VENTURA COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

4576 Telephone Road
Ventura, CA 93003
805/303-4005

PART 70 PERMIT

Number 1207

Permit Term: January 1, 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:

San Nicolas Island, Naval Base Ventura County
Outlying Landing Field
San Nicolas Island, CA

Responsible Official:

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

Title V Contact:

Mr. Erik Anderson
Air Quality Program Manager
Naval Base Ventura County
311 Main Road, Building 66, Env. Div.
Point Mugu, CA 93042
805/989-3041

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.

Ali R. Ghasemi, Manager
Engineering Division

For:

Dr. Laki Tisopulos
Air Pollution Control Officer

May 3, 2021

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PART 70 PERMIT NO. 01207
PERMIT REVISONS

Application No.	Issue Date	Description	Revised Permit Sections
01207-241	06/26/02	Administrative Amendment to change the Responsible Official	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table
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01207-261	02/12/04	Permit Additional Engines / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Stationary Source Description • Periodic Monitoring Summary • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment 70N3-1207 • *Remove Attachment PO1207PC3* • *Remove Attachment SHIELD-Cb,E,Ea,Eb*
01207-271 01207-301 01207-321 01207-331	08/12/04	App No. 01207-271: Add one engine (Fuel Farm Pump House) App No. 01207-301: Add three engines (Building N319) App No. 01207-321: Add one engine (Telephone System/Medical Clinic) Above Applications are Minor Part 70 Permit Modifications App No. 01207-331: Change Responsible Official / Administrative Amendment	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Stationary Source Description • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4
01207-291 01207-311 01207-341	05/12/05	App No. 01207-291: Replace Gasoline Dispensing Facility / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification App No. 01207-311:	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Stationary Source Description • Periodic Monitoring Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3

		Add 325 BHP International Engine (Pier Generator) / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification App No. 01207-341: Change Ownership from Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake to Naval Base Ventura County / Administrative Amendment	• Table No. 4 • Attachment 70N3-1207 • Attachment 74.6 *(replaces Attachment 74.6.1N1)* • Attachment 74.9N10 & ATCM *(replaces Attachment 74.9N10)* • Attachment PO1207PC5
01207-351	02/02/06	Administrative Amendment to change the Responsible Official	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Attachment 70N3-1207 • Attachment 74.9N10&ATCM • *Remove* Attachment 52 • Attachment 57.1 *replaces Attachment 57.B* • *Remove* Attachment 68
01207-361	10/26/06	Permit Additional Portable Engine / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Stationary Source Description • Periodic Monitoring Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment 74.9N10 & ATCMs
01207-371	01/03/07	Permit Reissuance January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2011	• See Permit Summary and Statement of Basis for Details
01207-381	12/14/07	Permit Additional Portable Engine / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4
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01207-431	03/25/09	Add Portable Engine and Remove Five Portable Engines	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4
01207-441 01207-451 01207-461	08/11/09	App No. 01207-441: Replaced an emergency fire water pump engine (BuildingN299)	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Permit Summary and Statement of Basis • Table No. 2

		App No. 01207-451: Replaced Powerhouse Backup Engine App No. 01207-461: Added runway lighting backup engine	• Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment PO1207PC1
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01207-481	02/11/10	New Portable Engine Removed Three Engines	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4
01207-421 01207-491 01207-501 01207-511 01207-521	08/24/10	New Engines	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Permit Summary and Statement of Basis • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment PO1207PC1
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01207-571 01207-581	02/07/12	App No. 01207-571: Permit Reissuance through December 31, 2016 App No. 01207-581: Increase Hours at Bldg 255 Engine	• See Permit Summary and Statement of Basis for details
01207-591 01207-611 01207-631	08/20/12	App No. 01207-591: Add 97 BHP John Deere Backup Engine App No. 01207-611: Revise Throughput Limitations App No. 01207-631: Changing Responsible Official	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment 63ZZZZ *(new)*
01207-601 01207-641	04/08/13	App No. 01207-601: Convert two portable engines to stationary backup engines App No. 01207-641: Remove the "SLAM Site" – convert two engines to stationary backup or portable	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Permit Summary and Statement of Basis • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Insignificant Activities Table • Attachment 74.11.1

01207-651	02/12/14	Specify four (4) engines as out of service	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Summary and Statement of Basis • Permit Revisions Table • Periodic Monitoring Summary • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment PO1207PC6 – rev 651 • Attachment 63ZZZZN3 • Attachment 63ZZZZN8 • Attachment CFR60IIIIN3
01207-661	10/28/14	Add Portable Engine (Street Sweeper Engine)	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment 54.B.1 • Attachment 54.B.2
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01207-691	08/21/15	Replace Engine (Powerhouse Unit G-3) / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4
01207-671	04/12/16	Replace Existing 325 BHP JP-5 Fired Perkins Electricity Engine With 324 BHP JP-5 Fired Cummins Engine (at the Pier) / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revision Table • Table No. 2 (Section No. 2) • Table No. 3 (Section No. 3) • Table No. 4 (Section No. 4)
01207-701	04/12/16	Change Permit Condition No. 1 of Attachment PO1207PC2, Sulfur Content of JP-5 Fuel	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revision Table • Table No. 4 (Section No. 4) • Attachment PO1207PC2 (Section 7)
01207-711	02/13/17	App No. 01207-711: Permit Reissuance through December 31, 2021	• See Permit Summary and Statement of Basis for details
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01207-721	09/18/18	Replace Backup Electricity Generating Engine at Bldg N145	• Signature Cover Page • Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4

01207-751 01207-761	05/03/2021	Additional Portable Engines	• Signature Cover Page • Revisions Table • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4

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1. b. PERMIT SUMMARY AND STATEMENT OF BASIS

Stationary Source Description

This stationary source is a U.S. Navy military installation located on San Nicolas Island, which is about 60 miles off the Ventura County coastline. San Nicolas Island is one of the "Channel Islands" and is not a part of the Ventura County ozone non-attainment area. This source has a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code of 9711, National Security. The facility serves as a major component of the Navy's Sea Range. It includes an airfield and is extensively instrumented with metric tracking radar, electro-optical devices, telemetry, and communication equipment necessary to support long-range and over-the-horizon weapons testing and fleet training. It houses facilities that support all aspects of range operations, such as missile and target launches and missile impacts and scoring. These support activities include electrical power production; maintenance and repair; fuel storage, delivery, and dispensing; and employee barracks and galley. The emission units at the stationary source consist of numerous stationary internal combustion engines and a 20,000 gallon aboveground gasoline storage tank and dispensing system. This stationary source is subject to the Part 70 permit program based upon the potential to emit nitrogen oxides (NOx).

This facility was in operation prior to the formation of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (District) in 1968. The facility obtained its first District permit in 1983 and its initial Part 70 permit was issued on December 31, 2001.

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 nitrogen oxides (NOx) in excess of these thresholds as shown in Table No. 4 in Section No. 4 of this Permit to Operate. The purpose of this table 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 gasoline and JP-5 fuel in the various engines located throughout San Nicolas Island. ROC emissions result from the storage and dispensing of gasoline at the Island's aboveground gasoline tank.

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. As discussed later, certain area source MACTs apply to this facility. The Part 70 Permit re-issuance application includes a summary of HAPs emissions in the units of tons per year. This facility, located on San Nicolas Island, is not 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 9,392 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. The District has used emission factors of 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. This CO2 potential to emit does not include insignificant activities or equipment exempt from permit pursuant to Rule 23, "Exemptions From Permit".

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 1, 2016, the facility received four (4) Notices of Violation (NOV) as detailed in the "NOV by Facility" history for

Facility No. 01207 located at the end of this section of the Part 70 permit. No NOVs have been issued since the last reissuance of Part 70 Permit No. 01207.

Equipment Description and Applicable Requirements - General

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.

Equipment Description and Applicable Requirements – Internal Combustion Engines

JP-5 Fired Diesel Engines

The Navy operates a Power-House on the island consisting of five (5) electricity generators driven by JP-5 fired diesel engines. These engines range in size from 1,440 to 2,205 BHP and drive electricity generators ranging in size from 825 to 1,645 KW. The Power-House provides electrical power to the island. Also located at the Power-House is a 250 BHP backup electricity generating engine.

The permit includes various stationary and portable JP-5 fired engines that are used to provide power in various locations throughout the island that do not have adequate power from the Power-House grid. There is also a 324 BHP International engine that provides power to the pier facility at the island.

There are various additional diesel engines that are used to power standby electricity generators or air compressors in case of a failure or malfunction of the San Nicolas Island Power-House. These engines are JP-5 fired and range in size from 56 to 1,220 BHP. The engines are operated 15 – 30 minutes per month for maintenance and during actual failures or malfunctions of the Power-House.

Tactical Support Equipment

San Nicolas Island has 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. Most of the TSE is equipment, such as portable electricity generating engines, that is stored at the base for use around the world on an as-needed basis. TSE internal combustion engines are also used by the base to train personnel in engine operation and repair.

Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines"

Pursuant to Section D.10 of Rule 74.9, the provisions of Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines," do not apply to diesel engines operated on San Nicolas Island.

California Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCM)

Pursuant to Section 93115.3(g) of the of the California ATCM for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Engines, the fuel requirements and emission standards of the ATCM do not apply to stationary diesel-fueled CI engines used solely on the island. Pursuant to Section 93116.1(b)(5) of the ATCM for Diesel Particulate Matter From Portable Engines Rated At 50 Horsepower And Greater, portable diesel-fueled engines operated on San Nicolas Island are not subject to the portable engine ATCM.

NSPS/MACT/NESHAPS

All stationary JP-5 and diesel engines at this stationary source are normally either subject to 40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart IIII, NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Internal Combustion Engines; or to 40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAPS for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, also known as the RICE MACT. However, per an EPA letter dated April 26, 2013 to the Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC), San Nicolas Island (SNI), the National Security Exemption (NSE) was granted to all stationary compression-ignition (CI) RICE on SNI that are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII (NSPS); and to all non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 HP that are subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (NESHAP). This exemption applies to all requirements including both management practice standards and emission standards.

Equipment Description and Applicable Requirements – Gasoline Storage

The 20,000 gallon aboveground gasoline storage tank is subject to Rule 70, "Storage and Transfer of Gasoline." As required by Rule 70, the tank is equipped with a Phase I and Phase II vapor recovery system to control the emissions of gasoline vapors. Pursuant to Section F.7 of Rule 70, the testing requirements and test methods requirements of the rule are not applicable to any gasoline dispensing facility located on San Nicolas Island. The loading rack for unloading gasoline to a mobile refueler is also equipped with a CARB certified vapor recovery system. The loading rack is not by definition subject to the vapor recovery requirements of Rule 70.C for

gasoline bulk plants and gasoline terminals as it is not used to deliver gasoline to commercial or retail accounts. The loading rack's vapor recovery system is required by Rule 29, "Conditions on Permit," rather than by Rule 70.

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 gasoline storage and dispensing operations are not subject to 40 CFR, Part 64, "Compliance Assurance Monitoring" (CAM). None of the engines are equipped with a control device, such as a catalytic converter, to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard. 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.

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. 01207 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 No. 01207-371: This Part 70 Permit has been reissued for the period January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2011. The following items summarize the major changes from the most recent version of the initial Part 70 Permit No. 01207 (January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2006) dated and issued October 26, 2006:

- The "Stationary Source Description" has been renamed the "Statement of Basis and Permit Summary" and has been expanded and revised as necessary.

- As requested by the permittee, all references to "The Cold Cleaner, Less Than 1 Square Meter Surface Area" have been removed from the permit. According to the permittee, the Cold Cleaner "is no longer present or active at the facility".

- The Exempt Equipment List (Insignificant Activities List) in Section No. 5 of the permit has been revised as requested by the permittee.

- An attachment detailing the applicable requirements of Rule 74.11.1, "Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers", has been added to the permit. Rule 74.22, "Natural Gas-Fired Central Furnaces", does not apply to this stationary source as San Nicolas Island does not have natural gas service.

- The following District rules have been revised and/or revisions of the rule have been adopted into the State Implementation Plan (SIP) since the initial issuance of Part 70 Permit No. 01207:

  a) Rule 50, "Opacity"
  b) Rule 57, "Combustion Contaminants – Specific"
  c) Rule 74.2, "Architectural Coatings"
  d) Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing"
  e) Rule 74.29, "Soil Decontamination Operations"

Application No. 01207-571: Application No. 01207-571 is for the reissuance of Part 70 Permit No. 01207 for the five-year period ending December 31, 2016. 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.

- The following District rules have been revised and/or revisions of the rule have been adopted into the State Implementation Plan (SIP) since the initial issuance of Part 70 Permit No. 01207:

  a) Rule 57.1, "Particulate Matter Emissions From Fuel Burning Equipment"
  b) Rule 70, "Storage and Transfer of Gasoline"
  c) Rule 74.2, "Architectural Coatings"
  d) Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines"
  e) Rule 74.29, "Soil Decontamination Operations"

Application No. 01207-651: Application No. 01207-651 is for designating four of the backup electricity generating engines as "out of service"; and for adding specific diesel internal combustion engine permit conditions to reflect the NSE letter from EPA.

Application No. 01207-661: Application No. 01207-661 is for adding a portable engine (street sweeper engine).

Application No. 01207-671: Application No. 01207-671 is for replacing the JP-5-fired pier generator engine.

Application No. 01207-691: Application No. 01207-691 is for replacing the power house electricity generating engine, Unit G-3.

Application No. 01207-701: Application No. 01207-701 is for changing Permit Condition No. 1 of Attachment PO1207PC2, Sulfur Content of JP-5 Fuel.

Application No. 01207-711: Application No. 01207-711 is for the reissuance of Part 70 Permit No. 01207 for the five-year period ending December 31, 2021. The following items summarize the changes for this reissuance.

- Removal of one 115 BHP portable JP-5-fired sweeper engine
- Update of Attachment 40CFR63ZZZZN8 to reflect permit requirements for the current time period (i.e., January 2017 – December 2021)
- Update of Attachment 40CFR82 to reflect rewording of Subpart F applicability requirements
- 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. 01207 in January 2012:

    a) Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds"
    b) Rule 74.11.1, "Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers"

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NOV by Facility

Since January 1, 1996

Facility selected

01207

Facility No 01207 Naval Base Ventura County

NOV Date	NOV No	Rule Number	Comment	Settlement	Date Closed
09/06/2001	019594	29.C	Permit Condition Not Met - Incinerator Operation	$0.00	11/07/2001
07/05/2002	019922	29.C	Permit Condition Not Met - Exceeding Condition Limit	$0.00	07/16/2002
02/25/2004	020669	33.9.B	Failure To Submit Certification - Annual Compliance Certification	$0.00	03/09/2004
11/28/2011	022483	29.C	Permit Condition Not Met - Generator Engine	$2,500.00	02/29/2012
Total for 4 NOVs				$2,500.00	

1. 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.a - Specific Applicable Requirements
- Table 1.b - Permit-Specific Conditions
- Table 1.c - General Applicable Requirements
- Table 1.d - General Requirements for Short-Term Activities

1a. 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
70N3-1207	Rule 70	•Annual compliance certification •Maintenance requirements of Exhibit 2 of CARB Exec Order G-70-139 •Monitor and drain condensate tank	•Records of maintenance •Records of vapor recovery system maintenance •Records of condensate tank maintenance	None	None	
74.9N10 & ATCMs	Rule 74.9.D.10 & ATCMs for Stationary and Portable CI Engines	•Annual compliance certification	•Records of engine data •Monthly usage log	None	None	
40CFR63ZZZZN3	RICE MACT for emergency diesel engines – oil change and inspections	•Maintenance records •Use of non-resettable hour meter •Annual compliance certification	•Maintenance records •Hours of operation records	None	None	
40CFR63ZZZZN8	RICE MACT for non-emergency diesel > 300 HP – National Security Exemption	•Annual compliance certification	None	None	None	
40CFR60IIIIN3	NSPS for diesel engines – National Security Exemption	•Annual compliance certification	None	None	None	

1b. 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
PO1207PC1 - Condition No. 1	Rule 26 and Rule 29 General Recordkeeping	•Annual compliance certification •Monthly records of throughput, hours of operation, and fuel consumption	•Monthly records of throughput, hours of operation, and fuel consumption	None	None	
PO1207PC1 Condition No. 2	Rule 29 Maximum Power House Kilowatts	•Maintain records or hourly total kilowatt output at power plant •Annual compliance certification	•Maintain records of "Kilowatt Hourly Log – Daily Generation Report"	None	None	District enforceable
PO1207PC1 - Condition No. 3	Rule 29 Solvent Recordkeeping	•Maintain a list of exempt solvents •Annual compliance certification	•Maintain a list of exempt solvents	None	None	District enforceable
PO1207PC1 - Condition No. 4	H&S Code 41753(b) Portable Equipment	•Records and reports as required by State PERP	•Records and reports as required by State PERP	None	None	District enforceable
PO1207PC2 - Condition No. 1	Rule 29 JP-5 Sulfur Content	•Fuel supplier's certification or test	•Records of sulfur content for each fuel delivery	None	ASTM D4294-98 or ASTM D2622-98	District enforceable
PO1207PC4	Rule 33.4 Alternative Operating Scenario – National Security Emergency	•Annual compliance certification •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	
PO1207PC5	Rule 29 Gasoline Loading Rack	•Monthly records of gasoline throughput	•Monthly records of gasoline throughput	None	None	District enforceable
PO1207PC6	Rule 29 Out-of-Service Engines	•Annual compliance certification	None	None	None	District enforceable

1c. 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 > 3 minutes 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	
57.1	Rule 57.1	•Annual compliance certification	None	None	•CARB Method 5	•Not required based on District analysis
64.B.1	Rule 64.B.1	•Annual compliance certification •None for PUC-quality gas or propane •Annual test if gas is other than non PUC-quality gas, propane, or butane (submit with annual compliance certification)	•Annual fuel gas analysis if gas is other than non PUC-quality gas, propane, or butane	None	•SCAQMD Method 307-94 •ASTM Method D1072-90 (1994)	
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 D4294-98 or D2622-98	

1c. General 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 •Routine surveillance of solvent cleaning activities •Upon request, solvent testing •Measurement of freeboard height and drain hole area for cold cleaners (as applicable)	•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 vapor pressure – ASTM D2879-86 or other methods per Rule 74.6.G.5 •Initial boiling point – ASTM 1078-78 or published source •Spray gun active/passive solvent losses-SCAQMD Method (10-3-89)	
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

1d. 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	•VOC content-EPA Method 24, CARB Method 432 • Acid content-ASTM Method D 1613-85, •Metal content-SCAQMD Method 311-91	
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 •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	

1d. 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		
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 "10" under Rule 74.9 is associated with Attachment 74.9N10 in Section No. 6.

Permit specific conditions are identified with a "PC" followed by a number in the column labeled "Permit Specific Conditions". 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.

TABLE NO. 2

VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Permit to Operate No. 01207
Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements

Equipment	Permit Specific Conditions	Rule 70	Rule 74.9 & Engine ATCM	NESHAP 63ZZZZ	NSPS IIII
Power House Electricity Generating Engines					
1 - 1,440 BHP CAT, Model 3516DI, JP-5 Fired Engine, Unit G-1, Serial No. 73Z00253, Powering a 825 KW Generator	PC1,PC2		10	8	
1 - 2,205 BHP Cummins, Model QSK45-G8, JP-5 Fired Engine, Unit G-2, Serial No. 33149131, Powering a 1645 KW Generator	PC1,PC2		10	8	
1 - 1,480 BHP Cummins, Model QSK50-DR, JP-5 Fired Engine, Unit G-3, Serial No. 33204660, EPA Family Name: ACEXL060.AAD, Tier 2, 2010 Model Year	PC1,PC2		10		3
1 - 1,490 BHP Cummins, Model QST30-G5-NR2, JP-5 Fired Engine, Unit G-4 Serial No. 37223906, 2008 model year, EPA Family Name: 8CEXL030.AAD, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0426	PC1,PC2		10		3
1 - 1,440 BHP EMD-GM, Model 16-567-C, JP-5 Fired Engine, Unit G-5, Serial No. 62-F-96, Powering a 1000 KW Generator	PC1,PC2		10	8	
1 - 250 BHP Cummins, Model QSB6.7-G3-NR3, Serial No. 46955052, JP-5 Fired, 2008 model year, EPA Family Name: 8CE8L0409.AAB, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0445, Backup Electricity Generating Engine	PC1,PC2		10		3
Portable JP-5 Fired Engines					
1 - 165 BHP John Deere, Model 6068TF275F, Ser No. PE6068T640701, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8082, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0261, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. 51-26068	PC1,PC2		10		
1 - 165 BHP John Deere, Model 6068TF275F, Ser No. PE6068T640702, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8082, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0261, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. 51-26069	PC1,PC2		10		
1 - 165 BHP John Deere, Model 6068TF275K, Ser No. PE6068T634214, EPA Family Name: 7JDXL06.8082, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0302, Tier 3, 2007, I.D. 51-26066	PC1,PC2		10		
1 - 165 BHP John Deere, Model 6068TF275K, Ser No. PE6068T634223, EPA Family Name: 7JDXL06.8082, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0302, Tier 3, 2007, I.D. 51-26067	PC1,PC2		10		
1 - 315 BHP John Deere, Model 6068HF485T, Ser No. PE6068L117431, EPA Family Name: AJDXL06.8115, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0393, Tier 3, 2010, I.D. 51-28008	PC1,PC2		10		
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T628707, EPA Family Name: 6JD8L06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. Range-P1	PC1,PC2		10		
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T638694, EPA Family Name: 6JD8L06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. Range-P2	PC1,PC2		10		
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T638697, EPA Family Name: 6JD8L06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. Range-P3	PC1,PC2		10		
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T637872, EPA Family Name: 6JD8L06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. Range-P5	PC1,PC2		10		
1 - 397 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3306, Serial No. 9NR03088, EPA Family Name: WCP8L10.5MRD, CARB Executive Order U-R-1-55	PC1,PC2		10		
1 - 165 BHP John Deere, Model 6068TF275, Ser No. PE6068T637979, 2006 model year, EPA Family Name: 6JD8L06.8082, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0261, Tier 2	PC1,PC2		10		
1 - 167 BHP Allis Chalmers, Model 3500-A, Ser No. 3D-66967, I.D. No. 6115-00-118-1252	PC1,PC2		10		
1 - 115 BHP John Deere, Model 4045HFC92B, Ser No. PE4045R002999, EPA Family Name: CJDXL04.5211, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0441, I.D. Sweeper 54-09805	PC1,PC2		10		
1 - 78 BHP Isuzu, Model 6BD1	PC1,PC2		10		
1 - 139.5 BHP John Deere, Model 4045HF285G, Ser No. PE4045L260592, EPA Family Name: BJDXL06.8117, CARB Flexibility EO U-R-004-0409 and CARB EO U-R-004-0433, Tier 3, 2011 Model Year, ID Sweeper 54-09846	PC1,PC2		10		
JP-5 Fired Engines For Backup Electricity Generation and Fire Pumps					
1 - 99 BHP John Deere, Model 4045TF285, Serial No. PE4045L099284, 2010 model year, EPA Family Name: AJD8L04.5107, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0390, Medical Clinic backup generator, Building 58	PC1,PC2		10		3
1 - 145 BHP Deutz, Model DFP4-2012-C15, Serial No. 10698527, 2005 model year, EPA Family Name: 5DZ8L06.1028, CARB Executive Order U-R-013-0152, Fire Water Pump, Building N299	PC1,PC2		10		3
1 - 197 BHP John Deere, Model 6068HF285, Serial No. PE6068L081220, 2009 model year, EPA Family Name: 9JD8L06.8104, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0362, runway lighting backup, Building 197	PC1,PC2		10		3
1 - 1,220 BHP Detroit, Model 91237306, Building N182	PC1,PC2		10	3	
1 - 650 BHP Detroit, Model 400 ROZD71, Building N127	PC1,PC2		10	3	
1 - 235 BHP CAT, Model 3306DI, Building N178 (OUT OF SERVICE)	PC6				
1 - 207 BHP Cummins, Model 6CT8.3-G2, Serial No. 46017442, Building N172	PC1,PC2		10	3	
1 - 175 BHP Cummins, Model NT 495 G, Building N166 (OUT OF SERVICE)	PC6				
2 - 175 BHP Cummins, Model NT 495 G, Buildings N168, N170	PC1,PC2		10	3	
1 - 176 BHP Cummins, Model QSB5-G5, Serial No. 74250624, EPA Family Name: HCEXL0275AAK, Tier 3, 2017 Model Year, Building N145	PC1,PC2		10	3	

TABLE NO. 2

VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Permit to Operate No. 01207
Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements

Equipment	Permit Specific Conditions	Rule 70	Rule 74.9 & Engine ATCM	NESHAP 63ZZZZ	NSPS IIII
1 - 364 BHP Cummins, Model QSL9-G2-NR3, Serial No. 46950619, 2008 Model Year, EPA Family Name: 8CE8L0540.AAB, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0449, Bldg 111	PC1,PC2		10		3
2 - 134 BHP Cummins, Model 6BT-5.9, Buildings N112, N113 (OUT OF SERVICE)	PC6				
1 - 130 BHP Caterpillar, Model C4.4, Serial No. E5M00893, 2008 Model Year, EPA Family Name: 8PK8L04.4NJ1, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0110, Building 144	PC1,PC2		10		3
1 - 99 BHP Cummins, Model 4BTA3.9-G5, Serial No. 46563543, I.D. N255, EPA Family Name: 5CE8L0239AAG, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0267, Building N255	PC1,PC2		10		3
1 - 56 BHP Cummins, Model 4B3.3-G1, Telephone System, Serial # 68011933, EPA Family Name: 2CEXL03.3AAA	PC1,PC2		10	3	
1 - 158 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3116-D1, Serial No. 25G00795, Building N151	PC1,PC2		10		3
1 - 97 BHP John Deere, Model 5030HF285G, Serial No. PE5030L083553, 2012 Model Year, EPA Family Name: CJD8L03.0113, CARB EO U-R-004-0418, Building 211	PC1,PC2		10		3
1 - 435 BHP Cummins, Model NT 855 06, SLAM 2	PC1,PC2		10		3
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T637875, EPA Family Name: 6JD8L06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, Building 327	PC1,PC2		10		3
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T637863, EPA Family Name: 6JD8L06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, Building 324	PC1,PC2		10		3
Pier Generator Engine					
1 - 324 BHP, JP-5 Fired Engine, Cummins Model QSB7-G5 NR3, S/N 73881340 EPA Family Name FCEXL0409.AAD, Tier 3	PC1,PC2		10		3
Portable Air Compressor Engine					
1 - 80.5 BHP John Deere, Model 4045DF150B, Serial No. PE4045D320144, 2003 model year, EPA Family Name: 3JD8L06.8046, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0144, I.D. Ingersoll P250 Air Compressor	PC1,PC2		10		
Portable Gasoline Engine					
1 - 63 BHP Ford, Model LSG-4231-6007-B, Serial No. 18070S-18-RA, used for water pumping and hydraulic power for a sewer cleaner	PC1				
Gasoline Storage and Dispensing					
1 - 20,000 Gallon Bryant Fuel Systems Aboveground Gasoline Storage Tank, equipped with Two Point Phase I VR & Hirt Model VCS-200 Phase II VR, and a CARB Certified Bulk Loading Rack	PC5	3			

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\Po1207\Permit IV\[Tables 01207-751,761.xlsx]TABLE 2

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
ARB	The California Air Resources Board
ASTM	American Standards for Testing Materials
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BHP	The rating of an internal combustion engine as measured in brake horsepower
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CFH	Cubic feet per hour
CFM	Cubic feet per minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
Cu. Yd.	Cubic yard
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FO	Fuel oil or diesel fuel
Gal	Gallon
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HHV	Higher heating value of fuel
HP	Horsepower
KW	The electrical power output of a generator as measured in kilowatts
Lb / Hr	Pounds per Hour
Lb / Gal	Emission factor expressed as pounds per gallon
Lb / MMCF	Emission factor expressed as pounds per million cubic feet

Lb ROC/Gal	Pound(s) of ROC per gallon
Lo-NOx	Device has equipment to control the emissions of NOx
LPG	Liquid petroleum gas
MMBTU/Hr	The heat input of a combustion device as measured in millions of British Thermal Units per hour
NESHAPS	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NG	Natural gas fired
NH3	Ammonia
NOx	Oxides of Nitrogen
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
PM	Particulate Matter
PPMVD	Parts per million by volume, dry
ROC	Reactive Organic Compound
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCFM	Standard cubic feet per minute
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SOx	Sulfur Oxides
1,1,1-TCA	Trichloroethane
TV AF	Title V application form
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

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"

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) and 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) and 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 or Anacapa Island. (74.9.D.10)

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

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. 01207
Permitted Throughput/Consumption Limits

Equipment	Throughput Permit Limit	District (D)/ Federal(F) Enforceable	Calculation Throughput
Power House Electricity Generating Engines			
1 - 1,440 BHP CAT, Model 3516DI, JP-5 Fired Engine, Unit G-1, Serial No. 73Z00253, Powering a 825 KW Generator	718,845 Gallons Fuel / Yr & 1,500 KW/Hr	F	718,845 Gallons Fuel/Yr & 1,500 KW/Hr
1 - 2,205 BHP Cummins, Model QSK45-G8, JP-5 Fired Engine, Unit G-2, Serial No. 33149131, Powering a 1645 KW Generator	*	F	*
1 - 1,480 BHP Cummins, Model QSK50-DR, JP-5 Fired Engine, Unit G-3, Serial No. 33204660, EPA Family Name: ACEXL060.AAD, Tier 2, 2010 Model Year	*	F	*
1 - 1490 BHP Cummins, Model QST30-G5-NR2, JP-5 Fired Engine, Unit G-4 Serial No. 37223906, 2006 model year, EPA Family Name: 6CEXL030.AAD, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0335	*	F	*
1 - 1,440 BHP EMD-GM, Model 16-567-C, JP-5 Fired Engine, Unit G-5, Serial No. 62-F-96, Powering a 1000 KW Generator	*	F	*
1 - 250 BHP Cummins, Model QSB6.7-G3-NR3, Serial No. 46955052, JP-5 Fired, 2008 model year, EPA Family Name: 8CEXL0409.AAB, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0445, Backup Electricity Generating Engine	*	F	*
Portable JP-5 Fired Engines	532,800 BHP-hr/Yr	F	346,320 BHP-hr/Yr
1 - 165 BHP John Deere, Model 6068TF275F, Ser No. PE6068T640701, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8082, CARB EO U-R-004-0261, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. 51-26068	*	F	*
1 - 165 BHP John Deere, Model 6068TF275F, Ser No. PE6068T640702, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8082, CARB EO U-R-004-0261, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. 51-26069	*	F	*
1 - 165 BHP John Deere, Model 6068TF275K, Ser No. PE6068T634214, EPA Family Name: 7JDXL06.8082, CARB EO U-R-004-0302, Tier 3, 2007, I.D. 51-26066	*	F	*
1 - 165 BHP John Deere, Model 6068TF275K, Ser No. PE6068T634223, EPA Family Name: 7JDXL06.8082, CARB EO U-R-004-0302, Tier 3, 2007, I.D. 51-26067	*	F	*
1 - 315 BHP John Deere, Model 6068HF485T, Ser No. PE6068L117431, EPA Family Name: AJDXL06.8115, CARB EO U-R-004-0393, Tier 3, 2010, I.D. 51-28008	*	F	*
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T628707, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. Range-P1	*	F	*
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T638694, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. Range-P2	*	F	*
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T638697, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. Range-P3	*	F	*
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T637872, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. Range-P5	*	F	*
1 - 397 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3306, Serial No. 9NR03088, EPA Family Name: WCPXL10.5MRD, CARB Exec Order U-R-1-55	*	F	*
1 - 165 BHP John Deere, Model 6068TF275, Ser No. PE6068T637979, 2006 model year, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8082, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0261, Tier 2	*	F	*
1 - 167 BHP Allis Chalmers, Model 3500-A, Ser No. 3D-66967, I.D. No. 6115-00-118-1252	*	F	*
1 - 115 BHP John Deere, Model 4045HFC92B, Ser No. PE4045R002999, EPA Family Name: CJDXL04.5211, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0441, I.D. Sweeper 54-09805	*	F	*
1 - 78 BHP Isuzu, Model 6BD1	*	F	*
1 - 139.5 BHP John Deere, Model 4045HF285G, Ser No. PE4045L260592, EPA Family Name: BJDXL06.8117, CARB Flexibility EO U-R-004-0409 and CARB EO U-R-004-0433, Tier 3, 2011 Model Year, ID Sweeper 54-09846	*	F	*
JP-5 Fired Engines For Backup Electricity Generation and Fire Pumps	1,255,200 BHP-hr/Yr	F	1,255,200 BHP-hr/Yr
1 - 99 BHP John Deere, Model 4045TF285, Serial No. PE4045L099284, 2010 model year, EPA Family Name: AJDXL04.5107, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0390, Medical Clinic backup generator, Building 58	*	F	*
1 - 145 BHP Deutz, Model DFP4-2012-C15, Serial No. 10698527, 2005 model year, EPA Family Name: 5DZXL06.1028, CARB Executive Order U-R-013-0152, Fire Water Pump, Building N299	*	F	*
1 - 197 BHP John Deere, Model 6068HF285, Serial No. PE6068L081220, 2009 model year, EPA Family Name: 9JDXL06.8104, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0362, runway lighting backup, Building 197	*	F	*
1 - 1,220 BHP Detroit, Model 91237306, Building N182	*	F	*
1 - 650 BHP Detroit, Model 400 ROZD71, Building N127	*	F	*
1 - 235 BHP CAT, Model 3306DI, Building N178 (OUT OF SERVICE)	*	F	*
1 - 207 BHP Cummins, Model 6CT8.3-G2, Serial No. 46017442, Building N172	*	F	*
1 - 175 BHP Cummins, Model NT 495 G, Building N166 (OUT OF SERVICE)	*	F	*
2 - 175 BHP Cummins, Model NT 495 G, Buildings N168, N170	*	F	*
1 - 176 BHP Cummins, Model QSB5-G5, Serial No. 74250624, EPA Family Name:			

TABLE NO. 3

VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Permit to Operate No. 01207
Permitted Throughput/Consumption Limits

Equipment	Throughput Permit Limit	District (D)/ Federal(F) Enforceable	Calculation Throughput
HCEXL0275AAK, Tier 3, 2017 Model Year, Building N145	*	F	*
1 - 364 BHP Cummins, Model QSL9-G2-NR3, Serial No. 46950619, 2008 Model Year, EPA Family Name: 8CEXL0540.AAB, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0449, Building 111	*	F	*
2 - 134 BHP Cummins, Model 6BT-5.9, Buildings N112, N113 (OUT OF SERVICE)	*	F	*
1 - 130 BHP Caterpillar, Model C4.4, Serial No. E5M00893, 2008 Model Year, EPA Family Name: 8PKXL04.4NJ1, CARB EO U-R-002-0110, Bldg 144	*	F	*
1 - 99 BHP Cummins, Model 4BTA3.9-G5, Serial No. 46563543, I.D. N255, EPA Family Name: 5CEXL0239AAG, CARB EO U-R-002-0267, Bldg N255	*	F	*
1 - 56 BHP Cummins, Model 4B3.3-G1, Telephone System, Serial No. 68011933, EPA Family Name: 2CEXL03.3AAA	*	F	*
1 - 158 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3116-D1, Serial No. 25G00795, Building N151	*	F	*
1 - 97 BHP John Deere, Model 5030HF285G, Serial No. PE5030L083553, 2012 Model Year, EPA Family Name: CJDXL03.0113, CARB EO U-R-004-0418, Building 211			
1 - 435 BHP Cummins, Model NT 855 06, SLAM 2	*	F	*
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T637875, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8041, CARB EO U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, Bldg 327	*	F	*
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T637863, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8041, CARB EO U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, Bldg 324			
Pier Generator Engine			
1 - 324 BHP, JP-5 Fired Engine, Cummins Model QSB7-G5 NR3, S/N 73881340 EPA Family Name FCEXL0409.AAD, Tier 3	1,350 Hrs Operation / Yr	F	1,350 Hrs Operation / Yr
Portable Air Compressor Engine	9,500 BHP-hr/Yr	F	6,175 BHP-hr/Yr
1 - 80.5 BHP John Deere, Model 4045DF150B, Serial No. PE4045D320144, 2003 model year, EPA Family Name: 3JDXL06.8046, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0144, I.D. Ingersoll P250 Air Compressor	*	F	*
Portable Gasoline Engine			
1 - 63 BHP Ford, Model LSG-4231-6007-B, Serial No. 18070S-18-RA, used for water pumping and hydraulic power for a sewer cleaner	100 Hrs Operation / Yr	F	100 Hrs Operation / Yr
Gasoline Storage and Dispensing			
1 - 20,000 Gallon Bryant Fuel Systems Aboveground Gasoline Storage Tank, equipped with Two Point Phase I VR & Hirt Model VCS-200 Phase II VR, and a CARB Certified Bulk Loading Rack	125,000 Gallons Gasoline / Yr	D	125,000 Gallons Gasoline / Yr
* Included in the throughput limit above			

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\Po1207\Permit IV\[Tables 01207-751,761.xlsx]TABLE 3

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. 01207
Permitted Emissions

Equipment	TONS PER YEAR					POUNDS PER HOUR				
	ROC	NOx	PM	SOx	CO	ROC	NOx	PM	SOx	CO
Power House Electricity Generating Engines										
1 - 1,440 BHP CAT, Model 3516DI, JP-5 Fired Engine, Unit G-1, Serial No. 73Z00253, Powering a 825 KW Generator	11.91	168.57	12.04	9.83	36.66	3.88	54.87	3.92	3.20	11.93
1 - 2,205 BHP Cummins, Model QSK45-G8, JP-5 Fired Engine, Unit G-2, Serial No. 33149131, Powering a 1645 KW Generator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1 - 1,480 BHP Cummins, Model QSK50-DR, JP-5 Fired Engine, Unit G-3, Serial No. 33204660, EPA Family Name: ACEXL060.AAD, Tier 2, 2010 Model Year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1 - 1490 BHP Cummins, Model QST30-G5-NR2, JP-5 Fired, Unit G-4 Serial No. 37223906, 2006 model year, EPA Family Name: 6CEXL030.AAD, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0335	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1 - 1,440 BHP EMD-GM, Model 16-567-C, JP-5 Fired Engine, Unit G-5, Serial No. 62-F-96, Powering a 1000 KW Generator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1 - 250 BHP Cummins, Model QSB6.7-G3-NR3, Serial No. 46955052, JP-5 Fired, 2008 model year, EPA Family Name: 8CEXL0409.AAB, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0445, Backup Electricity Generating Engine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Portable JP-5 Fired Engines	0.41	5.76	0.41	0.37	1.25					
1 - 165 BHP John Deere, Model 6068TF275F, Ser No. PE6068T640701, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8082, CARB EO U-R-004-0261, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. 51-26068	*	*	*	*	*	0.07	1.34	0.08	0.35	0.33
1 - 165 BHP John Deere, Model 6068TF275F, Ser No. PE6068T640702, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8082, CARB EO U-R-004-0261, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. 51-26069	*	*	*	*	*	0.07	1.34	0.08	0.35	0.33
1 - 165 BHP John Deere, Model 6068TF275K, Ser No. PE6068T634214, EPA Family Name: 7JDXL06.8082, CARB EO U-R-004-0302, Tier 3, 2007, I.D. 51-26066	*	*	*	*	*	0.08	1.44	0.08	0.35	0.33
1 - 165 BHP John Deere, Model 6068TF275K, Ser No. PE6068T634223, EPA Family Name: 7JDXL06.8082, CARB EO U-R-004-0302, Tier 3, 2007, I.D. 51-26067	*	*	*	*	*	0.08	1.44	0.08	0.35	0.33
1 - 315 BHP John Deere, Model 6068HF485T, Ser No. PE6068L117431, EPA Family Name: AJDXL06.8115, CARB EO U-R-004-0393, Tier 3, 2010, I.D. 51-28008	*	*	*	*	*	0.09	1.67	0.06	0.67	0.31
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T628707, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. Range-P1	*	*	*	*	*	0.06	1.11	0.04	0.24	0.20
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T638694, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. Range-P2	*	*	*	*	*	0.06	1.11	0.04	0.24	0.20
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T638697, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. Range-P3	*	*	*	*	*	0.06	1.11	0.04	0.24	0.20
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T637872, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, I.D. Range-P5	*	*	*	*	*	0.06	1.11	0.04	0.24	0.20
1 - 397 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3306, Serial No. 9NR03088, EPA Family Name: WCPXL10.5MRD, CARB Exec Order U-R-1-55	*	*	*	*	*	0.87	6.03	0.35	0.84	2.87
1 - 165 BHP John Deere, Model 6068TF275, Ser No. PE6068T637979, 2006 model year, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8082, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0261, Tier 2	*	*	*	*	*	0.08	1.44	0.08	0.35	0.33
1 - 167 BHP Allis Chalmers, Model 3500-A, Ser No. 3D-66967,	*	*	*	*	*	0.39	5.56	0.40	0.35	1.21
1 - 115 BHP John Deere, Model 4045HFC92B, Ser No. PE4045R002999, EPA Family Name: CJDXL04.5211, CARB EO U-R-004-0441, I.D. Sweeper 54-09805	*	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.24	0.02
1 - 78 BHP Isuzu, Model 6BD1	*	*	*	*	*	0.18	2.58	0.18	0.15	0.56
1 - 139.5 BHP John Deere, Model 4045HF285G, Ser No. PE4045L260592, EPA Family Name: BJDXL06.8117, CARB Flexibility EO U-R-004-0409 and CARB EO U-R-004-0433, Tier 3, 2011 Model Year, ID Sweeper 54-09846	*	*	*	*	*	0.04	0.76	0.05	0.30	0.37
JP-5 Fired Engines For Backup Electricity Generation and Fire Pumps	1.48	20.88	1.49	1.33	4.54					
1 - 99 BHP John Deere, Model 4045TF285, Serial No. PE4045L099284, 2010 model year, EPA Family Name: AJDXL04.5107, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0390, Medical Clinic backup generator, Building 58	*	*	*	*	*	0.03	0.62	0.03	0.21	0.37
1 - 145 BHP Deutz, Model DFP4-2012-C15, Serial No. 10698527, 2005 model year, EPA Family Name: 5DZXL06.1028, CARB Executive Order U-R-013-0152, Fire Water Pump, Building N299	*	*	*	*	*	0.34	1.53	0.03	0.31	0.17
1 - 197 BHP John Deere, Model 6068HF285, Serial No. PE6068L081220, 2009 model year, EPA Family Name: 9JDXL06.8104, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0362, runway lighting backup, Building 197	*	*	*	*	*	0.06	1.11	0.06	0.42	0.42
1 - 1,220 BHP Detroit, Model 91237306, Building N182	*	*	*	*	*	2.35	33.30	2.38	1.94	7.24
1 - 650 BHP Detroit, Model 400 ROZD71, Building N127	*	*	*	*	*	1.53	21.62	1.54	1.26	4.70
1 - 235 BHP CAT, Model 3306DI, Building N178 (OUT OF SERVICE)	*	*	*	*	*	0.55	7.83	0.56	0.46	1.70
1 - 207 BHP Cummins, Model 6CT8.3-G2, Serial No. 46017442, Building N172	*	*	*	*	*	0.49	6.89	0.49	0.40	1.50
1 - 175 BHP Cummins, Model NT 495 G, Building N166 (OUT OF SERVICE)	*	*	*	*	*	0.41	5.82	0.42	0.34	1.26
2 - 175 BHP Cummins, Model NT 495 G, Buildings N168, N170	*	*	*	*	*	0.82	11.63	0.83	0.68	2.53
1 - 176 BHP Cummins, Model QSB5-G5, Serial No. 74250624, EPA Family Name: HCEXL0275AAK, Tier 3, 2017 Model Year, Building N145	*	*	*	*	*	0.05	0.92	0.04	0.37	0.26
1 - 364 BHP Cummins, Model QSL9-G2-NR3, Serial No. 46950619, 2008 Model Year, EPA Family Name: 8CEXL0540.AAB, CARB Executive Order, U-R-002-0449, Building 111	*	*	*	*	*	0.12	2.21	0.09	0.77	2.00
2 - 134 BHP Cummins, Model 6BT-5.9, Buildings N112, N113 (OUT OF SERVICE)	*	*	*	*	*	0.63	8.91	0.64	0.52	1.94

TABLE NO. 4

VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Permit to Operate No. 01207
Permitted Emissions

Equipment	TONS PER YEAR					POUNDS PER HOUR				
	ROC	NOx	PM	SOx	CO	ROC	NOx	PM	SOx	CO
1 - 130 BHP Caterpillar, Model C4.4, Serial No. E5M00893, 2008 Model Year, EPA Family Name: 8PKXL04.4NJ1, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0110, Building 144	*	*	*	*	*	0.04	0.75	0.04	0.27	0.28
1 - 99 BHP Cummins, Model 4BTA3.9-G5, Serial No. 46563543, EPA Family Name: 5CEXL0239AAG, CARB Executive Order U-R-002-0267, Buidling N255	*	*	*	*	*	0.05	1.05	0.03	0.21	0.08
1 - 56 BHP Cummins, Model 4B3.3-G1, Telephone System, Serial No. 68011933, EPA Family Name: 2CEXL03.3AAA	*	*	*	*	*	0.02	0.74	0.12	0.12	0.40
1 - 158 BHP Caterpillar, Model 3116-D1, Serial No. 25G00795, Buidling N151	*	*	*	*	*	0.37	5.26	0.38	0.33	1.14
1 - 97 BHP John Deere, Model 5030HF285G, Serial No. PE5030L083553, 2012 Model Year, EPA Family Name: CJDXL03.0113, CARB EO U-R-004-0418, Building 211	*	*	*	*	*	0.03	0.63	0.03	0.21	0.28
1 - 435 BHP Cummins, Model NT 855 06, SLAM 2						1.02	14.47	1.03	0.92	3.15
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T637875, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, Bldg 327	*	*	*	*	*	0.06	1.11	0.04	0.24	0.20
1 - 113 BHP John Deere, Model 4045T, Ser No. PE4045T637863, EPA Family Name: 6JDXL06.8041, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0256, Tier 2, 2006, Bldg 324	*	*	*	*	*	0.06	1.11	0.04	0.24	0.20
Pier Generator Engine										
1 - 324 BHP, JP-5 Fired Engine, Cummins Model QSB7-G5 NR3, S/N 73881340 EPA Family Name FCEXL0409.AAD, Tier 3	0.07	1.38	0.07	0.46	1.25	0.11	2.04	0.11	0.69	1.86
Portable Air Compressor Engine	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.02					
1 - 80.5 BHP John Deere, Model 4045DF150B, Serial No. PE4045D320144, 2003 model year, EPA Family Name: 3JDXL06.8046, CARB Executive Order U-R-004-0144, I.D. Ingersoll P250 Air Compressor	*	*	*	*	*	0.05	0.96	0.04	0.17	0.58
Portable Gasoline Engine										
1 - 63 BHP Ford, Model LSG-4231-6007-B, Serial No. 18070S-18-RA, used for water pumping and hydraulic power for a sewer cleaner	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.32	1.02	0.06	0.05	0.62
Gasoline Storage and Dispensing										
1 - 20,000 Gallon Bryant Fuel Systems Aboveground Gasoline Storage Tank, equipped with Two Point Phase I VR & Hirt Model VCS-200 Phase II VR, and a CARB Certified Bulk Loading Rack	1.60					6.42				
* Included in the emission limit above										
Total Permitted Emissions	15.52	196.72	14.02	12.00	43.74	23.00	214.92	14.55	19.59	52.60

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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.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EQUIPMENT)

BOILERS			EXEMPTION BASIS (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Bldg	MMBTU/Hr	Fuel	Size	Rule 23.C.1
N111-1	0.400	JP-5		
N111-2	0.400	JP-5		
N111-3	0.400	JP-5		
N144	0.992	JP-5		
N145	0.992	JP-5		
N147	0.800	JP-5		
N151	0.534	JP-5		

MISCELLANEOUS	EXEMPTION BASIS (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Aerosol Coating Operations	Type of coating operation	23.F.6
Portable Diesel Woodchipper, 33 BHP	Size	23.D.6
Portable Gasoline Welder, 18 HP	Size	23.D.6
Abrasive Blasting Cabinet, less than 50 cubic feet, Bldg 147	Size	23.B.7

ROC STORAGE TANKS				EXEMPTION BASIS (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Tank No.	Location/ Building #	Tank Volume (gal)	Contents	Material Stored and/or size of tank	23.F.1 23.F.21 (with Rule 71.2)
SLAM-1	SLAM	250	JP-5		
10-1	10	125	JP-5		
25-1	25	125	JP-5		
58-1	58	550	JP-5		
66	178	550	JP-5		
145-1	145	250	JP-5		
152-1	152	550	JP-5		
166-1	166	550	JP-5		
168-1	168	550	JP-5		
127-1	127	250	JP-5		
170-1	170	550	JP-5		
182-1	182	500	JP-5		
218-1	218	550	JP-5		
255-1	255	550	JP-5		
114-8	114	100	JP-5		
114-9	114	100	JP-5		
114-10	114	150	JP-5		
114-11	114	150	JP-5		
114-6	114	10,000	JP-5		

ROC STORAGE TANKS				EXEMPTION BASIS (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Tank No.	Location/ Building #	Tank Volume (gal)	Contents	Material Stored and/or size of tank	23.F.1 23.F.21 (with Rule 71.2)
126		420,000	JP-5		
59	147	1,000	JP-5		
150-1	150	500	JP-5		
154-1	154	700	JP-5		
909		25,000	JP-5		
910		25,000	JP-5		
911		25,000	JP-5		
912		25,000	JP-5		
45	111	1,000	JP-5		

ENGINES	EXEMPTION BASIS (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
48.28 BHP John Deere JP-5 Stationary Generator, BLDG 165	Size	23.D.6
48.28 BHP Caterpillar JP-5 Stationary Generator, BLDG 186		
46.1 BHP Caterpillar JP-5 Stationary Generator, BLDG 112		

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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 Model VCS-200 Phase II Vapor Recovery System
Located on San Nicolas Island

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

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the storage of gasoline in an aboveground tank and to the transfer of gasoline from delivery vessels to the aboveground tank and from the 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.

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, "Certification of the Hirt Model VCS-200 Phase II Vapor Recovery System", and other applicable CARB Executive Orders (see Condition Nos. 2.2 and 3.1) which grant certification to gasoline vapor recovery systems pursuant to Section 41954 of the California Health and Safety Code.

Pursuant to Rule 70.F.7, Section H of Rule 70, "Testing Requirements and Test Methods", shall not apply to any gasoline dispensing facility located on San Nicolas Island or Anacapa Island.

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, at the correct pressure-vacuum rating, specified by the latest version of California Air Resources Board (CARB) Executive Order G-70-33, Certification of the Modified Hirt VCS-200 Vacuum Assist Phase II Vapor Recovery System. The PV valve shall connect to the vapor recovery piping at a point no farther than 12" from the vapor processor. (CARB Executive Order G-70-139 and 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-70-102, Certification of a Phase I Vapor Recovery System for Aboveground Storage Tanks with less than 40,000 Gallons Capacity for Gasoline or Gasoline/Methanol Blended Fuels. (Rule 70.B.2)

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 coaxial type Phase I vapor recovery system, unless the system was CARB-certified after January 1, 1994. (Rule 70.B.4)

2.5 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 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 vapor recovery system which has been certified by the 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, maintained, and operated, as specified in the latest version of CARB Executive Order G-70-139, Addition to the Certification of the Hirt VCS-200 Phase II Vapor Recovery System, 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)

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 operate a vapor recovery nozzle unless it is equipped with a coaxial hose. (Rule 70.B.13)

3.7 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)

3.8 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.

3.9 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)

3.10 The permittee shall perform the minimum maintenance requirements as specified by Exhibit 2 of CARB Executive Order G-70-139, Certification of the Hirt Model VCS-200 Phase II Vapor recovery System and maintain the maintenance log per Condition No. 7.2. (Rule 70.E.1)

3.11 Electrical power to the processing unit may be turned "off" when power to the service station gasoline pumps are "off", provided that the processing unit is electrically wired to the station master switch such that the processing unit is automatically turned "on" when power to the gasoline pumps are turned "on". The indicator lamp on the control panel for the VCS-200-2 processor shall be labeled "Vacuum". The indicator lamp shall be wired to the processor to detect when there is insufficient vacuum in the vapor return lines. (CARB Executive Order G-70-33)

3.12 The vapor recovery system shall include an underground condensate collection tank equipped to prevent and/or remove a liquid blockage in the vapor recovery piping. The liquid level in the condensate tank must be monitored and drained as often as necessary to prevent a liquid blockage. A record of all fluid level inspections and the dates and volumes of liquid drained from the tank must be maintained. These records shall be maintained at the source and shall be made available to District personnel upon request.

4.0 Phase II Vapor Recovery Maintenance

4.1 The 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 09/15/08. (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 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

6.1 Pursuant to Section F.7 of Rule 70, this stationary source is exempt from all testing requirements and test methods required by Section H of Rule 70 because the stationary source is located on San Nicolas Island.

7.0 Recordkeeping Requirements

7.1 Records of any and 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 that required repair. The log shall also indicate the time period and duration of each malfunction of the system. (Rule 70.G.5)

7.3 A record of all condensate collection tank fluid level inspections and the dates and volumes of liquid drained from the tank must be maintained.

These records shall be maintained at the source and shall be made available to District personnel upon request. (Rule 70.G.7)

8.0 Authority to Construct Application Required for Modifications

Modification of the Phase I system that involves the addition, replacement, or removal of an underground storage tank, or modification that causes the tank top to be unburied, is considered a major modification of the Phase I system. Modification of the Phase II system that involves the addition, replacement, or removal of 50 percent or more of the buried vapor piping, or the replacement of dispensers, is considered a major modification of the Phase II system. The replacement of a dispenser is not a major modification when the replacement is occasioned by the end user damage to a dispenser. (Rule 70.J.15)

8.1 Prior to performing a 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)

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.9 & ATCMs for Diesel-Fired Internal Combustion Engines
Operated on San Nicolas Island or Anacapa Island

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

Section 93115, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines
California ATCMs are not federally-enforceable

Section 93116, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Diesel Particulate Matter From Portable Engines Rated At 50 Horsepower And Greater
California ATCMs are not federally-enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment describes the requirements of APCD Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines", the ATCM for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines, and the ATCM for Diesel Particulate Matter From Portable Engines Rated At 50 Horsepower And Greater that apply to stationary and portable diesel-fired internal combustion engines rated at 50 or more horsepower and used solely on San Nicolas Island. As defined in the Airborne Toxic Control Measures, "portable" means designed and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. However, the engine is not portable if it is attached to a foundation, or if not so attached, will reside at the same location for more than 12 consecutive months. Refer to Sections 93115.4(a)(57) and 93115.4(a)(72) of the stationary engine ATCM and Section 93116.2(a)(29) of the portable engine ATCM for details on the definitions of portable and stationary.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.9.D.10, the provisions of Section B (Requirements), Section C (Engine Operator Inspection Plan), and Section E (Recordkeeping Requirements) of Rule 74.9 shall not apply to stationary internal combustion diesel engines that are operated on San Nicolas Island.

2. The annual Part 70 Permit compliance certification shall include the following data for each engine at the stationary source: engine manufacturer, model number, identification number, location, and a summary of maintenance reports during the certification period. (Rule 74.9.F)

3. Permittee shall perform routine surveillance of the diesel-fired engine to ensure that compliance with Rule 74.9.D.10 is being maintained.

4. Pursuant to Section 93115.3(g) of the ATCM for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines, the fuel requirements and the operating requirements and emission standards (Sections 93115.5 through 93115.8) shall not apply to stationary diesel-fueled CI engines used solely on San Nicolas Island.

5. Pursuant to Section 93115.10(a)(1) of the ATCM for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines, the permittee is required to submit to the District the information listed in Section 93115.10(a)(3) for each new and in-use engine.

6. Pursuant to Section 93115.10(g) of the ATCM for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines, the permittee shall maintain a monthly usage log for all emergency engines. The log shall include the applicable information listed in Section 93115.10(g).

7. Pursuant to Section 93116.1(b)(5) of the ATCM for Diesel Particulate Matter From Portable Engines Rated At 50 Horsepower And Greater, portable diesel-fueled engines operated on San Nicolas Island are not subject to the subject ATCM.

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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).

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
Existing Non-Emergency Diesel Engines
Greater Than 300 HP at an Area Source of HAPs
That Qualify Under the National Security Exemption

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

Applicability:

Per an EPA letter dated April 26, 2013 to the Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC), San Nicolas Island (SNI), the National Security Exemption (NSE) of 40 CFR 63.6585 (e) was granted to all non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 HP that are subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (NESHAP). The NSE exempts subject NBVC SNI engines from all requirements of the RICE NESHAP, including management practice standards and emission standards.

The NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines is normally applicable to all stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) at both major and area sources of hazardous air pollutants. The specific condition below is for existing non-emergency diesel engines rated greater than 300 HP (horsepower) 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.

A non-emergency engine is any engine whose operation does not meet the definition of an "emergency engine" as defined in Section 63.6675. Pursuant to 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. 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 may not be considered emergency stationary RICE under most circumstances.

Conditions:

1. 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) by meeting the engine criteria established in the NSE.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Standards of Performance (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition
Internal Combustion Diesel Engines
Subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII
That Qualify Under the National Security Exemption

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

Applicability:

Per an EPA letter dated April 26, 2013 to the Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC), San Nicolas Island (SNI), the National Security Exemption (NSE) was granted to all stationary compression-ignition (CI) RICE on SNI that are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII (NSPS).

The NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines is normally 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 following specific condition must be met:

Conditions:

1. On an annual basis, the permittee shall certify that all engines at this stationary source are operating in compliance with 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, "Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines" (NSPS) by meeting the engine criteria established in the NSE.

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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
Additional Permit Requirements
San Nicolas Island

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, hours of operation, and fuel consumption limits of this permit, the permittee shall maintain monthly records of throughput, hours of operation, and fuel 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, hours of operation, or fuel consumption totals for any of these 12 calendar month rolling periods in excess of the specified limits 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. The maximum power produced at the Power House Electricity Generating Station shall not exceed 1,500 Kilowatts. The Power House Electricity Generating Station consists of Units G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, and G-5 and the 250 BHP Cummins backup electricity generating engine.

   The permittee shall maintain a log of the hourly total kilowatt output at the SNI Power House Electricity Generating Station as measured by the kilowatt meters at each engine. The permittee shall maintain records of the "Kilowatt Hourly Log – Daily Generation Report". Any hour that the total kilowatt output for the SNI Power House exceeds 1,500 Kilowatts shall be considered a violation of this condition. (Rule 29)

3. 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. 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.

   In order to substantiate the solvent use exemptions listed above, the permittee shall maintain a list of all exempt solvents used at the stationary source and a reference to the specific permit exemption status. (Rule 29)

4. 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
Internal Combustion Engines
San Nicolas Island

Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits"

Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 29 are District enforceable only.

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the combustion of JP-5 fuel in the internal combustion engines. These requirements are in addition to any other specific or general requirements referenced in this permit.

Conditions:

1. The sulfur content of JP-5 fuel shall not exceed 0.2 percent, by weight. (Rule 29)

   For each delivery of JP-5 fuel, 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. 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. Records of the fuel sulfur content by weight data shall be maintained at the facility and shall be provided to the District upon request.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Alternative Operating Scenario – National Security Emergency
San Nicolas Island

Rule 33.4, "Part 70 Permits – Operational Flexibility"
Adopted 4/10/01, Federally Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the Naval Air Weapons Station on San Nicolas Island. 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 San Nicolas Island 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 maintain all recordkeeping required by this permit, including all throughput and consumption records as detailed in Table No. 3 and Attachment PO1207PC1.

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
Gasoline Dispensing Facility Additional Requirements
San Nicolas Island

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

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the gasoline storage, transfer, and fueling operations located on the San Nicholas Island. These requirements are in addition to any other specific or general requirements referenced in this permit.

Conditions:

1. No more than 125,000 gallons of gasoline per year shall be transferred from the loading rack to a mobile refueler and in addition no more than 125,000 gallons of gasoline per year shall be subsequently transferred from a mobile refueler to motor vehicles or other equipment

   In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall maintain records of the gallons of gasoline transferred through the loading rack and the gallons of gasoline subsequently delivered and transferred by the mobile refueler. The records shall be compiled on a monthly basis. The monthly records shall be summed for the previous 12 months. Gasoline throughput totals for any of these 12 calendar month periods in excess of the applicable limit, shall be considered a violation of this condition.

2. The gasoline loading rack shall be equipped with a 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 in the site-specific CARB Executive Order.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Additional Permit Requirements
Out of Service Emissions Units

Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits"

Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 29 are District enforceable only.

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the engines located on the San Nicholas Island that are currently designated as "Out of Service" in Tables 2, 3, and 4 of this permit.

Conditions:

1. Any engine designated as "Out of Service" in Tables 2, 3, and 4 of this permit is shut down, shall not be operated, and shall not be connected to a fuel source.

2. In order to ensure that compliance with this condition is being maintained, the permittee shall annually certify that an emissions unit 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.

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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.

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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^{o}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 74.11.1 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 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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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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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.