

MARICOPA COUNTY AIR QUALITY DEPARTMENT

Permitting Division

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GENERAL PERMIT TO OPERATE AND/OR CONSTRUCT
(*As required by Title 49, Chapter 3, Article 2, Section 49 – 480, Arizona Revised Statutes*
and Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations)

ARIZONA
for
DRY CLEANING FACILITIES

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

EXPIRATION DATE: 1/16/2021

REVISION DATE: 1/1/2016

Philip McNeely, Director, Maricopa County Air Quality Department

**General Permit to Operate and/or Construct
Dry Cleaning Facilities
January 16, 2016**

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SECTION 1

AUTHORITY

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

[County Rule 200][County Rule 230][A.R.S. § 49-480(J)]

SECTION 2

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

Biweekly means any 14-day period of time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary CI ICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines

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

Existing means commenced construction or reconstruction before December 9, 1991.

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

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

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

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

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

Maximum engine power means maximum engine power as defined in 40 CFR 1039.801 & 1048.801.

Model year - means either:

- A. The calendar year in which the engine was originally produced, or

- B. The annual new model production period of the engine manufacturer if it is different than the calendar year. This must include January 1 of the calendar year for which the model year is named. It may not begin before January 2 of the previous calendar year and it must end by December 31 of the named calendar year. For an engine that is converted to a stationary engine after being placed into service as a nonroad or other non-stationary engine, model year means the calendar year or new model production period in which the engine was originally produced.

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

New means commenced construction or reconstruction on or after December 9, 1991.

PCE means perchloroethylene

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Responsible Official means one of the following:

- A. For a corporation: A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorize representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more dry cleaning facilities;
- B. For a partnership: A general partner;
- C. For a sole proprietorship: The owner; or

D. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: Either a principal executive officer or ranking official.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[County Rule 324 §200][SIP Rule 333 §200][40 CFR 60.621][40 CFR 60.4219][40 CFR 60.4248] [40 CFR 63.321]

SECTION 3

AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

Any dry cleaning operation shall be eligible for coverage under this General Permit if the operation meets the requirements as specified in Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,10, and 13. However, if a dry cleaning operation does not meet the provisions of Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or 13, the operation will be considered ineligible for coverage and the applicant may be required by the Control Officer to obtain an individual source permit.

A. Authority to Operate (ATO) or Construct

A facility is not covered by this General Permit unless a complete application for an ATO is filed with the Control Officer.

[County Rule 230 §303.1]

B. Effective Date and Expiration Date of Authorization

This General Permit shall be valid for five years after the date it is signed by the Control Officer. All ATOs issued under this General Permit expire on the same date that this General Permit expires, regardless of when the ATO was issued. Any activity covered by this General Permit is authorized at the specified facility on the date the application is filed. The Control Officer will provide written notice of the expiration of this General Permit stating

that the source must reapply for coverage. The Permittee may operate under the terms of this General Permit until one of the following conditions takes place:

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

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

C. Requirements to File an Application for an Individual Source Permit

- 1) Denial of an ATO:

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

[County Rule 230 §303.3]

- 2) Revocation of ATO:

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

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

[County Rule 230 §311]

D. Issuance of an Individual Source Permit

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

[County Rule 230 §307]

SECTION 4

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Compliance Required

- 1) The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this Permit including all applicable requirements of Arizona air quality statutes and the Rules. Compliance with permit terms and conditions does not relieve, modify, or otherwise affect the Permittee's duty to comply with all applicable requirements of Arizona air quality statutes and the Rules. Any Permit non-compliance is grounds for enforcement action; for a permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or revision; or for denial of a permit renewal application. Non-compliance with any federally enforceable requirement in the Permit constitutes a violation of the federal Clean Air Act.

[County Rule 210 §302.1.h(1)][County Rule 230 §302.4.a]

- 2) The Permittee shall halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the applicable requirements of Federal laws, Arizona laws, the Rules, or other conditions of this Permit.

[County Rule 210 §302.1.h(2)][County Rule 230 §302.4.a]

B. Duty to Provide Information

- 1) The Permittee shall furnish to the Control Officer, within a reasonable time, any information that the Control Officer may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for revoking the ATO, or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to the Control Officer copies of records

required to be kept by the permit. For information claimed to be confidential, the Permittee shall furnish a copy of such records directly to the Administrator of EPA along with a claim of confidentiality if required to do so by the Control Officer.

[County Rule 210 §302.1.h(5)][County Rule 230 §302.4.a]

- 2) If, while processing an application for an ATO, the Control Officer determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or to take final action on that application, the Control Officer may request such information in writing and may set a reasonable deadline for a response. The Control Officer may, after one submittal by the applicant under this rule, reject an application that is still determined to be incomplete and shall notify the applicant of the decision by certified mail.

[County Rule 210 §301.4.f]

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

[County Rule 210 §301.6]

C. Emergency Provisions

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

- 1) For the purposes of this Permit, an emergency is defined as any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, that require immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that cause the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

[County Rule 130 §201]

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

[County Rule 130 §401]

- 3) The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that contain the information listed in Permit Section 11, Condition A.

[County Rule 130 §402]

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

[County Rule 130 §403]

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

[County Rule 130 §404]

D. Excess Emissions

- 1) Affirmative Defense For Malfunctions:

Emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation contained in this General Permit shall constitute a violation. For all situations that constitute an emergency, the requirements of the Emergency Provisions, Condition C of this Permit Section, shall apply. In all other circumstances, it shall be an affirmative defense if the

owner and/or operator of the source has complied with the excess emissions reporting requirement in Permit Section 12 and has demonstrated all of the following:

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

[County Rule 140 §401]

2) Affirmative Defense For Startup And Shutdown:

Except as provided for in this Permit Condition, and unless otherwise provided for in the applicable requirement, emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown shall constitute a violation. The owner and/or operator of a source with emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown has an affirmative defense to a civil or administrative enforcement proceeding based on that violation, other than a judicial action seeking injunctive relief, if the Permittee has complied with the excess emissions reporting requirements section of this Permit and has demonstrated all of the following:

- a) The excess emissions could not have been prevented through careful and prudent planning and design;
- b) If the excess emissions were the result of a bypass of control equipment, the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe damage to air pollution control equipment, production equipment, or other property;
- c) The source's air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;
- d) The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable, during periods of such emissions;
- e) All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;
- f) During the period of excess emissions, there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in County Rule 510 (Air Quality Standards) that could be attributed to the emitting source;
- g) All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation, if at all practicable; and
- h) The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.

If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during routine startup and shutdown, then those malfunctions shall be treated as other malfunctions subject to the Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions, Subsection 1) of this Permit Condition.

[County Rule 140 §402]

3) Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions During Scheduled Maintenance:

If excess emissions occur due to malfunction during scheduled maintenance, then those instances will be treated as other malfunctions subject to the Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions, Subsection 1) of this Permit Condition.

[County Rule 140 §403]

4) Demonstration of Reasonable and Practical Measures:

For an affirmative defense under this Permit Condition, the Permittee shall demonstrate, thru submission of the data and information required by the Excess Emissions Section of this Condition and the reporting requirements of Section 12 Conditions D and F of this Permit, that all reasonable and practical measures within the Permittee's control were implemented to prevent the occurrence of the excess emissions.

[County Rule 140 §404]

E. Facility Changes Requiring an Individual Source Permit

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

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

[County Rule 210 §405]

F. Facility Changes Allowed

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

[County Rule 220 §404.1]

2) Facility Changes Requiring Logging:

The following changes may be made if the Permittee keeps on-site records of the changes according to the logging requirements of Permit Section 11:

- a) Changing process equipment so long as the source does not exceed any threshold listed in Section 5, Section 6, Section 8, Section 9 or Section 10 of this General Permit; or
- b) Engaging in any new exempted activity listed in County Rule 200, subsection 303.3(c), but not listed in the General Permit.

[County 220 §404.2.b & c]

3) Facility Changes Requiring Advance Notification:

The following changes may be made if the Permittee files the appropriate advance written notification in accordance with the requirements of the Reporting, Section 12 Condition G:

- a) The Permittee shall provide written notice to the Control Officer no less than 7 days before making a physical change or a change in the method of operation that increases actual emissions by more than 10% of the major source threshold for any conventional air pollutant.

[County Rule 220 §404.3.b]

- b) If the Permittee installs an emergency generator and none had previously been installed, the Permittee shall give advance notice to the Control Officer at least 30 days before the installation.

[County Rule 220 §404.3.d]

- c) A change where the fixed capital cost of components used for repairing fuel burning equipment is greater than 50% of the capital cost of comparable new equipment and the repairs happen over a 12 consecutive month period, the Permittee shall give the Control Officer at least 7 day advance notice.

[County Rule 220 §404.3.e]

- 4) If a source change is described by both the logging and advanced notification sections of this Permit Condition, the Permittee shall comply with the advanced notification requirement.

[County Rule 220 §404.7]

- 5) If a source change is described by both the advanced notification and Facility Changes Requiring An

Individual Source Permit sections of this Permit, the Permittee shall comply with the individual source permit requirement.

[County Rule 220 §404.8]

- 6) Notwithstanding any other Condition of this General Permit, the Control Officer may require the Permittee to obtain a new ATO or an individual permit for any change that, when considered together with any other changes submitted by the same facility under this Condition over a 5 year term, constitutes a change under County Rule 220 Section 403.2.

[County Rule 220 §404.6]

G. Filing of an Application for an ATO

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

[County Rule 230 §302.4]

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

[County Rule 230 §302.5]

H. Pay Applicable Fees

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

[County Rule 280]

I. Posting of a Permit

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

[County Rule 200 §312]

J. Property Rights

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

[County Rule 210 §302.1.h(4)][County Rule 230 §§301 & 302.4.a]

K. Right to Entry and Inspection

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

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

[County Rule 210 §305.1.f]

L. Severability

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

[County Rule 210 §302.1.g][County Rule 230 §302.4.a]

SECTION 5

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

A. Applicability

This Section is applicable to each existing dry cleaning system that commenced construction or reconstruction before December 9, 1991 that is an area source. A perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility with any transfer machines is not covered by this General Permit.

[County Rule 200 §309][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.320(c) & (j)]

B. Operational Limitations and Standards

The Permittee shall either meet each of the following requirements or shall comply with Section 6 of this Permit.

- 1) The Permittee shall consume less than 140 gallons (530 liter) of perchloroethylene per year, as determined in accordance with the Recordkeeping Requirements Condition D.1)b) of this Section.

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(a)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.320(d)]

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

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(b)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.322 (c)]

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

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(b)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.322(d)]

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

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(b)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.322(i)]

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

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(b)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.322(j)]

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

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(b)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.222(m)]

C. Periodic Monitoring Requirements

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

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

- k) Cartridge filter housings.

[County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.322(k), (l)]

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

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

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

D. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

- 1) The Permittee shall maintain records of the receipts of the perchloroethylene purchases as well as logs of the following information on site and available upon request for at least 5 years:
 - a) The Permittee shall maintain records of the volume of perchloroethylene purchased each month. If no perchloroethylene is purchased during a given month, then the Permittee shall enter zero gallons in the record.
 - b) The Permittee shall calculate the yearly perchloroethylene consumption on the first day of each month by summing the volume of all perchloroethylene purchases made in each of the previous twelve (12) months.
 - c) The dates when the dry cleaning system components are inspected for perceptible leaks, as well as the name or location of dry cleaning system components where perceptible leaks are detected.
 - d) The dates of repair and records of written or verbal orders for repair.

[County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.324(d)]

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

[County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.324(e)]

SECTION 6

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

A. Applicability

This Section is applicable to each perchloroethylene dry cleaning system that commences construction or reconstruction on or after December 9, 1991. A perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility with any transfer machines is not covered by this General Permit.

[County Rule 200 §309][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.320(b) & (j)]

B. Operational Limitations and Standards

- 1) The Permittee shall not consume more than 1,100 gallons (4,160 liters) of perchloroethylene per year, as determined in accordance with the Recordkeeping Requirements Condition D.1) b) of this Section.

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(a)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.320(g)(1)]

- 2) The owner or operator of each dry cleaning system installed after December 9, 1991 and before December 21, 2005 shall route the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a refrigerated condenser. Alternatively, the owner or operator of each dry cleaning system installed between December 9, 1991 and September 22, 1993, may have routed the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a carbon adsorber installed on the dry cleaning

machine prior to September 22, 1993.

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(b)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.322(a)&(b)(1)]

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

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(b)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.322(o)(2)]

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

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(b)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.322(c)]

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

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(b)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.322(d)]

- 6) Each refrigerated condenser shall be:

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

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

c) Monitored according to Condition C.3) of this Section.

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(b)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.322(e)]

- 7) Each carbon adsorber:

a) Shall not be bypassed to vent or release any air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream to the atmosphere at any time.

b) Shall be monitored according to Condition C.4) of this Section.

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(b)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.322(g)]

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

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(b)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.322(i)]

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

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(b)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.322(j)]

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

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(b)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.222(m)]

- 11) If parameter values monitored for Refrigerated Condensers or Carbon Adsorbers under Conditions C.3) and C.4) of this Section do not meet the values specified in Conditions C.3) and C.4) of this Section, adjustments or repairs shall be made to the dry cleaning system or control device in order to meet those values. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or verbal order for such parts shall be initiated within 2 working days of detecting such a parameter value. Such repair parts shall be installed within 5 working days after receipt.

[County Rule 100 §200.63.a(3)(b)][County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.322(n)]

C. Periodic Monitoring Requirements

- 1) The Permittee shall inspect the following components weekly for perceptible leaks while the dry cleaning system is operating:
 - a) Hose and pipe connections, fittings, couplings, and valves;
 - b) Door gaskets and seatings;
 - c) Filter gaskets and seatings;
 - d) Pumps;
 - e) Solvent tanks and containers;
 - f) Water separators;
 - g) Muck cookers;
 - h) Stills;
 - i) Exhaust dampers;
 - j) Diverter valves; and
 - k) Cartridge filter housings.

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

[County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.322(k), (l)]

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

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

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

- 3) Refrigerated Condensers

The Permittee shall monitor the parameters in a) or b) below on a weekly basis:

- a) The refrigeration system high pressure and low pressure during the drying phase to determine if they are in the range specified in the manufacturer's operating instructions; or
- b) The temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream on the outlet side of the refrigerated condenser on a dry-to-dry machine, dryer, or reclaimer with a temperature sensor to determine if it is equal to or less than 45 °F (7.2 °C) before the end of the cool-down or drying cycle while the gas-vapor stream is flowing through the condenser. The temperature sensor shall be used according to the manufacturer's instructions and shall be designed to measure a temperature of 45 °F (7.2 °C) to an accuracy of ±2 °F (±1.1 °C).
- c) The owner or operator shall measure and calculate the difference between the temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream entering the refrigerated condenser on a washer and the temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream exiting the refrigerated condenser on the washer to determine that the difference is greater than or equal to 20 °F (11.1 °C). Measurements of the inlet and outlet streams shall be made with a temperature sensor. Each temperature sensor shall be used according to the manufacturer's instructions, and designed to measure at least a temperature range from 32 °F (0 °C) to 120 °F (48.9 °C) to an accuracy of ±2 °F (±1.1 °C). The difference between the inlet and outlet temperatures shall be calculated weekly from the measured values.

[County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.323(a)]

4) Carbon Adsorbers

When a carbon adsorber is used to comply with these Permit Conditions, the Permittee shall measure the concentration of perchloroethylene in the exhaust of the carbon adsorber weekly with a colorimetric detector tube or PCE gas analyzer, while the dry cleaning machine is venting to that carbon adsorber at the end of the last dry cleaning cycle prior to desorption of that carbon adsorber or removal of the activated carbon to determine that the perchloroethylene concentration in the exhaust is equal to or less than 100 parts per million by volume. The owner or operator shall:

- a) Use a colorimetric detector tube or PCE gas analyzer designed to measure a concentration of 100 parts per million by volume of perchloroethylene in air to an accuracy of +/- 25 parts per million by volume; and,
- b) Use the colorimetric detector tube or PCE gas analyzer according to the manufacturer's instructions; and,
- c) Provide a sampling port for monitoring within the exhaust outlet of the carbon adsorber that is easily accessible and located at least 8 stack or duct diameters downstream from any flow disturbance such as a bend, expansion, contraction, or outlet; downstream from no other inlet; and 2 stack or duct diameters upstream from any flow disturbance such as a bend, expansion, contraction, inlet, or outlet.

[County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.323(b)]

D. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

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

- a) The volume of perchloroethylene purchased each month by the dry cleaning facility as recorded from perchloroethylene purchases; if no perchloroethylene is purchased during a given month then the Permittee would enter zero gallons into the log.
- b) The Permittee shall calculate the yearly perchloroethylene consumption on the first day of each month by summing the volume of all perchloroethylene purchases made in each of the previous twelve (12) months. If no perchloroethylene was purchased in a given month, the perchloroethylene consumption for that month is zero gallons.
- c) The dates when the dry cleaning system components are inspected for perceptible leaks, as well as the name or location of dry cleaning system components where perceptible leaks are detected.
- d) The dates of repair and records of written or verbal orders for repair.
- e) The date and monitoring results (temperature sensor and pressure gauge) of the refrigerated condenser testing.
- f) The date and monitoring results of the carbon adsorber testing.

[County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.324(d)]

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

[County Rule 370 §302][40 CFR 63.324(e)]

SECTION 7

SEPARATOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT

A. Perchloroethylene Contaminated Separator Water Treatment

- 1) The Permittee may treat perchloroethylene contaminated separator water on-site using a separator water treatment unit that meets the requirements of this Subsection.
- 2) Evaporation of perchloroethylene contaminated separator water in an open container is prohibited.
[County Rule 241 §302][County Rule 330 §306]

B. Equipment Requirements

The separator water treatment unit shall meet all of the following:

- 1) The unit shall be leak free and be fitted with an impervious cover that when closed prevents vapors in the machine from escaping into the air/atmosphere.
- 2) The unit shall be labeled with the words “Hazardous Waste”, “Perchloroethylene Separator Wastewater” or other words that clearly identify the contents.
- 3) The evaporator, mister, or functionally equivalent unit shall be vented outside of the building.
- 4) The system shall be equipped with an activated carbon system or equivalent adsorption media capable of controlling perchloroethylene emissions prior to dispersion to the ambient air.
[County Rule 241 §302][County Rule 330 §306]

C. Operational Requirements

- 1) Separator water shall be decanted from the water separator to make sure no perchloroethylene gets carried over. The Permittee shall stop decanting before reaching the water/ perchloroethylene interface line.
- 2) If the dry cleaning unit is not hard-piped to the separator water treatment unit, the untreated separator water shall either be transferred to the treatment unit immediately following decanting or stored in closed, leak-free containers.
- 3) The separator wastewater treatment unit and the air dispersion unit (evaporator, mister, or functionally equivalent unit) shall remain closed except when adding wastewater.
- 4) The Permittee shall follow the treatment unit operation instructions and maintenance schedule recommended by the manufacturer. Carbon filters must be changed routinely in accordance with manufacturer specifications. Maintenance activities, including the dates of carbon filter replacement, shall be documented and records retained on site.
- 5) The carbon adsorber or equivalent adsorption media shall not be bypassed to vent or release any air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream to the atmosphere at any time.
- 6) Spent adsorbers shall be stored in closed containers with no perceptible leaks.
[County Rule 241 §302][County Rule 330 §306]

D. Recordkeeping

The Permittee shall comply with the following requirements. Records shall be retained for five years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.

- 1) The Permittee shall keep records of the manufacturer’s recommended operating instructions, and maintenance procedures for the separator wastewater treatment unit. Records of manufacturer’s recommended carbon filter replacement frequency shall also be retained.
- 2) The Permittee shall keep records of maintenance performed on the separator wastewater treatment unit.
- 3) The Permittee shall keep records of the dates of carbon filter replacement and the throughput of perchloroethylene since the last filter replacement.
[County Rule 220 §302.7][County Rule 241 §302][County Rule 330 §503]

SECTION 8

PETROLEUM SOLVENT DRY CLEANING

A. Applicability

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

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

[SIP Rule 333 §102]

B. Operational Limitations and Standards

- 1) The Permittee shall not have a total yearly petroleum solvent consumption greater than 6,800 gallons (25,740 liters) per year, as determined according to the Recordkeeping Requirements, Condition D.1) of this Section.

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

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

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

[SIP Rule 333 §301.1]

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

[SIP Rule 333 §301.2]

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

[SIP Rule 333 §301.3]

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

- a) Reduce the volatile organic compounds in all filtration wastes to 2.2 pounds or less per 220 pounds of dry weight of articles cleaned, before disposal, and exposure to the atmosphere; or
- b) Install and operate a cartridge filtration system and drain the filter cartridges in their sealed housings for eight hours or more before their removal; or
- c) Place all discarded filtration material, including cartridges and particulate filter media, immediately in

sealed containers and dispose of according to hazardous waste statutes.

[SIP Rule 333 §301.4]

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

[County Rule 360 §301][40 CFR 60.622(a)]

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

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

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

[County Rule 360 §301][40 CFR 60.622(b)]

C. Periodic Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

- 1) The Permittee shall maintain records of each performance test required under Subsection D.

[County Rule 360 §301][40 CFR 60.625]

- 2) The Permittee shall calculate the yearly petroleum solvents consumption by summing the volume of all petroleum solvents purchased in each of the previous twelve (12) months.

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

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

- a) The volume of petroleum solvents purchased each month by the dry cleaning facility as recorded from petroleum solvent purchases; if no petroleum solvents were purchased during a given month, then the Permittee would enter zero gallons into the log for that month; and

- b) The calculation and result of the yearly petroleum solvents consumption determined on the first day of each month as specified in Condition D.2) above.

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

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

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

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

[SIP Rule 333 §501.1]

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

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

[SIP Rule 333 §501.2]

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

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

Where:

VOC wasted = The weight of volatile organic compounds contained in all filtration wastes;

Weight Disposed = The weight of the material containing any quantity of cleaning solvent that is disposed of;

Weight Filter = The weight of the filtration material before use;

Weight Clothes = The weight of the clothing cleaned.

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

- 8) Should the Permittee choose to comply with Condition B.5)b) of this Section, the Permittee shall record the date that the filter is removed, as well as the time that the filter begins draining, and the time that the draining is complete.

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

- 9) Should the Permittee choose to comply with Condition B.5)c) of this Section, the Permittee shall record the date and method of disposal of all filtration media.

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

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

[County Rule 220 §302.5]

D. Testing Requirements

- 1) Within 180 days of installation of any new or replacement solvent recovery dryer, the Permittee shall perform an initial test to verify that the flow rate of recovered solvent from the new or replacement solvent recovery dryer is no greater than 15 milliliters per minute. For any solvent recovery drier which has never had an initial performance test, the test shall be performed within 180 days of the issuance of an Authority To Operate under this General Permit.
- a) Each performance test shall be conducted for at least two weeks during which time no less than 50 percent of the dryer loads shall be monitored for their final recovered flow rate. The suggested point for measuring the flow rate of the recovered solvent is the outlet of the solvent-water separator.
- b) Near the end of the recovery cycle, the Permittee shall divert the entire flow of recovered solvent into a graduated cylinder. As the graduated cylinder collects the recovered solvents, the Permittee shall record the elapsed time interval in periods of no less than one (1) minute, and the volume of solvent in the graduated cylinder at that time.
- c) The Permittee shall determine the recovered solvent flow rate by dividing the volume of recovered solvent collected by the period of time in which the volume of solvent was collected. If necessary, the Permittee shall then convert the resulting flow rate into units of liters per minute.

- d) The Permittee shall continue monitoring the recovery cycle until the flow rate of the solvent is less than or equal to 15 milliliters per minute.
- 2) Upon completion of the recovery cycle, the Permittee shall record the type of articles cleaned and the total length of the recovery cycle.

[County Rule 360 §301][SIP Rule 333§302][40 CFR 60.624]

SECTION 9

FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT

A. Operating and Capacity Limitations

- 1) The Permittee shall only burn natural gas, propane, and butane as fuels in the fuel burning equipment. This requirement does not apply to emergency generators.
- 2) The maximum heat input rating of any single fuel-burning unit shall be less than 10 million Btu/Hr.
- 3) The maximum aggregated heat input rating for all fuel burning equipment (excluding internal combustion engines) at the facility as a whole shall be equal to or less than 52.5 million Btu/Hr.

[County Rule 210 §302.1.b(1)]

SECTION 10

STATIONARY EMERGENCY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

A. All Stationary Emergency Internal Combustion Engines (ICE)

The Permittee shall comply with the following requirements for all emergency ICE at the facility:

- 1) Only emergency ICE may construct or operate under this General Permit.
- 2) The total combined rating of all ICE shall not exceed 250 horsepower (HP).
- 3) The Permittee shall limit the total hours of operation of each ICE to no more than 500 hours per any twelve consecutive months, including no more than 100 hours per calendar year for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing.

[County Rule 220 §302.2][County Rule 230 §301]

- 4) The emergency ICE shall not be used for peak shaving. The emergency ICE shall only be used for the following purposes:
 - a) For power when normal power service fails from the serving utility or if onsite electrical transmission or onsite power generation equipment fails;
 - b) Emergency pumping of water resulting from a flood, fire, lightning strikes, police action or for any other essential public services which affect the public health and safety;
 - c) Lighting airport runways;
 - d) Sewage overflow mitigation and/or prevention;
 - e) Maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State, or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine; or
 - f) To operate standby emergency water pumps for fire control that activate when sensors detect low water pressure.

[County Rule 220 §302.2][County Rule 324 §205][40 CFR 60.4211(f); 60.4243(d)]

- 5) The Permittee shall not burn any fuel containing more than 500 ppm sulfur. Additional fuel requirements for compression ignition (CI) ICE subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII are specified in Condition C.9) of this Permit

Section. Additional fuel requirements for gasoline-fueled engines subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ are specified in Condition D.3) of this Permit Section.

[County Rule 320 §305]

- 6) Each emergency ICE shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour meter.

[County Rule 200 §309][County Rule 230 §301][County Rule 324 §104.5][40 CFR 60.4209; 60.4237]

B. Opacity Limitations

Unless otherwise stated in this Permit, the Permittee shall not discharge into the ambient air from any single source of emissions any air contaminate, other than uncombined water, in excess of 20% opacity.

[County Rule 324 §303]

C. Stationary Emergency ICE Subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III: Requirements for Compression Ignition (CI) Engines

- 1) Applicability: The diesel engines listed below are subject to this Permit Section:

- a) Any emergency stationary CI ICE that is not a fire pump engine that was ordered after July 11, 2005 and manufactured after April 1, 2006.
- b) Any CI fire pump engine ordered after July 11, 2005 and manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006.
- c) Any stationary emergency CI ICE that was modified or reconstructed after July 11, 2005.

[40 CFR 60.4200(a)]

- 2) Emission Standards and Compliance Requirements for ICE:

- a) Emergency ICE, excluding fire pump engines, shall comply with the following EPA emission standards for the same maximum engine power category:

Table 10.1: NSPS III Emission Standards for Emergency CI ICE, Excluding Fire Pump Engines

Maximum Engine Power	Model Year	Nonroad Engine Emission Rating	NMHC + NOx	HC	NOx	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	Pre-2007	Tier 1	10.5 (7.8)			8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
	2007	Tier 2	7.5 (5.6)			8.0 (6.0)	0.80 (0.60)
	2008+	Tier 4	7.5 (5.6)			8.0 (6.0)	0.40 (0.30)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	Pre-2007	Tier 1	9.5 (7.1)				
	2007	Tier 2	7.5 (5.6)			6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
	2008+	Tier 4	7.5 (5.6)			6.6 (4.9)	0.40 (0.30)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	Pre-2007	Tier 1	9.5 (7.1)				
	2007	Tier 2	7.5 (5.6)			5.5 (4.1)	0.60 (0.44)
	2008+	Tier 4	7.5 (5.6)			5.5 (4.1)	0.30 (0.22)
37≤ KW <75 (50≤ HP <100)	Pre-2007	Tier 1	-	-	9.2 (6.9)	-	-
	2007	Tier 2	7.5 (5.6)			5.0 (3.7)	0.40 (0.30)
	2008+	Tier 3	4.7 (3.5)			5.0 (3.7)	0.40 (0.30)
75≤ KW <130 (100≤ HP <175)	Pre-2007	Tier 1	-	-	9.2 (6.9)	-	-
	2007+	Tier 3	4.0 (3.0)			5.0 (3.7)	0.30 (0.22)
130≤ KW <185 (175≤ HP <250)	Pre-2007	Tier 1	-	1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
	2007+	Tier 3	4.0 (3.0)			3.5 (2.6)	0.2 (0.15)

- b) Stationary emergency CI fire pump engines shall comply with the following EPA emission standards:

Table 10.2: Emission Standards for Stationary CI Fire Pump Engines in g/kW-hr (g/hp-hr)

Maximum Engine Power	Model year(s)	NMHC + NOx	CO	PM
kW < 8 (HP < 11)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)	–	0.40 (0.30)
8 ≤ kW < 19 (11 ≤ HP < 25)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)	–	0.40 (0.30)
19 ≤ kW < 37 (25 ≤ HP < 50)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)	–	0.30 (0.22)
37 ≤ kW < 75 (50 ≤ HP < 100)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+ ¹	4.7 (3.5)	–	0.40 (0.30)
75 ≤ kW < 130 (100 ≤ HP < 175)	2009 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2010+ ²	4.0 (3.0)	–	0.30 (0.22)
130 ≤ kW < 187 (175 ≤ HP < 250)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+ ³	4.0 (3.0)	–	0.20 (0.15)

¹ For model years 2011–2013, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) may comply with the emission limitations for 2010 model year engines.

² For model years 2010–2012, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2009 model year engines.

³ In model years 2009–2011, manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2008 model year engines.

[40 CFR 60.4205]

3) Compliance Demonstration:

- a) Pre-2007 Model Year Engines: The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission standards by one of the following:
- (1) Purchasing an engine certified to the applicable emission standards for the same maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.
 - (2) Keeping records of performance test results for each pollutant for a test conducted on a similar engine. The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in 40 CFR 60.4212 and these methods must have been followed correctly.
 - (3) Keeping records of data from the engine manufacturer or control device vendor indicating compliance with the standards.
 - (4) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4212, as applicable.
- [40 CFR 60.4205(a), 60.4211(b)]
- b) 2007 model year and later engines: Engines shall be certified by the manufacturer to meet the standards in Table 10.1 or Table 10.2 for the same maximum engine power category and corresponding model year.
- c) For fire pumps manufactured during or after the model years in Table 10.3, the Permittee shall purchase engines certified to the emission standards in Table 10.2 for the same model year and NFPA nameplate engine power.

Table 10.3: Certification Requirements for Stationary CI Fire Pump Engines

Engine power	Starting model year new fire pump engines must be certified
KW<75 (HP<100)	2011
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2010
130≤KW<185 (175≤HP<250)	2009

d) For fire pumps manufactured before the applicable model years in Table 10.3, the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of Table 10.2 using one of the methods listed in Subsections 3)a)(1)-(4) of this Permit Condition.

[40 CFR 60.4205(c); 60.4211(c)]

4) Additional Opacity Standard:

For 2007 model year and later CI ICE, the Permittee shall not allow exhaust opacity to exceed 15% during the lugging mode. This restriction does not apply to fire pump engines.

[40 CFR 60.4202, 60.4205][40 CFR 89.113(a)(2)]

5) Crankcase emissions: Naturally aspirated engines shall not discharge crankcase emissions into the ambient atmosphere, unless such crankcase emissions are permanently routed into the exhaust and included in all exhaust emission measurements. This provision does not apply to engines using turbochargers, pumps, blowers, or superchargers for air induction.

[40 CFR 60.4205(b), 60.4211(c)]

6) The Permittee shall operate and maintain the engine according to the manufacturer’s written instructions, or procedures developed by the Permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine.

[40 CFR 60.4211(a), 60.4206]

7) The Permittee shall only change those engine settings that are permitted by the manufacturer.

8) The Permittee shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 89 as it applies.

[40 CFR 60.4211(a)]

9) Fuel Standards: The Permittee shall only use diesel fuel that has a minimum cetane index of 40 or a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent; and has a maximum sulfur content of 15 parts per million (ppm) in the following engines, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted.

[40 CFR 60.4207(a,b), 80.510(a,b)]

D. Stationary Emergency ICE Subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ: Requirements for Spark Ignition (SI) Engines

1) Applicability: The engines listed below are subject to this Permit Section:

- a) Any emergency stationary SI ICE that was ordered after June 12, 2006 and manufactured after January 1, 2009.
- b) Any stationary emergency SI ICE that was modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006.

[40 CFR 60.4230(a)]

2) Performance Standards:

Stationary SI ICE shall be certified by the engine manufacturer to meet the following emission standards:

- a) Stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 25 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008 or that have been modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006 shall be certified to meet the emission standards and related requirements for nonhandheld engines in Table 10.4. Engines with a date of

manufacture prior to 7/1/08 must comply with the emission standards specified in Table 10.4 applicable to engines manufactured on 7/1/08.

Table 10.4: Certification Requirements for SI ICE ≤ 19 kW (25 HP)

Engine Class (Displacement)	Emission standards in g/kW-hr (g/HP-hr) ^a		
	HC+NOx	NMHC+NOx (Nat. Gas)	CO
I (100 ≤ displacement < 225cc)	16.1 (12.0)	14.8 (11.0)	610 (455)
I 01/01/2012 and later	10.0 (7.5)	–	
I-A (displacement < 66cc)	50 (37)	–	
I-B (66 ≤ displacement < 100cc)	40 (30)	37 (27.6)	
II (displacement ≥ 225 cc)	12.1 (9.0)	11.3 (8.4)	
II 01/01/2011 and later	8.0 (6.0)	–	

[40 CFR 60.4233(a) and (f)(1)][40 CFR 90.103][40 CFR 1054.103, 1054.105]

- b) Gasoline and rich burn LPG engines with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP manufactured after January 1, 2009 or that have been modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006 shall be certified to meet the emission standards and related requirements in Table 10.5. Engines with a date of manufacture prior to 1/1/09 must comply with the emission standards specified in Table 10.5 applicable to engines manufactured on 1/1/09.

Table 10.5: Certification Requirements for Gasoline and Rich Burn LPG Engines > 25 HP

Maximum Engine Power	Requirement
HP ≥ 130	40 CFR Part 1048
25 < HP < 130	Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines
Alternative for SI ICE 25 < HP ≤ 40, total displacement ≤ 1,000 cc	40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as appropriate

[40 CFR 60.4233(b) - (c), 60.4233(f)(2) - (3)]

- c) SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP, excluding gasoline and rich burn LPG engines, shall be certified to meet the emission standards in Table 10.6. For engines with a maximum engine power greater than 100 HP manufactured prior to 1/1/2011, that were certified to the standards in 40 CFR Part 1048 applicable to engines that are not severe duty engines, if such engine was certified to a CO standard above the standard in Table 10.6, the Permittee may meet the CO certification standard for which the engine was certified.

Table 10.6: Certification Requirements for New SI ICE >25 HP, Excluding Gasoline and Rich Burn LPG Engines

Maximum Engine Power	Manufacture Date	Emission standards (g/HP-hr)			Emission standards (ppmvd at 15% O ₂)		
		NO _x	CO	VOC	NO _x	CO	VOC
25 < HP < 130	01/01/2009	10 ^a	387	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP ≥ 130		2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86
25 < HP < 100 alternative standard	01/01/2009 - 12/31/2010	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86

^a For engines 25 < HP < 130, the NO_x emission standard is in terms of NMHC+NO_x.
[40 CFR 60.4233(d) - (e)]

- d) Natural gas and lean burn LPG engines with a maximum engine power:
- (1) Greater than 25 HP but less than 130 HP that were manufactured prior to 1/1/2009 and modified or reconstructed after 6/12/06 shall comply with the emission standards in Table 10.6;
 - (2) Equal to or greater than 130 HP that were manufactured prior to 1/1/2009 and modified or reconstructed after 6/12/06 shall comply with the emission standards in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7: Emission Standards for Modified & Reconstructed Natural Gas & Lean Burn LPG Engines > 130 HP

Maximum Engine Power	Emission standards (g/HP-hr)			Emission standards (ppmvd at 15% O ₂)		
	NO _x	CO	VOC	NO _x	CO	VOC
HP ≥ 130	3.0	4.0	1.0	250	540	83

[40 CFR 60.4233(f)(4)]

- 3) Fuel Requirements:
- a) The Permittee shall only operate stationary SI ICE using gasoline, natural gas, or LPG.
[County Rule 220 §302.2]
 - b) The Permittee may operate a stationary SI natural gas fired engine using propane for a maximum of 100 hours per year as an alternative fuel solely during emergency operations, but must keep records of such use. If propane is used for more than 100 hours per year in an engine that is not certified to the emission standards when using propane, the Permittee shall conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of 40 CFR 60.4233.
[40 CFR 60.4243(e)]
 - c) Engines that burn gasoline must meet gasoline sulfur standards of 30 ppm per gallon as a refinery or importer average and 80 ppm per gallon as a per-gallon cap.
[40 CFR 60.4235]
- 4) Additional Requirements:
- a) The Permittee shall operate and maintain the certified SI ICE according to the manufacturer’s emission-related written instructions.
 - b) The Permittee shall retain written records of all maintenance performed on the SI ICE.

- c) The Permittee shall meet the requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 1068, subparts A through D, as they apply

[40 CFR 60.4243(a)]

- d) The Permittee shall not install SI ICE with a maximum engine power:
- (1) Equal to or less than 25 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 60.4233 after July 1, 2010;
 - (2) Greater than 25 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 60.4233 after January 1, 2011.

This does not apply to SI ICE that have been reconstructed, nor does this apply to second hand engines or engines that have been removed and reinstalled at a new location.

[40 CFR 60.4236]

E. Temporary Halting or Reducing of Activity

The Permittee shall halt or reduce activities, if necessary, in order to maintain compliance with conditions of this General Permit.

[County Rule 210 §302.1.h(2)][County Rule 230 §302.4.a]

SECTION 11

MONITORING/RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

A. Emergency Provision Recordkeeping Requirements

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

- 1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can identify the cause or causes of the emergency;
- 2) At the time of the emergency the permitted source was being properly operated;
- 3) During the period of the emergency the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards or other requirements in the permit; and
- 4) The Permittee met the Emergency Reporting requirements in Section 8 of this General Permit.

[County Rule 130 §402]

B. Logging Requirements for Facility Changes

If the Permittee makes a change that is required to be logged per Permit Section 4, Condition F, the Permittee shall perform such logging in indelible ink in a bound logbook with sequentially numbered pages, or in any other form, including electronic format, if approved by the Control Officer. Each log entry shall include at least the following information:

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

[County Rule 220 §502]

C. Records Retention Requirements

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

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

D. Stationary Emergency ICE

If the Permittee maintains a stationary emergency ICE at the facility, the Permittee is required to comply with all of the following, as applicable:

- 1) The Permittee shall maintain monthly records of engine operation. The records shall include the purpose of operation and the duration of time the engine was operated. The record shall identify whenever the operation of the engine was for emergency purposes.
- 2) For each emergency ICE subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, the Permittee shall maintain a copy of engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards in this Permit for each compression ignition engine, and shall make the documentation available to the Control Officer upon request.
[County Rule 220 §302.5][County Rule 230 §301][40 CFR 60.4211(b)(3), 60.4211(e)]
- 3) For each emergency ICE subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, the Permittee shall maintain an onsite copy of the engine manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the Permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer and shall make the documents available to the Control Officer upon request.
- 4) Low Sulfur Oil Verification: If the Control Officer requests proof of the sulfur content of fuel burned in the engines, the Permittee shall submit fuel receipts, contract specifications, pipeline meter tickets, Safety Data Sheets (SDS), fuel supplier information or purchase records, if applicable, from the fuel supplier, indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil. In lieu of these, testing of the fuel oil for sulfur content to meet the applicable sulfur limit shall be permitted if so desired by the owner or operator for evidence of compliance.
[County Rule 220 §302.7][County Rule 230 §301][40 CFR 60.4211(a)]

SECTION 12

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Certification of Truth, Accuracy, and Completeness

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

[County Rule 100 §401][County Rule 210 §305.1.e]

B. Duty to Provide Information

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

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

[County Rule 220 §§301.5; 302.13]

C. Deviations from Permit Requirements

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

[County Rule 210 §§302.1e.; 305.1c.(2)][County Rule 230 §302.4.a.]

D. Emergency Reporting

The Permittee, as soon as possible, shall telephone the Control Officer giving notice of the emergency and shall submit a notice of the emergency to the Control Officer by certified mail, facsimile, or hand delivery within 2 working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice shall contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective action taken.

[County Rule 130 §402]

E. Emission Inventory

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

[County Rule 100 §505]

F. Excess Emissions Reporting

- 1) The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by rule or by these permit conditions. The report shall be in two parts as specified below:
 - a) Initial notification by telephone or facsimile within 24 hours of the time when the owner and/or operator first learned of the occurrence of excess emissions that includes all available information from the Excess Emissions Recordkeeping section of this General Permit.
 - b) Detailed written follow-up notification by submission of an excess emissions report within 72 hours of the initial notification.
- 2) The excess emissions report shall contain the following information:
 - a) The identity of each stack or other emission point where the excess emissions occurred;
 - b) The magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in the units of the applicable emission limitation and the operating data and calculations used in determining the magnitude of the excess emissions;
 - c) The time and duration or expected duration of the excess emissions;
 - d) The identity of the equipment from which the excess emissions emanated;
 - e) The nature and cause of such emissions;
 - f) The steps taken, if the excess emissions were the result of a malfunction, to remedy the malfunction and the steps taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of such malfunctions;
 - g) The steps that were or are being taken to limit the excess emissions; and
 - h) If this Permit contains procedures governing source operation during periods of startup or malfunction and the excess emissions resulted from startup or malfunction, a list of the steps taken to comply with the permit procedures.
- 3) In the case of continuous or recurring excess emissions, the notification requirements of this Condition shall be satisfied if the source provides the required notification after excess emissions are first detected and includes in the notification an estimate of the time the excess emissions will continue. Excess emissions occurring after the estimated time period or changes in the nature of the emissions as originally reported shall require additional initial and follow-up notification pursuant to this Permit Condition.

[County Rule 140 §500]

G. Facility Change Reporting

- 1) Any advance written notice required by Permit Section 4, Condition F shall meet all of the following requirements:
 - a) The notice shall be by certified mail or hand delivery and shall be received by the Control Officer the minimum amount of time in advance of the change. Notifications of changes associated with emergency conditions, such as malfunctions necessitating the replacement of equipment, may be provided with less than required notice, but must be provided as far in advance of the change, or if advance notification is not practicable, as soon after the change, as possible.
- b) The written notice shall include:
 - (1) When the proposed change will occur;
 - (2) A description of the change;
 - (3) Any change in emissions of regulated air pollutants; and
 - (4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

[County Rule 220 §404.4]

[County Rule 220 §404.5]

2) Annual Facility Change Report

The Permittee shall file a copy of all facility change logs required by this General Permit with the Control

Officer within 30 days after each anniversary of the permit issue date. If no changes were made at the source requiring logging, a statement to that effect shall be filed instead.

[County Rule 220 §503]

SECTION 13

FUGITIVE DUST FROM DUST-GENERATING OPERATIONS

A. Applicability

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

[County Rule 310 §§102; 301]

B. Exemptions

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

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

[County Rule 310 §103]

C. Collocation

The Permittee shall not co-locate any crushing & screening, hot mix asphalt plant and/or concrete batch facilities with the equipment covered by this permit as documented in the equipment list. Co-located sources are those located on contiguous or adjacent properties, which are under common control of the Permittee.

[County Rule 100 §200.26][County Rule 200 §303.3.c]

D. Dust Control Plan Requirements

For dust-generating operations with a disturbed surface area equal to or greater than 0.10 acre (4,356 square feet), the Permittee shall submit to the Control Officer a Dust Control Plan with the permit applications before commencing any routine dust-generating operation. The Dust Control Plan shall be kept available onsite at all times. The Permittee shall comply with the requirements of the Dust Control Plan and the provisions of MCAQD Rule 310 Sections 301 – 310 at all times.

[SIP Rule 310 §§ 301-310, 402, 409]

E. Visible Emission Requirements for Dust-Generating Operations

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

[County Rule 310 §303.1]

F. Exemptions from Dust-Generating Operation Opacity Limitation Requirement

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

[County Rule 310 §303.2]

G. Stabilization Requirements for Dust-Generating Operations

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

[County Rule 310 §304.1]

2) Unpaved Haul/Access Road:

- a) The owner and/or operator of any unpaved haul/access road (whether at a work site that is under construction or at a work site that is temporarily or permanently inactive) shall not allow visible fugitive dust emissions to exceed 20% opacity and shall not allow silt loading equal to or greater than 0.33 oz/ft². However, if silt loading is equal to or greater than 0.33 oz/ft², then the owner and/or operator shall not allow the silt content to exceed 6%.
- b) The owner and/or operator of any unpaved haul/access road (including at a work site that is under construction or a work site that is temporarily or permanently inactive) shall, as an alternative to meeting the stabilization requirements for an unpaved haul/access road in Subsection 2)a) of this Permit Condition, limit vehicle trips to no more than 20 per day per road and limit vehicle speeds to no more than 15 miles per hour. If complying with this Subsection, the owner and/or operator must include, in a Dust Control Plan, the maximum number of vehicle trips on the unpaved haul/access roads each day (including number of employee vehicles, earthmoving equipment, haul trucks, and water trucks) and a description of how vehicle speeds will be restricted to no more than 15 miles per hour.

[County Rule 310 §304.2]

- 3) Disturbed Surface Area: The owner and/or operator of any disturbed surface area on which no activity is occurring (including at a work site that is under construction or a work site that is temporarily or permanently inactive) shall meet at least one of the standards described below, as applicable. Should such a disturbed surface area contain more than one type of stabilization characteristic, such as soil, vegetation, or other characteristic, which is visibly distinguishable, then the owner and/or operator shall test each representative surface separately for stability, in an area that represents a random portion of the overall disturbed conditions of the site, in accordance with the appropriate test methods described in Section 501.2(c) of County Rule 310 and in Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test

Methods) of County rules. The owner and/or operator of such disturbed surface area on which no activity is occurring shall be considered in violation of County Rule 310 if the area is not maintained in a manner that meets at least one of the standards listed below, as applicable. An area is considered to be a disturbed surface area until the activity that caused the disturbance has been completed and the disturbed surface area meets the standards described in this Permit Section.

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

[County Rule 310 §304.3]

H. Control Measures for Dust-Generating Operations

For dust-generating operations with a disturbed surface area less than 0.10 acre (4,356 square feet), the owner and/or operator shall install, maintain, and use control measures, as applicable. Control measures for specific dust-generating operations are described in this Permit Condition. The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation shall implement control measures before, after, and while conducting dust-generating operations, including during weekends, after work hours, and on holidays. At least one primary control measure and one contingency control measure must be identified in the Dust Control Plan for all dust-generating sources.

[County Rule 310 §305]

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

[County Rule 310 §202]

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

[County Rule 310 §305.1]

- 2) Bulk Material Hauling/Transporting When On-Site Hauling/Transporting Within the Boundaries of the Work Site but not Crossing an Area Accessible to the Public: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation

that involves bulk material hauling/transporting when on-site hauling/transporting within the boundaries of the work site but not crossing an area accessible to the public shall implement one of the following control measures:

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

[County Rule 310 §305.2]

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

- a) Load all haul trucks such that the freeboard is not less than three inches;
- b) Load all haul trucks such that at no time shall the highest point of the bulk material be higher than the sides, front, and back of a cargo container area;
- c) Prevent spillage or loss of bulk material from holes or other openings in the cargo compartment's floor, sides, and/or tailgate(s); and

[County Rule 310 §305.3]

- 4) Bulk Material Stacking, Loading, and Unloading Operations: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves bulk material stacking, loading, and unloading operations shall implement at least one of the following control measures:

- a) Prior to stacking, loading, and unloading:
 - (1) Mix material with water; or
 - (2) Mix material with a dust suppressant other than water.
- b) While stacking, loading, and unloading:
 - (1) Apply water; or
 - (2) Apply a dust suppressant other than water.

[County Rule 310 §305.4]

- 5) Open Storage Piles: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves an open storage pile shall implement the following control measures, as applicable, when not conducting stacking, loading, and unloading operations:

- a) Cover all open storage piles with a tarp, plastic, or other material to prevent wind from removing the covering(s) such that the covering(s) will not be dislodged by wind; or
- b) Apply water to maintain a soil moisture content at a minimum of 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D2216-05 or other equivalent methods approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator. For areas that have an optimum moisture content for compaction of less than 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D1557-02e1 or other equivalent methods approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator, maintain at least 70% of the optimum soil moisture content; or
- c) Maintain a visible crust; or
- d) Implement the control measure described in Subsection 5)b) or 5)c) of this Permit Condition and construct and maintain wind barriers, storage silos, or a three-sided enclosure with walls, whose length is no less than equal to the length of the pile, whose distance from the pile is no more than twice the height of the pile, whose height is equal to the pile height, and whose porosity is no more than 50%.

[County Rule 310 §305.5]

- 6) Unpaved Staging Areas, Unpaved Parking Areas, and Unpaved Material Storage Areas: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves unpaved staging areas, unpaved parking areas, and unpaved material storage areas shall implement one or more of the following control measures:

- a) Apply water so that the surface is visibly moist;
- b) Pave;
- c) Apply and maintain gravel, recycled asphalt, or other suitable material;

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

[County Rule 310 §305.6]

- 7) Unpaved Haul/Access Roads: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves unpaved haul/access roads shall implement one or more of the following control measures:

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

[County Rule 310 §305.7]

- 8) Weed Abatement by Discing or Blading: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves weed abatement by discing or blading shall comply with all of the following control measures:

- a) Before weed abatement by discing or blading occurs, apply water;
- b) While weed abatement by discing or blading is occurring, apply water; and
- c) After weed abatement by discing or blading occurs, pave, apply gravel, apply water, apply a suitable dust suppressant other than water, or establish vegetative ground cover.

[County Rule 310 §305.8]

- 9) Disturbed Surface Areas: The owner and/or operator of a dust-generating operation that involves disturbed surface areas shall implement the following control measures, as applicable:

- a) Before disturbed surface areas are created, implement one of the following control measures:
 - (1) Pre-water site to depth of cuts, allowing time for penetration; or
 - (2) Phase work to reduce the amount of disturbed surface areas at any one time.
- b) While disturbed surface areas are being created, implement one of the following control measures:
 - (1) Apply water or other suitable dust suppressant other than water, to keep the soil visibly moist throughout the process;
 - (2) Apply water to maintain a soil moisture content at a minimum of 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D2216-05 or other equivalent method as approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator. For areas that have an optimum moisture content for compaction of less than 12%, as determined by ASTM Method D1557-02e1 or other equivalent method approved by the Control Officer and the Administrator, maintain at least 70% of the optimum soil moisture content; or
 - (3) Implement one of the control measures in Subsection 9)b)(1) or 9)b)(2) of this Permit Condition and construct fences or three-foot to five-foot high wind barriers with 50% or less porosity adjacent to roadways or urban areas to reduce the amount of windblown material leaving a site.
- c) When the dust-generating operation is finished for a period of 30 days or longer – for longer than temporary pauses that occur during a dust-generating operation, the owner and/or operator shall implement one or more of the following control measures within ten days following the completion of such dust-generating operation:
 - (1) Pave, apply gravel, or apply a suitable dust suppressant other than water;
 - (2) Establish vegetative ground cover;
 - (3) Implement one of the control measures in Subsection 9)c)(1) or 9)c)(2) of this Permit Condition and restrict vehicle access to the area;

- (4) Apply water and prevent access by fences, ditches, vegetation, berms, or other suitable barrier or means sufficient to prevent trespass as approved by the Control Officer; or
- (5) Restore area such that the vegetative ground cover and soil characteristics are similar to adjacent or nearby undisturbed native conditions.

[County Rule 310 §305.11]

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

- (1) Inside Area A (as defined in Rule 310), limit vehicle speed to 15 miles per hour or less and vehicle trips to no more than 20 per day per road;
- (2) Outside Area A, limit vehicle trips to no more than 20 per day per road; or
- (3) Implement control measures described in Subsection 7) of this Permit Condition.

[County Rule 310 §305.12]

I. Trackout, Carry-Out, Spillage, and/or Erosion

For dust-generating operations with a disturbed surface area less than 0.10 acre (4,356 square feet), the owner and/or operator shall prevent and control trackout, carry-out, spillage, and/or erosion.

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

[SIP Rule 310 §306.2]

J. Soil Moisture

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

[County Rule 310 §307]

K. Dust Control Training Classes for Dust-Generating Operations

- 1) At least once every three years, the following people shall successfully complete a Basic Dust Control Training Class conducted or approved by the Control Officer.
 - a) Water truck drivers.
 - b) Water-pull drivers.
 - c) The site superintendent or other designated on-site representative of the permit holder for dust-generating operations with a disturbed surface area equal to or greater than 0.10 acre (4,356 square feet).
- 2) Any certification issued to a person having successfully completed a Basic Dust Control Training Class conducted or approved by the Control Officer may be suspended or revoked for cause, including, but not limited to, inappropriate ethical activities or conduct associated with the dust control program.

L. Dust Control Plan Revisions

For dust-generating operations with a disturbed surface area equal to or greater than 0.10 acre (4,356 square feet):

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

[SIP Rule 310 §403.1]

- 2) The Permittee shall request a Dust Control Plan revision with a submittal in the manner and form prescribed by the Control Officer if:
 - a) The acreage of a project changes;
 - b) The permit holder changes;
 - c) The name(s), address(es), or phone numbers of person(s) responsible for the submittal and implementation of the Dust Control Plan and responsible for the dust-generating operation change; and
 - d) If the activities related to the purposes for which the Dust Control permit was obtained change.

[SIP Rule 310 §403.2]

M. Recordkeeping

The Permittee shall maintain the following records for the time period specified in Condition N and make them available to the Control Officer upon request:

- 1) For dust-generating operations with a disturbed surface area equal to or greater than 0.10 acre (4,356 square feet), the Permittee shall keep a written record of self-inspection on each day dust-generating operations are conducted. Self-inspection records shall include daily inspections for crusted or damp soil, trackout conditions and clean-up measures, daily water usage, and dust suppressant application. Such written record shall also include the following information:
 - a) Method, frequency, and intensity of application or implementation of the control measures;
 - b) Method, frequency, and amount of water application to the site;
 - c) Street sweeping frequency;
 - d) Types of surface treatments applied to and maintenance of trackout control devices, gravel pads, fences, wind barriers, and tarps;
 - e) Types and results of test methods conducted;
 - f) If contingency control measures are implemented, actual application or implementation of contingency control measures and why contingency control measures were implemented;
 - g) List of subcontractors' names and registration numbers updated when changes are made; and
 - h) Names of employee(s) who successfully completed dust control training class(es), date of the class(es) that such employee(s) successfully completed, and name of the agency/representative who conducted such class(es).

[SIP Rule 310 §502.1]

- 2) For dust-generating operations with a disturbed surface area less than 0.10 acre (4,356 square feet), the Permittee shall compile and retain records (including records on any street sweeping, water applications, and maintenance of trackout control devices, gravel pads, fences, wind barriers, and tarps) that provide evidence of control measure application, by indicating the type of treatment or control measure, extent of coverage, and date applied.

[SIP Rule 310 §502.1]

- 3) Upon verbal or written request by the Control Officer, the log or the records and supporting documentation shall be provided as soon as possible but no later than 48 hours after the request, excluding weekends. If the Control Officer is at the site where requested records are kept, records shall be provided without delay.
[SIP Rule 310 §§502.3]

N. Records Retention

- 1) For dust-generating operations with a disturbed surface area equal to or greater than 0.10 acre (4,356 square feet), the Permittee shall retain copies of approved Dust Control Plans, control measures implementation records, and all supporting documentation for at least six months following the termination of the dust-generating operation and for at least two years from the date such records were initiated.
[SIP Rule 310 §503]
- 2) For dust-generating operations with a disturbed surface less than 0.10 acre (4,356 square feet), the Permittee shall retain records required by this rule for at least five years from the date such records are established.
[County Rule 100 §504]