursuant to Section 1068.225(a) which exempts equipment owned by the federal government and used for national defense; however, there are also specific labeling requirements for this exemption.

12. PART 70 PERMIT APPLICATION PACKAGE

The Part 70 permit application, which was submitted by this facility, is included in this section for reference only and is not a part of the Part 70 permit.

During the processing of the permit application, additional information was submitted by the facility in response to District requests. This additional information is included with the application. If the applicant was asked to replace a page or a portion of the application, the original submittal is stamped "REPLACED" and the replacement page or section is placed in front of the original. The applicant and District correspondence for the Part 70 permit application is located in the District permit file for this stationary source.