VENTURA COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

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

PART 70 PERMIT

Number 00065

Permit Term: October 16, 2019 to December 31, 2023

Company Name / Address
Ormond Beach Power, LLC
6635 South Edison Drive
Oxnard, CA 93033

Facility Name / Address
Ormond Beach Generating Station
6635 South Edison Drive
Oxnard, CA 93033

Responsible Official
Thomas A. Di Ciolli
Plant Manager
805/986-7241

Title V Contact
Thomas A. Di Ciolli
Plant Manager
805/986-7241

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

July 6, 2020

PART 70 PERMIT NO. 00065
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1.a. PERMIT REVISONS TABLE

Application No.	Issue Date	Description / Type	Revised Permit Sections
00065-TOO	05/17/99	Company and Facility Name Change / Administrative Part 70 Amendment	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Attachment PO0065PC1 • Attachment PO0065PC2 • Title IV Permit
00065-181	04/12/00	Removed fuel oil combustion from permit and reduced permitted emissions / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Stationary Source Description • Periodic Monitoring Summary • Table No. 2 • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment PO0065PC2
00065-191	01/15/03	Renewal of Acid Rain Permit and Change of Responsible Official	• Signature Cover Page • Attachment 40CFR72-78 • Title IV Acid Rain Permit
00065-201	11/24/03	Permit Reissuance for Term: October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2008	See "Stationary Source Description"
00065-211	09/26/05	Permit Emergency Engine / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Stationary Source Description • Periodic Monitoring Summary • Table No. 2 • Applicable Requirement Code Key • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Insignificant Activities Table • Attachment ATCM Engine N2
00065-231	10/28/08	Permit Reissuance for term ending September 30, 2013	See "Permit Summary and Statement of Basis"
00065-241	07/08/09	Company Name Change / Administrative Part 70 Amendment	• Signature Cover Page
00065-251	07/06/10	Company Name Change / Administrative Part 70 Amendment	• Signature Cover Page

00065-261	03/01/11	Company Name Change / Administrative Part 70 Amendment	• Signature Cover Page • Revisions Table
00065-271	11/21/11	Change Title V Contact Person / Administrative Part 70 Amendment	• Signature Cover Page • Revisions Table
00065-281	11/16/12	Renewal of Acid Rain Permit	• Signature Cover Page • Revisions Table • Title IV Acid Rain Permit
00065-291	01/31/13	Change responsible Official / Administrative Part 70 Amendment	• Signature Cover Page • Revisions Table
00065-301	04/08/14	Permit Reissuance for term ending December 31, 2018	See "Permit Summary and Statement of Basis"
00065-311	08/05/13	Company Name Change / Administrative Part 70 Amendment	• Signature Cover Page • Revisions Table • Title IV Acid Rain Permit
00065-321 00065-331	10/16/19	Permit Reissuance for term ending December 31, 2023 (-321) Name Change to GenOn (-331)	See "Permit Summary and Statement of Basis"
00065-341	07/06/20	Name Change to Ormond Beach Power, LLC	• Signature Cover Page • Revisions Table • Title IV Acid Rain Permit

1.b. PERMIT SUMMARY AND STATEMENT OF BASIS

Stationary Source Description

This stationary source generates electricity for sale to the public. The source has a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code of 4911, Electric Services. The source operates two (2) 7400 MMBTU/Hr (750 MW) Foster-Wheeler electrical power steam generators (Unit Nos. 1 and 2) that produce steam for electrical power generation, and two (2) 275 MMBTU/Hr Riley Stoker auxiliary steam generators that produce steam to support main boiler start-up and incidental facility support functions. All four units are permitted to be fired on natural gas only. This stationary source is subject to the Part 70 permit program based upon the potential to emit reactive organic compounds (ROC), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), particulate matter (PM_{10}), and carbon monoxide (CO). This source is also subject to the Acid Rain Program, 40 CFR Parts 72 through 78, and has been issued an Acid Rain Permit that is included in the Part 70 permit. The stationary source is also subject to the Part 70 permit program because it is required to have an Acid Rain Permit.

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 50 tons per year for ROC and NOx and 100 tons per year for PM, SOx, and CO, pursuant to Rule 33.B.2 and Ventura County's "Serious" nonattainment classification with the federal ozone standard. Ventura County's nonattainment classification with the federal ozone standard has been in transition and is currently set at "Serious". This stationary source is subject to the Part 70 permit program based upon the reactive organic compounds (ROC), nitrogen oxides (NOx), particulate matter (PM), and carbon monoxide (CO) potentials to emit in excess of the thresholds as shown in Table No. 4 in Section No. 4 of this Permit to Operate. The purpose of Table No. 4 is to document the permitted emissions of the criteria pollutants ROC, NOx, PM, SOx, and CO for this stationary source. District Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits", requires permitted emissions to be included on each Permit to Operate. District Rule 29 requires that annual permitted emissions be based on a 12 calendar month rolling period and be expressed in units of tons per year. Hourly permitted emissions are required to be expressed in units of pounds per hour. Permitted emissions for a

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

Criteria pollutant emissions (ROC, NOx, PM, SOx, and CO) result from the combustion of natural gas in the two steam generators and the two auxiliary steam generators and the combustion of diesel fuel in the emergency standby diesel engine.

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. The Part 70 Permit re-issuance application includes a summary (in the units of pounds per year and pounds per hour) of pollutants that are subject to the State of California AB2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spot" Program. The goal of the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987 (California Health and Safety Code Section 44300) is to collect air toxics emission data, to identify facilities having localized adverse health impacts, to ascertain health risks, to notify nearby workers and residents of significant risks, and to reduce significant risks if they exist. Under state law, motor vehicles (on-road and off-road) are not subject to the "Hot Spots" program. This facility has been subject to the "Hot Spots" program since 1989. Based on the quantity of toxic air contaminants released from the facility as determined by source testing, material balance calculations, and other engineering estimates, the potency and toxicity of materials released, and the proximity to sensitive receptors, this facility has been classified as "low level". As a low level facility, the stationary source is exempt from toxics reporting requirements unless any changes are made; such as facility changes, receptor changes, or toxicity calculation changes, which would put the facility in the "intermediate" category. The most recent data submitted was for the calendar year 1998.

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 District had previously calculated a CO_{2e} potential to emit for the stationary source to be 7,570,138.78 tons per year. The District's 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 10.14 kg CO_{2e}/gallon diesel (22.33 lb CO_{2e}/gallon diesel) and 53.02 kg CO_{2e}/MMBTU natural gas (116.78 lb CO_{2e}/MMBTU natural gas) 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 CO2e potential to emit does not include insignificant activities or equipment exempt from permit pursuant to Rule 23, "Exemptions from Permit".

Starting in 2012, major GHG-emitting sources, such as electricity generation, and large stationary sources that emitted more than 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MTCO_2e$) per year were required to comply with the California Air Resources Board GHG Cap-and-Trade Program. This program is regulated and implemented by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), and not the District. A list of these GHG Cap-and-Trade sources can be found on CARB's website.

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 June 19, 2019, the facility received three (3) Notices of Violation (NOV) as detailed in the "NOV by Facility" history for Facility No. 00065 located at the end of this section of the Part 70 Permit. Note that the most recent NOV was in 2009.

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 condition(s) is included with each attachment or set of permit conditions.

Equipment Description and Applicable Requirements - Specific

The electrical power steam generators and the auxiliary steam generators at this facility are subject to Rule 59, "Electrical Power Generating Equipment - Oxides of Nitrogen Emissions"; and Rule 103, "Continuous Monitoring Systems". The electrical power steam generators have selective catalytic reduction (SCR) NO_x control systems with ammonia injection and continuous emissions monitors to comply with Rule 59, Rule 103, and 40 CFR Part 75. The nitrogen oxides limit in Rule 59 while burning natural gas in the Foster-Wheeler electrical power steam generators is 0.10 pounds per MW-hr produced (net). The auxiliary steam generators are equipped with Lo-NOx burners, flue gas recirculation, overfire air injection, and continuous

emission monitors to comply with Rule 59 and Rule 103. The nitrogen oxides limit in Rule 59 for the auxiliary steam generators is 0.040 pounds per million BTU's.

The stationary source includes a diesel-fired emergency electricity generating engine. The emergency engine is exempt from Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines". The engine is subject to the California Air Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAPS for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE MACT). Since the engine is emergency use only, the requirements of these regulations are limited to fuel use, maintenance, and recordkeeping.

Due to the storage and handling of ammonia, this facility is subject to 40 CFR Part 68, "List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention". In order to comply with this federal requirement, a risk management plan was submitted to the Oxnard Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) in June 1999.

The electrical power generating steam boilers and the auxiliary steam generators are not subject to 40 CFR, Part 64, "Compliance Assurance Monitoring" (CAM). The electrical power generating steam boilers are subject to the Acid Rain Program, 40 CFR Parts 72 through 78, and are therefore not subject to CAM. The auxiliary steam generators are not subject to CAM because they are already equipped with continuous emission monitors to comply with the NOx emission limit of Rule 59.

This Part 70 Permit contains a permit shield for the electrical power generating steam boilers. They are shielded from the New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts D, Da, and Db. Since construction of these units commenced prior to the applicability dates, the modifications that these units have undergone do not fit the definition of "modification" for NSPS.

Permit Revisions Summary

The Permit Revisions Table (located in Section No. 1 of the permit) is a list of all permit revisions since Part 70 Permit No. 00065 was initially issued on October 1, 1998. A portion of the permit revisions are described in further detail below. The District's Engineering Analysis for each application can also be consulted for further details.

Application No. 00065-201: Application No. 00065-201 is for the reissuance of Part 70 Permit No. 00013 for the period October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2008. The following items summarize the changes from the initial Part 70 Permit No. 00065 (October 1, 1998 to September 30, 2003):

- Rule 103, "Continuous Monitoring Systems", was revised on February 9, 1999. The Rule 103 Permit Attachment has been modified to reflect the rule revision. There are now two separate Rule 103 Permit Attachments: one for Unit Nos. 1 and 2 and one for the Auxiliary Steam Generators.

- Permit Attachments 74.6.1N1 and 74.6.1N2 have been removed from the permit. The reissuance application states that the cold cleaners that were subject to these attachments have been removed. The facility has an aqueous cleaning tank that is exempt from permit (Rule 23.F.10.a) and exempt from Rule 74.6.1, "Cold Cleaners", because it uses material with less than 2% organic solvent, by weight.
- The "Rule 50 Applicable Requirements, Opacity – Continuous Monitoring Required" Permit Attachment has been removed from the permit. Continuous opacity monitoring is no longer required by the current federally enforceable version of Rule 103, "Continuous Monitoring Systems".
- A permit attachment detailing the applicable requirements of Rule 74.11.1, "Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers", has been added to the permit.
- Permit Attachment 74.9N7 has been added to the permit to reflect the requirements of Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines", to the emergency electricity generating engine and the emergency water pump engine that are exempt from permit pursuant to Rule 23.D.7.
- The Part 68 Permit Attachment has been updated to reflect the fact that the facility submitted a federal Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Oxnard Certified Unified Program Agency (Oxnard CUPA) in June 1999.
- 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. 00065:
  a) Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds"
  b) Rule 57, "Combustion Contaminants – Specific"
  c) Rule 59, "Electrical Power Generating Equipment – Oxides of Nitrogen Emissions"
  d) Rule 64, "Sulfur Content of Fuels"
  e) Rule 68, "Carbon Monoxide"
  f) Rule 70, "Storage and Transfer of Gasoline"
  g) Rule 74.1, "Abrasive Blasting"
  h) Rule 74.2, "Architectural Coatings"
  i) Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing"
  j) Rule 74.29, "Soil Decontamination Operations"
  k) Rule 103, "Continuous Monitoring Systems"

Application No. 00065-231: Application No. 00065-231 is for the reissuance of Part 70 Permit No. 00065 for the period terminating on September 30, 2013. The following items summarize the changes due to this reissuance application:

- The wipecleaning operation has been removed from the permit due to changes in Rule 23, "Exemptions From Permit". There is a reduction in the permitted emissions as a result of removing the wipecleaning operation from the permitted emissions table. Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing", will remain part of the permit in the "General Requirements" section.
- Revised the solvent recordkeeping permit condition in Attachment PO00013PC1 to reflect the exempt status of the wipe cleaning operation.
- An annual gasoline throughput limit of 10,000 gallons per year has been imposed on the 1,000 gallon aboveground gasoline tank. This is based on the March 14, 2006 revisions

to Rule 26.3, "New Source Review – Exemptions", that removed the offset exemption for gasoline dispensing.

- Revisions have been made to the Insignificant Activities Table.
- The following District rules have been adopted, revised and/or revisions of the rule have been adopted into the State Implementation Plan (SIP) since the October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2008 reissuance:
  a) Rule 23, "Exemptions From Permit"
  b) Rule 50, "Opacity"
  c) Rule 52, "Particulate Matter – Concentration (Grain Loading)" - No longer applicable to the stationary source.
  d) Rule 55, "Fugitive Dust"
  e) Rule 57.1, "Particulate Matter Emissions From Fuel Burning Equipment"
  f) Rule 68, "Carbon Monoxide" - No longer applicable to the stationary source.
  g) Rule 70, "Storage and Transfer of Gasoline"
  h) Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing"
  i) Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines"
  j) Rule 74.29, "Soil Decontamination Operations"
  k) California Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) For Stationary Compression Ignition Engines

Application No. 00065-301: Application No. 00065-301 is for the reissuance of Part 70 Permit No. 00065 for the five-year period ending December 31, 2018. The following items summarize the revisions to the permit since the October 28, 2008 to September 30, 2013 reissuance:

- The Responsible Official was changed on the Signature Cover Page and on the Title IV Acid Rain Permit.
- A discussion of Greenhouse Gases has been included above in the Statement of Basis.
- The Periodic Monitoring Summary was modified to reflect ammonia source testing frequency to be in the same quarter the Relative Accuracy Test Audit of the Continuous Emission Monitoring System installed pursuant to 40 CFR 75 is required (as dictated by 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix B, Section 2.3); pressure testing for the 1000-gallon AGT Hallmark Industries Gasoline Storage Tank upon District request (due to taking the tank out of service, but leaving it on the permit); and to include a row for 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE MACT).
- Table No. 2 includes a RICE MACT column that applies to the one (1) diesel-fired emergency standby engine.
- Rule 70 Code Key N1 was slightly modified, and RICE MACT was added to the Title V Applicable Requirement Code Key.
- Table Nos. 2, 3, and 4 indicate that the 1000-gallon Hallmark Industries Gasoline Storage Tank is out of service and shall not be operated unless an application is submitted to operate it.
- Attachment 59N1, Condition No. 3 was modified from "not less than once every *12 months*" to "*in the same quarter the Relative Accuracy Test Audit of the Continuous Emission Monitoring System installed pursuant to 40 CFR 75 is required. This frequency is dictated by 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix B, Section 2.3* " to allow for greater flexibility in

coordinating the NOx RATA testing with the ammonia source testing since Units 1 and 2 are operated infrequently.

- Attachment 70-N3-65-301 was modified to reflect that the 1000-gallon Hallmark Industries Gasoline Storage Tank is out of service, and therefore exempt from Rule 70 requirements and CARB requirements including those for standing loss control (SLC) and Phase I enhanced vapor recovery (EVR).
- A permit condition attachment has been added for RICE MACT.
- 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. 00065:
  a) California Air Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) For Stationary Compression Ignition Engines
  b) Rule 74.2, "Architectural Coatings"
  c) Rule 74.11.1, "Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers"
  d) Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds"
- In addition to the reissuance the Part 70 Permit, the Title IV Acid Rain Permit has also been reissued with the same effective period (i.e., January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2018) in order to coordinate both permits to be reissued at the same time from this point on.

Application No. 00065-321: Application No. 00065-321 is for the reissuance of Part 70 Permit No. 00065 for the five-year period ending December 31, 2023. The following items summarize the revisions to the permit since the January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2018 reissuance:

- The reissuance also includes Application No. 00065-331 for an administrative amendment to change the name of the company from NRG California South, LP to GenOn California South, LP.
- The 1,000-gallon aboveground gasoline storage tank has been removed from the facility and removed from the Permit to Operate.
- The Title IV Acid Rain Permit has been reissued for the period January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2023.
- The following District rules or attachments 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. 07891:
  a) Rule 50, "Opacity" (Attachment 50)
  b) Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds" (Attachments 54.B.1 and 54.B.2)
  c) Rule 74.1, "Abrasive Blasting" (Attachment 74.1)
  d) Rule 74.2, "Architectural Coatings" (Attachment 74.2)
  e) Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing" (Attachment 74.6)
  f) Rule 74.29, "Soil Decontamination Operations" (Attachment 74.29.B.3)
  g) Rule 74.11.1, "Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers" (Attachment 74.11.1)
  h) 40 CFR Part 82, "Protection of Stratospheric Ozone" (Attachment 40CFR82)
  i) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (RICE MACT)

NOV by Facility

Since January 1, 1996

Facility selected

00065

Facility No 00065 Ormond Beach Generating Station

NOV Date	NOV No	Rule Number	Comment	Settlement	Date Closed
09/01/1998	018910	59.B.4	Excess Ammonia Emissions - Unit #2	$1,000.00	09/23/1998
07/11/2000	019501	59.B.1	Excess NOx Emissions - Unit #2	$5,000.00	09/26/2001
12/07/2009	022036	17 CCR 94006	CARB Title 17 Defect-PHI/II - Vapor Cap	$250.00	01/12/2010
Total for 3 NOVs				$6,250.00	

1.c. PERIODIC MONITORING SUMMARY

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

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

1.c.1. Specific Applicable Requirements

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

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Reports	Test Methods	Comments
59N1 Units 1 and 2	Rules 59.B.1, 59.B.4, 59.C.1	•CEMs for NO_x emission rate •MW-hr produced (net) •Source Test (NH_3) in the same quarter the Relative Accuracy Test Audit of the Continuous Emission Monitoring System installed pursuant to 40 CFR 75 is required. •Annual compliance certification	•Records of tests •Records of calculated NO_x emissions •Cold start-up hourly records •General operation hourly records	None	•NH_3 - BAAQMD Method ST-1B	The NH_3 source test frequency is dictated by 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix B, Section 2.3
59N3 Auxiliary Boilers	Rules 59.B.2, 59.C.2	•CEMs for NO_x emission rate •Quantity, sulfur content, and type of fuel consumed •Annual compliance certification	•Records of calculated NO_x emissions •Cold start-up hourly records •General operation hourly records •Fuel records	None	None	
74.9N7	Rule 74.9.D.3	•Annual compliance certification •Hours of operation	•Operating hours •Date, time, duration, reason for operation •Engine data	None	None	

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

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Reports	Test Methods	Comments
103N1-65 Units 1 and 2	Rule 103.A.1	•CEMs for NOx pursuant to 40 CFR Part 75	•Records of CEM data	•Quarterly reports of CEM data •Reports of emission violations	None	
103N3-65 Auxiliary Boilers	Rule 103.A.3	•CEMs for NO_x and CO_2 or O_2	•Records of CEMs data	•Quarterly reports of CEM data •Reports of emission violations	None	
ATCM Engine N2	California ATCM for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines – 20 Hr/Yr	•Hours of operation records for maintenance and testing •Fuel type records	•Hours of operation for maintenance and testing •Fuel type records	None	None	Not federally enforceable
40CFR63ZZZZN3	RICE MACT for emergency diesel engines – oil change and inspections	•Maintenance records •Annual compliance certification	•Maintenance records •Hours of operation records	None	None	

1.c.2. Permit-Specific Conditions

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

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Reports	Test Methods	Comments
PO0065PC1 - Condition No. 1	Rules 26 and 29 General Recordkeeping	•Monthly records of throughput and consumption •Annual compliance certification	•Monthly Records	None	None	
PO0065PC1 - Condition No. 2	Rule 29 Solvent Use	•Maintain a list of exempt solvents •Annual compliance certification	•Maintain a list of exempt solvents	None	None	
PO0065PC2 - Condition Nos. 1 and 5	Rule 26 Steam Generator Annual NO_x Limits	•CEMs (NO_x) •Annual compliance certification	•Monthly records of CEMs data and NO_x emissions	None	None	
PO0065PC2 - Condition Nos. 2 and 5	Rule 26 Steam Generators Annual ROC, PM, SO_x, CO Limits; and Fuel Consumption	•Fuel consumption •Annual compliance certification	•Monthly records of ROC, PM, SO_x, and CO emissions •Daily records of fuel consumption and operating hours	None	None	
PO0065PC2 - Condition No. 3	Rule 29 Unit Nos. 1 & 2 Natural Gas Only Requirement	•Annual compliance certification	None	None	None	
PO0065PC2- Condition No. 4	Rule 29 Auxiliary Steam Generator Natural Gas Only Requirement	•Annual compliance certification	None	None	None	

1.c.3. General Applicable Requirements

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

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Reports	Test Methods	Comments
50	Rule 50	•Visual inspections •Annual compliance certification, including a formal survey •Opacity readings upon request •Notification required for uncorrectable visible emissions	•All occurrences of visible emissions for periods>3min in any one hour •Annual formal survey of all emissions units	None	None	•General opacity requirements applicable to all units
54.B.1	Rule 54.B.1	•Annual compliance certification •Follow monitoring requirements under Rule 64 •Upon request, source test for sulfur compounds at point of discharge	None	None	•Sulfur Compounds - EPA Test Method 6, 6A, 6C, 8, 15, 16A,16B, or SCAQMD Method 307-94, as appropriate	•Compliance with Rule 64 ensures compliance with this rule based on District analysis
54.B.2	Rule 54.B.2	•Annual compliance certification •Determine ground or sea level concentrations of SO_2, upon request	•Representative fuel analysis or exhaust analysis and compliance demonstration	None	•SO_2 - BAAQMD Manual of Procedures, Vol.VI, Section 1, Ground Level Monitoring for H_2S and SO_2	
55	Rule 55	•Annual compliance certification	•Specific activity records as applicable	None	•EPA Method 9	
57.1	Rule 57.1	•Annual compliance certification	None	None	None	•Not required based on District analysis
64.B.1	Rule 64.B.1	•Annual compliance certification •None for PUC-quality gas •Annual test for non PUC-quality gas (submit with annual compliance certification)	•Annual fuel gas analysis for non PUC-quality gas	None	•SCAQMD Method 307-94	
64.B.2	Rule 64.B.2	•Annual compliance certification •Fuel supplier's certification, or fuel test per each delivery (submit with annual compliance certification)	•Fuel supplier's certification, or fuel test per each delivery	None	•ASTM Method D4294-83 or D2622-87	

1.c.3. 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 •Upon request, solvent testing	•Records of current solvent information	None	•ROC content-EPA Test Method 24 or 24A •Identity of solvent components-ASTM E168-67, ASTM E169-87, or ASTM E260-85 •True vapor pressure or composite partial pressure -ASTM D2879-86 •Initial boiling point-ASTM 1078-78 or published source •Spray gun active/passive solvent losses-SCAQMD Method (10-3-89)	
74.11.1	Rule 74.11.1	•Annual compliance certification •Maintain identification records of large water heaters and small boilers	•Records of current information of large water heaters and small boilers	None	None	•Rule only applies to the installation of large water heaters and small boilers
74.22	Rule 74.22	•Annual compliance certification •Maintain furnace identification records	•Records of current furnace information	None	None	•Rule only applies to future installation of natural gas-fired, fan-type furnaces

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

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

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Reports	Test Methods	Comments
74.1	Rule 74.1	•Annual compliance certification •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 •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	
74.29N3	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 •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," which contains the associated permit conditions. For example, code key "3" under Rule 74.9 indicates that the emission unit is required to comply with the requirements of Attachment 74.9N3 in Section No. 6.

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

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

TABLE NO. 2

VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Permit to Operate No. 00065
Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements

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Equipment	59	74.9	103	Engine ATCM	RICE MACT	40 CFR 72-78	Additional Requirements
1 - 7,400 MMBtu/Hr (750 MW) Foster-Wheeler NG Steam Generator (Unit No. 1) SCR[1] w/ NH_3 Injection[2]	1		1			X	PC1, PC2
1 - 7,400 MMBtu/Hr (750 MW) Foster-Wheeler NG Steam Generator (Unit No. 2) SCR[1] w/ NH_3 Injection[2]	1		1			X	PC1, PC2
1 - 275 MMBtu/Hr Riley Stoker NG Auxilary Steam Generator, LoNOx burners[3], FGR, OAI (North Unit)	3		3				PC1, PC2
1 - 275 MMBtu/Hr Riley Stoker NG Auxilary Steam Generator, LoNOx burners[3], FGR, OAI (South Unit)	3		3				PC1, PC2
1 - 20,000 Gallon Aqueous Ammonia Storage Tank							
1 - 20,000 Gallon Aqueous Ammonia Storage Tank							
1 - 605 BHP Cummins Diesel-Fired Emergency Standby Engine, Model NTA855-G5, Serial No. 2870-1097		7		2	3		

[1] - The SCR System consists of four catalytic honeycomb ceramic reactors located between the boiler economizer and the air preheater.

[2] - The NH_3 injection grid supplies NH_3 to the flue gas stream between the economizer and the SCR System.

[3] - The $LoNO_x$ burners are Deutsche Babcock Model ASR.

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:

TITLE V EQUIPMENT LIST DESCRIPTION KEY

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
ATCM	Air Toxic Control Measures
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
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FGR	Flue gas recirculation
FO	Fuel oil or diesel fuel
Gal	Gallon
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HHV	Higher Heating Value of a fuel
Lb ROC/Gal	Pound(s) of ROC per gallon
Lo-NOx	Device has equipment to control the emissions of NOx

TITLE V EQUIPMENT LIST DESCRIPTION KEY

LPG	Liquid petroleum gas
MMBTU/Hr	The heat input of a combustion device as measured in millions of British Thermal Units per hour
MW	The electrical output of a steam turbine, or gas turbine, as measured in megawatts
NESHAPS	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NG	Indicates that the equipment is permitted to be fired on natural gas only
NH_3	Ammonia
NOx	Oxides of Nitrogen
NSCR	Engine that is equipped with non-selective catalytic reduction to meet its Rule 74.9 compliance requirements
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
OAI	Overfire air injection
PM	Particulate Matter
PSC	Engine that is equipped with a pre-stratified charge to meet its Rule 74.9 compliance requirements
Rich or Lean Burn	A designation associated with a gas-fired internal combustion engine that determines it Rule 74.9 compliance requirements
RICE MACT	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
ROC	Reactive Organic Compound
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCFM	Standard cubic feet per minute
SCR	Engine or turbine that is equipped with selective catalytic reduction and ammonia injection for the control of NOx to meet its Rule 74.9 or Rule 74.23 compliance requirements

TITLE V EQUIPMENT LIST DESCRIPTION KEY

SIP	State Implementation Plan
SOx	Sulfur Oxides
1,1,1-TCA	Trichloroethane
TV AF	Title V application form
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VR	Vapor recovery system that is installed on a tank or other piece of process equipment

TITLE V APPLICABLE REQUIREMENT CODE KEY

Rule 59, "Electrical Power Generating Equipment"

1. NOx and NH3 emission limits, and cold start-up duration requirements for electric power generating steam boilers with a rated heat capacity of equal to or > 2150 MMBTU/Hr, and emission control devices w/ NH3 injection (59.B.1, 59.B.4, and 59.C.1)
2. NOx and NH3 emission limits, and cold start-up duration requirements for electric power generating steam boilers with a rated heat capacity of > 300 MMBTU/Hr and < 2150 MMBTU/Hr, and emission control devices w/ NH3 injection (59.B.1, 59.B.4, and 59.C.1)
3. NOx emission limit and cold start-up duration requirements for auxiliary boilers used with an electric power generating steam boilers (59.B.2 and 59.C.2)

Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines"

1. Pre-January 1, 2002 emission limits and post-January 1, 2002 emission limits for natural gas rich burn engines with existing emission controls installed after September 5, 1989. (74.9.B.1 or 74.9.B.2, and 74.9.B.3)
2. Pre-January 1, 2002 emission limits and post-January 1, 2002 emission limits for natural gas lean burn engines with existing emission controls installed after September 5, 1989. (74.9.B.1 or 74.9.B.2, and 74.9.B.3)
3. Post-January 1, 1997 emission limits for natural gas rich burn engines with emission controls installed before September 5, 1989; or installed after March 5, 1992. (74.9.B.1 or 74.9.B.2)
4. Post-January 1, 1997 emission limits for natural gas lean burn engines with emission controls installed before September 5, 1989; or installed after March 5, 1992. (74.9.B.1 or 74.9.B.2) Post-January 1, 1997 emission limit for ammonia, if applicable. (74.9.B.5)
5. Post-January 1, 1997 emission limits for diesel engines. (74.9.B.1 or 74.9.B.2) Post-January 1, 1997 emission limit for ammonia, if applicable. (74.9.B.5)
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. (74.9.D.10)

Rule 103, "Continuous Monitoring Systems"

1. CEM requirements for an emission source required by a federal regulation to install, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (103.A.1)
2. CEM requirements for boilers, steam generators, and process heaters with a heat input capacity of between 40 MMBTU/Hr and 250 MMBTU/Hr, and a capacity factor of at least 30% (103.A.2)

3. CEM requirements for gas-fired boilers, steam generators, and process heaters with a heat input capacity of 250 MMBTU/Hr or more (103.A.3)
4. CEM requirements for any equipment which emits 5 lb/hr or 40 lb/day or more of any single air contaminant (103.A.4)

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

1. In-use emergency fire pump assembly engines
2. In-use emergency engines operated not more than 20 hours per year for maintenance and testing purposes.

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. 00065
Permitted Throughput/Consumption Limits

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\PO0065\PermitV\Tables_0065_REV321 Equipment		Throughput/Emission Permit Limit	District (D)/ Federal(F) Enforceable	Calculation Throughput	Calculation Procedure
1 - 7,400 MMBtu/Hr (750 MW) Foster-Wheeler NG Steam Generator (Unit No. 1) SCR[1] w/ NH_3 Injection[2]					
	ROC	**86.43 TPY ++**	**F**	**123,247 MMCF/Yr at Units 1 & 2 And 227 MMCF/Yr at Aux Units**	
	NOx	**621.47 TPY +**	**F**	*	
	PM	**154.34 TPY ++**	**F**	*	
	SOx	**37.04 TPY ++**	**F**	*	
	CO	**2,778.17 TPY ++**	**F**	*	
1 - 7,400 MMBtu/Hr (750 MW) Foster-Wheeler NG Steam Generator (Unit No. 2) SCR[1] w/ NH_3 Injection[2]					
	ROC	**	**F**	**	
	NOx	**	**F**	**	
	PM	**	**F**	**	
	SOx	**	**F**	**	
	CO	**	**F**	**	
1 - 275 MMBtu/Hr Riley Stoker NG Auxilary Steam Generator, $LoNO_x$ burners[3], FGR, OAI (North Unit)					
	ROC	**	**F**	**	
	NOx	**	**F**	**	
	PM	**	**F**	**	
	SOx	**	**F**	**	
	CO	**	**F**	**	
1 - 275 MMBtu/Hr Riley Stoker NG Auxilary Steam Generator, $LoNO_x$ burners[3], FGR, OAI (South Unit)					
	NOx	**	**F**	**	
	ROC	**	**F**	**	
	PM	**	**F**	**	
	SOx	**	**F**	**	
	CO	**	**F**	**	
1 - 20,000 Gallon Aqueous Ammonia Storage Tank					
1 - 20,000 Gallon Aqueous Ammonia Storage Tank					
1 - 605 BHP Cummins Diesel-Fired Emergency Standby Engine, Model NTA855-G5, Serial No. 2870-1097		**20 Hr/Yr[4]**	**D**	**20 Hr/Yr**	

[1] - The SCR System consists of four catalytic honeycomb ceramic reactors located between the boiler economizer and the air preheater.

[2] - The NH_3 injection grid supplies NH_3 to the flue gas stream between the economizer and the SCR System.

[3] - The $LoNO_x$ burners are Deutsche Babcock Model ASR.

[4] - The 20 hr/yr limitation for the emergency engine is only for maintenance and testing purposes. Emergency use is unlimited.

\+ - Enforced by CEM
++ - Enforced via Emission Factor and Fuel Usage Calculations
* - Same as Calculated Throughput Above
** - Included in Emission Limit or Calculation Throughput Above for Same Criteria Pollutant

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. 00065
Permitted Emissions

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\PO0065\PermitV\Tables_0065_rev321	TONS PER YEAR						POUNDS PER HOUR					
Equipment	ROC	NOx	PM	SOx	CO	NH_3	ROC	NOx	PM	SOx	CO	NH_3
1 - 7,400 MMBtu/Hr (750 MW) Foster-Wheeler NG Steam Generator (Unit No. 1), SCR[1] with NH_3 Injection[2]	**86.43**	**621.47**	**154.34**	**37.04**	**2778.17**	**290.16**	**19.73**	**141.06**	**35.24**	**8.46**	**634.30**	**66.25**
1 - 7,400 MMBtu/Hr (750 MW) Foster-Wheeler NG Steam Generator (Unit No. 2), SCR[1] with NH_3 Injection[2]	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	
1 - 275 MMBtu/Hr Riley Stoker NG Auxilary Steam Generator, $LoNO_x$ burners[3], FGR, OAI (North Unit)	*	*	*	*	*		**0.73**	**22.00**	**1.31**	**0.31**	**23.57**	
1 - 275 MMBtu/Hr Riley Stoker NG Auxilary Steam Generator, $LoNO_x$ burners[3], FGR, OAI (South Unit)	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	
1 - 20,000 Gallon Aqueous Ammonia Storage Tank												
1 - 20,000 Gallon Aqueous Ammonia Storage Tank												
1 - 605 BHP Cummins Diesel-Fired Emergency Standby Engine, Model NTA855-G5, Serial No. 2870-1097	**<0.01**	**0.11**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**	**0.03**		**0.05**	**1.14**	**0.03**	**0.03**	**0.33**	
Total Permitted Emissions	**86.43**	**621.58**	**154.34**	**37.04**	**2778.20**	**290.16**	**20.51**	**164.20**	**36.58**	**8.80**	**658.20**	**66.25**

[1] - The SCR System consists of four catalytic honeycomb ceramic reactors located between the boiler economizer and the air preheater.

[2] - The NH_3 injection grid supplies NH_3 to the flue gas stream between the economizer and the SCR System.

[3] - The $LoNO_x$ burners are Deutsche Babcock Model ASR.

* - Included in Emissions Above

HAP Emissions Ref.: AB 2588 Air Toxics Report Reporting Year: 1998 Submittal Date: 11/15/99

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)

Part 70 Permit No. 00065

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Abrasive Blast Cabinet (< 50 cubic feet)	Abrasive blast cabinet total internal volume of blast section is less than or equal to 50 cubic feet	23.B.7
18 BHP Portable Welder/Generator	Maximum design rating < 50 BHP	23.D.6
3 - Portable Gasoline Driver Pumps (<50 BHP each)	Maximum design rating < 50 BHP	23.D.6
Cleaning Operations	Cleaning agents certified by the SCAQMD as Clean Air Solvents	23.F.10.a

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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 59 Applicable Requirements
Electrical Power Generating Equipment - Oxides of Nitrogen Emissions
Boilers Rated ≥ 2,150 MMBTU/Hr

Rule 59, "Electrical Power Generating Equipment - Oxides of Nitrogen Emissions"
Adopted 07/15/97, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to electric power generating steam boilers with a rated heat input capacity of greater than or equal to 2,150 MMBTU/Hr that are equipped with a Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) system for the control of nitrogen oxides. A boiler is an individual piece of combustion equipment fired with liquid and/or gaseous fuel and used to produce steam.

Conditions:

1. Emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx measured as NO2) from any electric power generating steam boiler shall not exceed the following limits:

   a. Pursuant to Rule 59.B.1, while burning natural gas, NOx emissions shall not exceed 0.10 pounds per megawatt hour (MW-hr) produced (net).

   b. Pursuant to Rule 59.C.3.a, while burning 100 percent fuel oil, NOx emissions shall not exceed 0.33 pounds per megawatt hour (MW-hr) produced (net).

   c. Pursuant to Rule 59.C.3.b, while burning a mixture of natural gas and fuel oil, NOx emissions shall not exceed a limit calculated every hour as an average of the sum of the current and previous hourly emission limits. The number of hourly limits averaged shall equal the number of hours used to calculate the compliance rolling average for the hour. The hourly emission limit shall be determined from the following equation:

$$R = \frac{[((0.33)(Fo)(HFo))+((0.10)(Fg)(HFg))]}{B}$$

Where R = Emission limit in pounds per megawatt hour (MW-hr) produced (net)
Fo = Rate of fuel oil used (gallons/hour)
Fg = Rate of natural gas used (cubic feet/hour)
HFo = Heating value of fuel oil in use (BTU/gallon)
HFg = Heating value of natural gas in use (1050 BTU/cubic foot)
B = (Fo)(HFo)+(Fg)(HFg), or the total energy input per hour (BTU/Hr)

Compliance for these emission limits shall be determined using an emission rate calculated from continuous emission monitoring measurements as a rolling hourly average of not to exceed 24 hours.

Pursuant to Rule 59.G.5, "megawatt hour (MW-hr) produced (net)" is defined as the electricity produced according to the following equation:

$$\text{MW-hr} = VI(\cos u)$$

Where V = Voltage to the power grid (volt)
I = Current to the power grid (ampere)
cos u = Power factor
u = Phase angle

2. Pursuant to Rules 59.B.3 and 59.C.3, fuel oil may be used only during a force majeure natural gas curtailment, a fuel oil system test, or an emission test. Fuel oil system tests for all units at the stationary source shall not exceed a total of 48 hours per year. For multiple stationary sources that have the same owner, fuel oil system tests for all units shall not exceed a total of 96 hours per year.

Pursuant to Rule 59.G.3, "force majeure natural gas curtailment" is defined as an interruption in natural gas service, such that the daily fuel needs of a boiler cannot be met with the natural gas available, due to one to the following reasons: (1) Unforeseeable failure or malfunction not resulting from an intentional or negligent act or omission on the part of the owner or operator of a boiler, or natural disaster, or; (2) a supply restriction resulting from a California Public Utilities Commission priority allocation system.

3. Pursuant to Rule 59.B.4, emissions of ammonia (NH3) from an emission control device on an electric power generating steam boiler shall not exceed 10 ppmv referenced at three (3) percent volume stack gas oxygen on a dry basis.

Compliance shall be determined by source testing for ammonia in the same quarter the Relative Accuracy Test Audit of the Continuous Emission Monitoring System installed pursuant to 40 CFR 75 is required. This frequency is dictated by 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix B, Section 2.3. Pursuant to Rule 59.E.5, Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method ST-1B, dated 1/20/82, shall be used. Prior to conducting an annual NH3 emissions test, the permittee shall notify the District Compliance Division. Written notification shall be received no less than 15 calendar days prior to the test. The emissions test report and results shall be submitted to the District Compliance Division within 45 days after the test and a copy of the most recent test report shall be maintained at the stationary source.

4. Pursuant to Rule 59.C.1, the NOx and NH3 emission limits of Rules 59.B.1 and 59.B.4 shall not apply during the cold start-up of an applicable unit. The duration of each start-up procedure shall not exceed twenty (20) hours.

   Pursuant to Rule 59.G.2, "cold start-up procedure" shall be defined as the process of bringing a boiler and the associated emission control device up to operating temperature after the boiler and control device have experienced zero fuel flow for a period of time and are considered cold. A boiler and control device shall be considered cold if the temperature of the flue gas leaving the economizer outlet is less than 550 degrees Fahrenheit.

5. The NOx pounds per megawatt hour emissions shall be measured and calculated according to the following conditions:

   a. Pursuant to Rule 59.B.1, the NOx emission rate (pounds per hour) shall be calculated from continuous emission monitor measurements.

   b. Pursuant to Rule 59.E.2, Megawatt hours (MW-hr) produced (net) shall be measured using a method approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer. The method shall be submitted by the owner or operator of an electric power generating unit and shall include a description of the principle of measurement and calculation used to determine the megawatt hours (MW-hr) produced (net). The method shall also include the technique and procedures used to calibrate each measurement device. Each measurement device shall be calibrated against standards which are traceable to either National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or a higher authority if no NIST standards exist. The calibration accuracy tolerance of each measurement device shall be $\pm$ 0.5 percent of all measured values.

   c. Pursuant to Rule 59.E.3, the hourly calculations used to determine pounds per MW-hr for complying with Rule 59.B.1 and Rule 59.C.3 shall use NOx and MW-hr measurements determined according to the procedure set forth in 40 CFR 75.10(d)(1).

   d. Pursuant to Rule 59.E.4, the rolling hourly average of pounds per megawatt hour (MW-hr) produced (net), as required in Rule 59.B.1 and Rule 59.C.3, shall be calculated every hour as (Et)/(Ft), where Et is the sum of a number of previous consecutive hourly average emission rates E, and Ft is the sum of the same number of corresponding consecutive hourly MW-hr produced (net) calculations F. The number of hours averaged shall be determined by the operator and shall not exceed 24 hours.

This information shall be maintained at the stationary source and shall be submitted to the District upon request.

6. Pursuant to Rule 59.D.2, the permittee shall maintain the following permanent hourly records for each cold start-up procedure at an applicable unit:

   a. Type, quantity, and sulfur content of fuel burned.

   b. Net energy production in megawatt hours (MW-hr).

   c. The duration of the cold start-up procedure.

   This information shall be maintained at the stationary source and shall be submitted to the District upon request.

7. Pursuant to Rule 59.D.3, the permittee shall maintain the following permanent hourly records for each applicable unit:

   a. Quantity and type of fuel burned.

   b. Net energy production in megawatt hours (MW-hr).

   c. Injection rate of ammonia (gallons/minute).

   d. NOx emissions in pounds (lbs) and the NOx emission rate in pounds per megawatt hour (lb/MW-hr).

   e. Rolling hourly average NOx emission rate in lb/MW-hr with the number of hours averaged.

   f. If burning fuel oil or a mixture of fuel oil and natural gas, the applicable NOx emission limit calculated pursuant to Rule 59.C.3.

   This information shall be maintained at the stationary source and shall be submitted to the District upon request.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 59 Applicable Requirements
Electrical Power Generating Equipment - Oxides of Nitrogen Emissions
Auxiliary Boilers

Rule 59, "Electrical Power Generating Equipment - Oxides of Nitrogen Emissions"
Adopted 07/15/97, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to any auxiliary boiler used with an electric power generating steam boiler that is not equipped with a Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) system for control of oxides of nitrogen.

A boiler is an individual piece of combustion equipment fired with liquid and/or gaseous fuel and used to produce steam.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 59.B.2, emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx measured as NO2) from any auxiliary boiler shall not exceed 0.040 pounds per million BTUs of fuel consumed. Compliance shall be determined using continuous emission monitor measurements averaged hourly.

2. Pursuant to Rule 59.C.2, the NOx emission limit of Rule 59.B.2 shall not apply during the cold start-up of an applicable unit. The duration of each start-up procedure shall not exceed four (4) hours.

   Pursuant to Rule 59.G.2, "cold start-up procedure" shall be defined as the process of bringing a boiler and the associated emission control device up to operating temperature after the boiler and control device have experienced zero fuel flow for a period of time and are considered cold. A boiler and control device shall be considered cold if the temperature of the flue gas leaving the economizer outlet is less than 550 degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Pursuant to Rule 59.E.6, the hourly average pounds NOx per million BTU shall be calculated every clock hour as the sum of valid 15-minute emission rates measured during the previous hour divided by the number of valid 15-minute emission rates. This information shall be maintained at the stationary source and shall be submitted to the District upon request.

4. Pursuant to Rule 59.D.1, the permittee shall maintain the following permanent daily records for each applicable unit:

a. Type of fuel burned.

b. Sulfur content of fuel burned.

c. Quantity of fuel burned.

d. Hours of operation.

This information shall be maintained at the stationary source and shall be submitted to the District upon request.

5. Pursuant to Rule 59.D.2, the permittee shall maintain the following permanent hourly records for each cold start-up procedure at an applicable unit:

a. Type, quantity, and sulfur content of fuel burned.

b. The duration of the cold start-up procedure.

This information shall be maintained at the stationary source and shall be submitted to the District upon request.

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

Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines"

Adopted 11/08/05, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

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

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

Conditions:

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

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

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

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

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

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 103 Applicable Requirements
Continuous Monitoring Systems
Electrical Power Steam Generators (Unit Nos. 1 and 2)

Rule 103, "Continuous Monitoring Systems"
Adopted 02/09/99, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the two 7,400 MMBTU Foster-Wheeler Steam Generators (Unit Nos. 1 and 2).

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 103.A.1, the owner or operator of an emission source required by a federal regulation to install, maintain in good working order, and operate a continuous monitoring system shall do so in accordance with the provision of that regulation.

   The two 7,400 MMBTU/Hr Foster Wheeler Steam Generators (Unit Nos. 1 and 2) are each equipped with a continuous monitoring system for nitrogen oxides (NOx) as required by 40 CFR Part 75, Continuous Emission Monitoring.

2. Pursuant to Rule 103.C.1, the owner or operator of a continuous monitoring system for electric power generating units shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain the system in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75, Continuous Emission Monitoring, Subpart C, Operation and Maintenance Requirements, which includes by reference Appendix A to Part 75, Specifications and Test Procedures, and Appendix B to Part 75, Quality Assurance and Quality Control procedures.

3. Pursuant to Rule 103.B.1, the permittee shall report any violation of any applicable monitored emission standard in writing to the District within 96 hours of each occurrence. Upon receipt, the District shall transmit the violation report to the state within five working days.

4. Pursuant to Rule 103.B.2, the permittee shall maintain permanent continuous monitoring records. The records shall be in a form suitable for inspection, shall be made available to the Air Resources Board or the District upon request, and shall include:

   a. The date, time and duration of any startup, shutdown or malfunction in the operation of any affected facility.

   b. The results of performance testing, evaluations, calibrations, checks, adjustments, and maintenance of any continuous emission monitors that have

been installed pursuant to Rule 103.A.

c. Emission Measurements.

d. Net megawatt-hours produced, if applicable.

e. Any applicable emission limit, if based on calculations.

5. Pursuant to Rule 103.B.5, in addition to the requirements of any source specific rule, continuous emission monitoring data shall be reduced according to Appendix F to 40 CFR Part 75, Conversion Procedures.

6. Pursuant to Rule 103.B.3, the permittee shall, upon written request of the Air Pollution Control Officer, submit a written report each calendar quarter to the Air Pollution Control Officer. The report shall be due on the 30th day following the end of the calendar quarter and shall include:

a. The date, time, duration and magnitude of excess emissions, the nature and cause of the excess (if known), the corrective actions taken, and the preventive measures adopted.

b. The averaging period used for data reporting. For the pollutant/source category in question, this period shall correspond to either the averaging period specified in the applicable rule, or another period, as specified in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

c. The date, time and duration of each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative, except for zero and span checks, and a description of the system repairs and adjustments undertaken during each period.

d. A negative declaration when no excess emissions occurred.

As an alternative, these reports may be submitted on a more frequent basis upon mutual agreement between the District and the permittee.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 103 Applicable Requirements
Continuous Monitoring Systems
Auxiliary Steam Generators

Rule 103, "Continuous Monitoring Systems"
Adopted 02/09/99, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to any gas-fired boiler, steam generator, or process heater with a heat input capacity of greater than 250 million BTUs per hour that is not subject to Subsection A.1 of Rule 103.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 103.A.3, the owner or operator of an applicable unit shall provide, properly install, maintain in good working order, and operate continuous emission monitoring systems to measure the following pollutants:

   a. Oxides of Nitrogen

   b. Carbon dioxide or oxygen

2. Pursuant to Rule 103.C.3, the owner or operator of an applicable unit shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain the continuous monitoring system in accordance with the specifications in 40 CFR, Part 51, Appendix P, Sections 3.0 through 3.9.5. As stated in 40 CFR, Part 51, Appendix P, Section 3.1; the continuous monitoring systems shall comply with the following Performance Specifications:

   a. Continuous monitoring systems for measuring nitrogen oxides shall comply with 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2.

   b. Continuous monitoring systems for measuring oxygen and/or carbon dioxide shall comply with 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 3.

   Equivalent specifications may be established by mutual agreement of the District, the Air Resources Board and the Environmental Protection Agency.

3. Pursuant to Rule 103.B.1, the permittee shall report any violation of any applicable monitored emission standard in writing to the District within 96 hours of each occurrence. Upon receipt, the District shall transmit the violation report to the state within five working days.

4. Pursuant to Rule 103.B.2, the permittee shall maintain permanent continuous monitoring records. The records shall be in a form suitable for inspection, shall be made available to the Air Resources Board or the District upon request, and shall include:

   a. The date, time and duration of any startup, shutdown or malfunction in the operation of any affected facility.

   b. The results of performance testing, evaluations, calibrations, checks, adjustments, and maintenance of any continuous emission monitors that have been installed pursuant to Rule 103.A.

   c. Emission Measurements.

   d. Net megawatt-hours produced, if applicable.

   e. Any applicable emission limit, if based on calculations.

5. Pursuant to Rule 103.B.5, in addition to the requirements of any source specific rule, continuous monitoring data shall be reduced according to 40 CFR, Part 51, Appendix P, Data reduction, paragraphs 5.0 through 5.3.3, or by other methods determined to be equivalent by the District, the Air Resources Board, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

6. Pursuant to Rule 103.B.3, the permittee shall, upon written request of the Air Pollution Control Officer, submit a written report each calendar quarter to the Air Pollution Control Officer. The report shall be due on the 30th day following the end of the calendar quarter and shall include:

   a. The date, time, duration and magnitude of excess emissions, the nature and cause of the excess (if known), the corrective actions taken, and the preventive measures adopted.

   b. The averaging period used for data reporting. For the pollutant/source category in question, this period shall correspond to either the averaging period specified in the applicable rule, or another period, as specified in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

   c. The date, time and duration of each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative, except for zero and span checks, and a description of the system repairs and adjustments undertaken during each period.

   d. A negative declaration when no excess emissions occurred.

   As an alternative, these reports may be submitted on a more frequent basis upon mutual agreement between the District and the permittee.

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

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

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

Applicability:

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

Conditions:

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

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

f. any combination of the above.

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

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

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

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

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
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)
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.

For more up-to-date information regarding RICE NESHAP standards, please refer to the following link: https://www.epa.gov/stationary-engines/national-emission-standards-hazardous-air-pollutants-reciprocating-internal-0

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 in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided above. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-

emergency demand response to generate income for a facility. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial agreement with another entity if all of the requirements of Section 63.6640(f)(4)(ii)(A–E) 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
Additional Permit Requirements
General Recordkeeping Requirements
Solvent Cleaning Additional Requirements

Rule 26, "New Source Review"

Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits"

Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 26 are federally enforceable and conditions applied pursuant to Rule 29 are District enforceable only.

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the Ormond Beach Generating Station. These requirements are in addition to any other specific or general requirements referenced in this permit.

Conditions:

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

2. 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)

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Additional Permit Requirements
Electrical Power Steam Generators (Unit Nos. 1 and 2)
and Auxiliary Steam Generators

Rule 26, "New Source Review"

Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits"

Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 26 are federally enforceable and conditions applied pursuant to Rule 29 are District enforceable only.

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the two 7,400 MMBTU/Hr Foster-Wheeler Steam Generators (Unit Nos. 1 and 2), and the two 275 MMBTU/Hr Riley Stoker Auxiliary Steam Generators. These requirements are in addition to any other specific or general requirements referenced in this permit.

Conditions:

1. As stated in Section No. 3 of this permit, "Permitted Throughput and Consumption Limit Table", the combined nitrogen oxides (NO_x measured as NO_2) annual emissions from the Foster-Wheeler Steam Generators (Unit Nos. 1 and 2) and the two Riley Stoker Auxiliary Steam Generators shall not exceed 621.47 tons per year.

   In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall maintain monthly and rolling 12 month records of NO_x emissions at the exhaust points of Steam Generator Unit Nos. 1 and 2 and the Auxiliary Units. The emissions shall be measured by the continuous emission monitoring system and shall be recorded in pounds or tons.

   This annual NO_x emission limit was calculated based on annual throughputs of 123,247 million cubic feet of natural gas at Unit Nos. 1 and 2, and 227.0 million cubic feet of natural gas at the auxiliary units; Rule 59 emission limits; and a historical unit efficiency of 10,492 BTU/KW-Hr. If Rule 59 emission limits are revised or a different unit efficiency is assumed, the emission limit will be changed accordingly. (Rule 26)

2. As stated in Section No. 3 of this permit, "Permitted Throughput and Consumption Limit Table", the combined ROC, PM, SO_x, and CO annual emissions from the Foster-Wheeler Steam Generators (Unit Nos. 1 and 2) and the two Riley Stoker Auxiliary Steam Generators shall not exceed the following limits:

	ROC	PM	SO_x	CO
Tons/Year:	86.43	154.34	37.04	2,778.17

In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall maintain monthly and rolling 12 month records of ROC, PM, SO_x, and CO emissions and fuel consumption at the Steam Generators (Unit Nos. 1 and 2) and the Auxiliary Units. The emissions shall be calculated using the monthly fuel records and the following emission factors:

	ROC	PM	SO_x	CO	Units
Natural Gas:	1.4	2.5	0.6	45.0	lbs/MMcf

The annual emission limits were calculated based on an annual throughput of 123,474.0 million cubic feet of natural gas. The emission factors may be changed at the discretion of the APCD. If the factors are revised, the annual emission limits will be changed accordingly. (Rule 26)

3. Notwithstanding the fact that Rule 59, "Electrical Power Generating Equipment – Oxides of Nitrogen Emissions", allows for the combustion of fuel oil during a force majeure natural gas curtailment, a fuel oil system test, or an emission test; the Foster-Wheeler Steam Generators (Unit Nos. 1 and 2) shall be fired on natural gas only. (Part 70 Permit Modification Application No. 0065-181) (Rule 29)

4. The two Riley Stoker Auxiliary Steam Generators shall be fired on natural gas only. (Authority to Construct No. 0065-130, April 1, 1992) (Rule 29)

5. The permittee shall maintain the following records for the Foster-Wheeler Steam Generators (Unit Nos. 1 and 2) and the two Riley Stoker Auxiliary Steam Generators:

   a. Monthly and twelve month rolling records of ROC, NO_x, PM, SO_x, and CO emissions. The emissions of ROC, PM, SO_x, and CO shall be calculated by using the monthly fuel records and the emission factors listed in Condition No. 2. The NO_x emissions shall be measured by the continuous emission monitoring system.

   b. Daily records of quantity of fuel burned and hours of operation. The daily records shall be compiled into a monthly report.

   c. The permittee shall maintain copies of all source test reports for the units.

   (Rule 26)

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 periodic 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. Records of zero percent visual emissions are not required.

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 by a person certified in reading smoke using EPA Method 9 or a certified, calibrated monitoring system.

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 55 Applicable Requirements
Fugitive Dust

Rule 55, "Fugitive Dust"
Adopted 06/10/08, District-Enforceable

This permit attachment will become federally enforceable when Rule 55 is approved by EPA as part of the SIP.

Applicability:

This attachment applies to any operation, disturbed surface area, or man-made condition at this stationary source that is capable of generating dust. These operations may include bulk material handling, earth-moving, construction, demolition, storage piles, unpaved roads, track-out, or off-field agricultural operations.

All definitions listed in Section H of Rule 55 are applicable to this attachment. The Rule 55 definition section includes the following definitions: "disturbed surface area", "bulk material", "earth moving activities", "construction/demolition activities", "storage piles", "paved road", "track-out", and "off-field agricultural operations". All exemptions listed in Section D of Rule 55 are applicable to this attachment.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 55.B.1, the permittee shall not cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust from any applicable source such that the dust remains visible beyond the midpoint (width) of a public street or road adjacent to the property line of the emission source or beyond 50 feet from the property line if there is not an adjacent public street or road.

2. Pursuant to Rule 55.B.2, the Permittee shall not cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust from any applicable source such that the dust causes 20 percent opacity or greater during each observation and the total duration of such observations (not necessarily consecutive) is a cumulative 3 minutes or more in any one (1) hour. Only opacity readings from a single source shall be included in the cumulative total used to determine compliance. Compliance with the opacity limit shall be determined by using EPA Method 9 with the modifications listed in Section F of Rule 55.

3. Pursuant to Rule 55.B.3, the permittee shall not allow track-out to extend 25 feet or more in length unless at least one of the following three control measures is utilized: track-out area improvement, track-out prevention, or track-out removal. These control measures are detailed in Rule 55.B.3.a.

4. Pursuant to Rule 55.B.3.b, notwithstanding other track-out requirements, all track-out shall be removed at the conclusion of each workday or evening shift subject to the conditions listed in Section 55.B.3.b.

5. Pursuant to Rule 55.C, the permittee shall comply with the specific activity requirements detailed in Section C of Rule 55, for earth-moving, bulk material handling, and truck hauling activities, as applicable.

6. The permittee shall comply with the specific recordkeeping requirements listed in Section E of Rule 55, as applicable.

7. On an annual basis, the permittee shall certify that all applicable sources of dust at this stationary source are operating in compliance with Rule 55. The permittee may also certify annually that there are no operations, disturbed surface areas, or man-made conditions at this stationary source that are subject to Rule 55.

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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 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 colorimetric 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°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, ungluing), 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

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. Facility wide 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 conduct periodic facility inspections, and an annual compliance certification 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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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.22 Applicable Requirements
Rule 74.22, Natural Gas-Fired Fan-Type Central Furnaces

Rule 74.22, "Natural Gas-Fired Fan-Type Central Furnaces"
Adopted 11/09/93, Federally Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all natural gas-fired, fan-type central furnaces at this stationary source installed after May 31, 1994 and to the future installation of any natural gas-fired, fan-type central furnaces at this stationary source. A fan-type central furnace is a self contained space heater providing for circulation of heated air at pressures other than atmospheric through ducts of more than 10 inches in length that has a rated heat input capacity of less than 175,000 BTU per hour and, for combination heating and cooling units, a rated cooling capacity of less than 65,000 BTU per hour. Natural gas-fired, fan-type central furnaces installed in manufactured housing (mobile homes) are exempt from Rule 74.22.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.22.B, no person shall install, after May 31, 1994, any natural gas-fired fan-type central furnace:

   a. with NOx (oxides of nitrogen) emissions in excess of 40 nanograms per joule of heat output. (74.22.B.1)

   b. unless it is certified and identified in accordance with Section C of Rule 74.22. (74.22.B.2)

2. Permittee shall maintain a listing of manufacturer, brand name, model number, and heat input rating for each natural gas-fired fan-type central furnace at this stationary source. Permittee shall submit these identification records for all of these furnaces to the District upon request.

3. On an annual basis, permittee shall certify that all natural gas-fired fan-type central furnaces at this stationary source are complying with Rule 74.22. This annual certification shall include a formal survey identifying each natural gas-fired fan-type central furnace; whether it was installed before or after May 31, 1994; and for those furnaces installed after May 31, 1994, information indicating that the certification is contained on the furnace nameplate, or that the furnace is included on a District-provided list of certified furnaces.

9. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SHORT-TERM ACTIVITIES (ATTACHMENTS)

The general requirements for short-term activities are broadly applicable requirements that apply to temporary activities at the facility (e.g., abrasive blasting, architectural coatings, degassing operations, etc.). These are activities occurring infrequently and for a short duration. Requirements for short-term activities can normally be adequately addressed in the permit application with minimal or no reference to any specific emissions unit, provided that the scope of the requirement and the manner of its enforcement are clear.

As detailed in the Title V Permit Reissuance Application, general applicable requirements for short-term activities that apply to this facility were determined. The permit conditions associated with each requirement for a short-term activity are listed in an individual attachment. The attachment is identified with the label "Attachment (APCD Rule No.) ____" or "Attachment 40CFR61.M" in the lower left corner of each attachment.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.1 Applicable Requirements
Abrasive Blasting

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

Applicability:

This attachment applies to short term activities involving any abrasive blasting operation conducted at this facility. Abrasive blasting is the operation of cleaning or preparing a surface by forcibly propelling a stream of abrasive material against that surface. Abrasive materials subject to Rule 74.1 include, but are not limited to, sand, slag, steel shot, garnet or walnut shells.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.1.B.1.a, all abrasive blasting operations shall be conducted within a permanent building, except for abrasive blasting operations conducted under one or more of the following conditions as detailed in Rule 74.1.B.1.b:

    a. Steel or iron shot/grit is used exclusively

    b. The item to be blasted exceeds eight feet in any dimension

    c. The surface being blasted is situated at its permanent location or no further away from its permanent location than is necessary to allow the surface to be blasted

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.1.B.1.c, any abrasive blasting that is allowed to be conducted outside of a permanent building, and is not exclusively using steel or iron shot/grit, must use one of the following:

    a. Wet abrasive blasting

    b. Hydroblasting

    c. Vacuum blasting

    d. Dry blasting with California ARB certified abrasives

3. Abrasive blasting for pavement marking shall comply with the requirements of Rule 74.1.B.2.

4. Abrasive blasting of stucco and concrete shall comply with the requirements of Rule 74.1.B.3.

5. Packages or containers for abrasives certified in accordance with Section 92530 of the California Code of Regulations used for permissible outdoor blasting shall comply with the labeling requirements of Rule 74.1.B.4.

6. Abrasive blasting operations shall comply with the visible emission standards of Rule 74.1.C.1 and the nuisance prohibition of Rule 74.1.C.2. The visible emission evaluation of abrasive blasting operations shall be conducted in accordance with Section 92400 of the California Code of Regulations.

7. Permittee shall monitor each abrasive blasting operation to ensure that compliance with Rule 74.1 is being maintained. 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 conduct periodic facility inspections and an annual compliance certification of architectural coating operations 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. The VOC coating records 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
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 monitor each 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 monitoring requirement shall include ensuring that proper operation requirements are being met and shall include the recordkeeping required above.

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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.

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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 applicable 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 must submit 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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Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Permit Shield - New Source Performance Standards
40 CFR Part 60, Subparts D, Da, and Db

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D, "Standards of Performance for Fossil - Fuel - Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Is Commenced After August 17, 1971"

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da, "Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction Is Commenced After September 18, 1978"

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db, "Standards of Performance for Industrial - Commercial - Institutional Steam Generating Units"

Permit Shield:

The New Source Performance Standards listed above have been reviewed; and it has been determined that they are not applicable to this stationary source. The following discussion details the determination of this permit shield for the two 7,400 MMBTU/Hr Foster-Wheeler Electrical Power Steam Generators (Unit Nos. 1 and 2), and the two 275 MMBTU/Hr Riley Stoker Auxiliary Steam Generators.

Two (2) 7,400 MMBTU/Hr Foster-Wheeler Electrical Power Steam Generators

Subpart Da is applicable to electric utility steam generating units combusting more than 73 megawatts (250 million BTU/Hr) heat input. Subpart D is applicable to fossil-fuel-fired steam generating units of more than 73 megawatts heat input rate (250 million BTU per hour). As stated in Subpart D, since the units are covered by Subpart Da, Subpart D is not applicable. Subpart D and Subpart Da are not applicable to any emission units for which construction or modification commenced prior to August 17, 1971 and September 18, 1978, respectively. Subpart Db (heat input capacity greater than 100 million BTU/Hr) is not applicable to any emission units for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced prior to June 19, 1984. Construction of these steam generators commenced prior to August 17, 1971; and the units began operation December 1971 and June 1973.

The units have undergone modifications for Rule 59, "Electrical Power Generating Equipment - Oxides of Nitrogen Emissions" compliance; however, these modifications do not fit the definition of "modification" in 40 CFR Part 60.14 (Subpart A - NSPS "General Provisions") for New Source Performance Standards. The modifications included the installation of a Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) NOx control system. In addition, 40 CFR Part 60.14.e.5 (Subpart A - NSPS "General Provisions") states that "the addition or use of any system or device whose primary function is the reduction of air pollutants" is not a modification.

Two (2) 275 MMBTU/Hr Riley Stoker Auxiliary Steam Generators

These auxiliary steam generators are part of the auxiliary steam generation and distribution system at this stationary source. The auxiliary steam system is used to provide steam to the two main Foster Wheeler Electrical Power Steam Generators during start-up operations. The auxiliary steam system is designed for a total of 400,000 lbs/hr of steam.

Subpart Da is applicable to electric utility steam generating units combusting more than 73 megawatts (250 million BTU/Hr) heat input. Subpart D is applicable to fossil-fuel-fired steam generating units of more than 73 megawatts heat input rate (250 million BTU per hour). As stated in Subpart D, since the units are covered by Subpart Da, Subpart D is not applicable. Subpart D and Subpart Da are not applicable to any emission units for which construction or modification commenced prior to August 17, 1971 and September 18, 1978, respectively. Subpart Db (heat input capacity greater than 100 million BTU/Hr) is not applicable to any emission units for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced prior to June 19, 1984. Construction of the auxiliary steam system was commenced prior to August 17, 1971.

The steam generator portion of the auxiliary steam system was replaced in 1992 for compliance with Rule 59, "Electrical Power Generating Equipment - Oxides of Nitrogen Emissions." This replacement was not subject to Rule 26, "New Source Review." The old steam generators were rated at 297 MMBTU/Hr while the new steam generators are rated at 275 MMBTU/Hr. The auxiliary steam system rating of 400,000 lbs/hr steam did not change as the new steam generators were more efficient. This replacement resulted in a decreased emission rate.

This modification of the auxiliary steam system does not fit the definition of "modification" in 40 CFR Part 60.14 (Subpart A - NSPS "General Provisions") for New Source Performance Standards. District Rule 59 imposes a nitrogen oxides emission limit of 0.040 lbs/MMBTU and requires a continuous emissions monitor for hourly compliance demonstration. In addition, 40 CFR Part 60.14.e.5 (Subpart A - NSPS "General Provisions") states that "the addition or use of any system or device whose primary function is the reduction of air pollutants" is not a modification. As stated, the purpose of the replacement of the steam generators was to comply with Rule 59. The replacement of the auxiliary steam generators was not a reconstruction of the auxiliary steam system as defined in 40 CFR Part 60.15 (Subpart A - NSPS "General Provisions"). The fixed capital cost of the new auxiliary steam generators did not likely exceed 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new auxiliary steam generation and distribution system.

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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 the regulated substance, ammonia (NH_3), which is stored as a 30% solution of ammonia in water, and which exceeds the threshold quantity of 20,000 pounds, 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 this facility because it has stated that it is subject to Part 68, as determined under 40 CFR Part 68.10 and 40 CFR Part 68.15, and is therefore required to submit a federal Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Oxnard Certified Unified Program Agency (Oxnard CUPA). This facility submitted a federal RMP to the Oxnard CUPA in June 1999.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 68, the permittee shall maintain compliance with the Risk Management Plan as submitted to the Oxnard Certified Unified Program Agency (Oxnard CUPA).

2. The permittee shall review and update the Risk Management Plan as required by 40 CFR Part 68.190.

3. The permittee shall certify compliance with 40 CFR 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 Parts 72 - 78 Applicable Requirements
Acid Rain Program

40 CFR Part 72, "Permits Regulation"
40 CFR Part 73, "Sulfur Dioxide Allowance System"
40 CFR Part 74, "Sulfur Dioxide Opt-Ins"
40 CFR Part 75, "Continuous Emission Monitoring"
40 CFR Part 76, "Acid Rain Nitrogen Oxides Emission Reduction Program"
40 CFR Part 77, "Excess Emissions"
40 CFR Part 78, "Appeal Procedures for Acid Rain Program"
Federally Enforceable

Applicability:

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 72, Section 72.6, this stationary source is an affected source and is subject to the requirements of the Acid Rain Program. This source has been issued a Title IV acid rain permit separate from the Title V federal operating permit. The Title IV acid rain permit has an effective date of January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2023. A copy of the Title IV acid rain permit follows this attachment.

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VENTURA COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

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

TITLE IV ACID RAIN PERMIT

Number 00065

Effective: January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2023

ORIS Code: 000350

Company Name / Address

Ormond Beach Power, LLC
6635 South Edison Drive
Oxnard, CA 93033

Thomas A. Di Ciolli
Designated Representative
805/986-7241

Facility Name / Address

Ormond Beach Generating Station
6635 South Edison Drive
Oxnard, CA 93033

Thomas A. Di Ciolli
Plant Manager
805/986-7241

Acid Rain Permit Contents

1. Statement of Basis

2. SO_2 allowances allocated under this permit for each affected unit.

3. The permit application for this source. The owners and operators of this source must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application.

For:

Ali R. Ghasemi, Manager
Engineering Division

Dr. Laki Tisopulos
Air Pollution Control Officer

July 16, 2020

1. STATEMENT OF BASIS

Statutory and Regulatory Authorities: In accordance with Ventura County Air Pollution Control District Rule 33, "Part 70 Permits," and Rule 34, "Acid Deposition Control," and Titles IV and V of the Clean Air Act, the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District issues this permit pursuant to Rule 33 and Rule 34.

2. SO_2 ALLOWANCE ALLOCATIONS FOR EACH AFFECTED UNIT

The following SO_2 allowances in tons per year have been determined under Table 2 of 40 CFR Part 73. The number of allowances actually held by an affected source in a unit account may differ from the number allocated by U.S. EPA. This condition does not necessitate a revision to the unit SO_2 allowance allocations identified in this permit (See 40 CFR 72.84).

Boiler ID#	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Unit 1	3785	3785	3785	3785	3785
Unit 2	4092	4092	4092	4092	4092

3. PERMIT APPLICATION

Attached

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Acid Rain Program

OMB No. 2060-0258
Approval expires 11/30/2012

Acid Rain Permit Application

For more information, see instructions and 40 CFR 72.30 and 72.31.

This submission is: ☐ **New** ☐ **Revised** ☒ **for ARP permit renewal**

STEP 1

Identify the facility name, State, and plant (ORIS) code.

Ormond Beach Generating Station Facility (Source) Name	California State	000350 Plant Code

STEP 2

Enter the unit ID# for every affected unit at the affected source in column "a."

a	b
Unit ID#	Unit Will Hold Allowances in Accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)
1	Yes
2	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes

Ormond Beach Generating Station
Facility (Source) Name (from STEP 1)

STEP 3

Read the standard requirements.

Permit Requirements

(1) The designated representative of each affected source and each affected unit at the source shall:

(i) Submit a complete Acid Rain permit application (including a compliance plan) under 40 CFR part 72 in accordance with the deadlines specified in 40 CFR 72.30; and

(ii) Submit in a timely manner any supplemental information that the permitting authority determines is necessary in order to review an Acid Rain permit application and issue or deny an Acid Rain permit;

(2) The owners and operators of each affected source and each affected unit at the source shall:

(i) Operate the unit in compliance with a complete Acid Rain permit application or a superseding Acid Rain permit issued by the permitting authority; and

(ii) Have an Acid Rain Permit.

Monitoring Requirements

(1) The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, designated representative of each affected source and each affected unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in 40 CFR part 75.

(2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR part 75 shall be used to determine compliance by the source or unit, as appropriate, with the Acid Rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides under the Acid Rain Program.

(3) The requirements of 40 CFR part 75 shall not affect the responsibility of the owners and operators to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics at the unit under other applicable requirements of the Act and other provisions of the operating permit for the source.

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements

(1) The owners and operators of each source and each affected unit at the source shall:

(i) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline, in the source's compliance account (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c)), not less than the total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide for the previous calendar year from the affected units at the source; and

(ii) Comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide.

(2) Each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted in excess of the Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide shall constitute a separate violation of the Act.

(3) An affected unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements as follows:

(i) Starting January 1, 2000, an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2); or

(ii) Starting on the later of January 1, 2000 or the deadline for monitor certification under 40 CFR part 75, an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(3).

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements, Cont'd.

STEP 3, Cont'd.

(4) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with the Acid Rain Program.
(5) An allowance shall not be deducted in order to comply with the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.
(6) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the Acid Rain Program. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, the Acid Rain permit application, the Acid Rain permit, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
(7) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program does not constitute a property right.

Nitrogen Oxides Requirements

The owners and operators of the source and each affected unit at the source shall comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation for nitrogen oxides.

Excess Emissions Requirements

(1) The designated representative of an affected source that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall submit a proposed offset plan, as required under 40 CFR part 77.
(2) The owners and operators of an affected source that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall:
(i) Pay without demand the penalty required, and pay upon demand the interest on that penalty, as required by 40 CFR part 77; and
(ii) Comply with the terms of an approved offset plan, as required by 40 CFR part 77.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

(1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the source and each affected unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 years, in writing by the Administrator or permitting authority:
(i) The certificate of representation for the designated representative for the source and each affected unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with 40 CFR 72.24; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission

of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative;

STEP 3, Cont'd. **Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements, Cont'd.**

(ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR part 75, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR part 75 provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply.
(iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program; and,
(iv) Copies of all documents used to complete an Acid Rain permit application and any other submission under the Acid Rain Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.

(2) The designated representative of an affected source and each affected unit at the source shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the Acid Rain Program, including those under 40 CFR part 72 subpart I and 40 CFR part 75.

Liability

(1) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, a complete Acid Rain permit application, an Acid Rain permit, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act.
(2) Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the Acid Rain Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act and 18 U.S.C. 1001.
(3) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the Acid Rain Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.
(4) Each affected source and each affected unit shall meet the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.
(5) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an affected source (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an affected source) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the affected units at the source.
(6) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an affected unit (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an affected unit) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit.
(7) Each violation of a provision of 40 CFR parts 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78 by an affected source or affected unit, or by an owner or operator or designated representative of such source or unit, shall be a separate violation of the Act.

Effect on Other Authorities

No provision of the Acid Rain Program, an Acid Rain permit application, an Acid Rain permit, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8 shall be construed as:
(1) Except as expressly provided in title IV of the Act, exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of an affected source or affected unit from compliance with

any other provision of the Act, including the provisions of title I of the Act relating

STEP 3, Cont'd.

Effect on Other Authorities, Cont'd.

to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or State Implementation Plans;
(2) Limiting the number of allowances a source can hold; *provided,* that the number of allowances held by the source shall not affect the source's obligation to comply with any other provisions of the Act;
(3) Requiring a change of any kind in any State law regulating electric utility rates and charges, affecting any State law regarding such State regulation, or limiting such State regulation, including any prudence review requirements under such State law;
(4) Modifying the Federal Power Act or affecting the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act; or,
(5) Interfering with or impairing any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a State in which such program is established.

STEP 4
Read the certification statement, sign, and date.

Certification

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Name Thomas A. Di Clolli	
Signature 	Date 6-27-2018

CAMD Business System
Clean Air Markets Division

? Help Definitions Contact Us

The report output is displayed below. Use your browser's print functionality to print the report. This report output can be best printed when the print settings on your computer are set to a landscape orientation. If the report is downloadable, a Download button will appear and you may click it to download the report output.

Certificate of Representation Report

Ormond Beach Generating Station (350) - CA

State

California

County

Ventura County

EPA Region

9

Latitude

34.1292

Longitude

-119.1689

NERC Region

Western Electricity Coordinating Council

State ID

CAD000631036

FRS ID

110019004780

Representatives

Primary Representative

Thomas DiCiolli

Effective Date:
12/05/2017
GenOn Energy
Plant Manager

6635 So. Edison Dr.
Oxnard, CA 93033

(805) 986-7241
(805) 986-7245 (Fax)
(805) 207-3516 (Other)
thomas.diciolli@genon.com

Submitted Electronic Signature Agreement:
Yes

Alternate Representative

Mark A Gouveia

Effective Date:
12/05/2017
GenOn Energy
Vice President Plant Operations

12620 Crain Hwy
Newburg, MD 20664

(301) 843-4410
(301) 843-4552 (Fax)
mark.gouveia@nrg.com

Submitted Electronic Signature Agreement:
Yes

Units

Unit 1

Programs

ARP

Is this unit in Indian Country?

No

Operating Status

Operating

Commence Operation Date

12/01/1971

Unit 2

Programs

ARP

Is this unit in Indian Country?

No

Operating Status

Operating

Commence Operation Date

06/01/1973

Commence Commercial Operation Date

12/01/1971

Source Category

Electric Utility

NAICS Code

221112 - Fossil fuel electric power generation

Owner(s)

NRG California South LP.

Operator

NRG California South LP.

Commence Commercial Operation Date

06/01/1973

Source Category

Electric Utility

NAICS Code

221112 - Fossil fuel electric power generation

Owner(s)

NRG California South LP.

Operator

NRG California South LP.

Generators

Generator 1

Acid Rain Program Nameplate Capacity (MWe)

806.4

Units Linked to Generator

1

Generator 2

Acid Rain Program Nameplate Capacity (MWe)

806.4

Units Linked to Generator

2

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 11/18/16)

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 stated 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 stated in 40 CFR Part 82.150, 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F applies to any person maintaining, servicing, or repairing appliances containing class I, class II, or non-exempt substitute refrigerants. This subpart also applies to persons disposing of such appliances (including small appliances and motor vehicle air conditioners), refrigerant reclaimers, technician certifying programs, appliance owners and operators, manufacturers of appliances, manufacturers of recovery and/or recycling equipment, approved recovery and/or recycling equipment testing organizations, and persons buying, selling, or offering to sell class I, class II, or non-exempt substitute refrigerants.

As defined in 40 CFR82.152, *appliance* means any device which contains and uses a class I or class II substance or substitute as a refrigerant and which is used for household or commercial purposes, including any air conditioner, motor vehicle air conditioner, refrigerator, chiller, or freezer. For a system with multiple circuits, each independent circuit is considered a separate appliance. *Refrigerant* means, for purposes of this subpart, any substance, including blends and mixtures, consisting in part or whole of a class I or class II ozone-depleting substance or substitute 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.