VENTURA COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

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

PART 70 PERMIT

Number 01395

Permit Term: January 7, 2013 to December 31, 2017

Company Name / Address:
Waste Management, Inc
2801 Madera Road
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Facility Name / Address:
Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center
2801 Madera Road
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Responsible Official:
Scott Tignac
District Manager
805/579-7267

Title V Contact:
James Riley
Environmental Engineer
805/579-7479

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

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

Terri Thomas, Supervisor
Engineering Division

For:

Michael Villegas
Air Pollution Control Officer

January 7, 2013

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\Po1395\Permit III\COVERB-291.doc

PART 70 PERMIT NO. 01395
TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Permit Cover Sheet

    a. Permit Revisions Table
    b. Permit Summary and Statement of Basis
    c. Periodic Monitoring Summary

2. Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements Table

3. Permitted Throughput and Consumption Limit Table

4. Permitted Emissions Table

5. Exempt Equipment List

6. Specific Applicable Requirements (Attachments)

    a. Rule 74.6, Surface Cleaning and Degreasing (74.6)
    b. Rule 74.9, Stationary Internal Combustion Engines (74.9.N7)
    c. Rule 74.17.1, Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (74.17.1-1395) which implements 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cc, Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills and requires compliance with specific sections of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW, Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
    d. California Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) For Stationary Compression Ignition Engines (ATCM Engine N2)
    e. Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Sections 95460 to 95476, Methane Emissions From Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (CARB CH4from MSW)
    f. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA, NESHAPS for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (40CFR63AAAA)
    g. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAPS for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE MACT) (40CFR63ZZZZN2, 40CFR63ZZZZN3)

7. Permit Specific Conditions (Attachments)

    a. General Recordkeeping Requirements (PO01395PC1)
    b. Landfill Gas Collection and Control System - Flare (PO01395PC2)
    c. Landfill Gas Collection and Control System – Engines (PO01395PC3)
    d. Out of Service Emissions Units (PO01395PC4)

8. General Applicable Requirements (Attachments)

    a. Rule 50, Opacity (50)

b. Rule 54.B.1, Sulfur Compounds - SOx at Point of Discharge (54.B.1)
c. Rule 54.B.2, Sulfur Compounds - SOx at or Beyond Property Line (54.B.2)
d. Rule 57.1, Particulate Matter Emissions From Fuel Burning Equipment (57.1)
e. Rule 64.B.1, Sulfur Content of Fuels – Gaseous Fuels (64.B.1)
f. Rule 64.B.2, Sulfur Content of Fuels – Liquid Fuels (64.B.2)
g. Rule 74.6, Surface Cleaning and Degreasing (74.6)
h. Rule 74.11.1, Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers (74.11.1)
i. Rule 74.22, Natural Gas-Fired Central Furnaces (74.22)

9. General Requirements for Short-Term Activities (Attachments)

a. Rule 74.1, Abrasive Blasting (74.1)
b. Rule 74.2, Architectural Coatings (74.2)
c. Rule 74.4.D, Cutback Asphalt - Road Oil (74.4.D)
d. Rule 74.28, Asphalt Roofing Operations (74.28)
e. Rule 74.29, Soil Decontamination Operations (74.29)
f. 40 CFR Part 61 Subpart M - Asbestos NESHAPS (40CFR61.M)

10. General Permit Conditions

a. General Part 70 Permit Conditions (Part 70 General)
b. General Permit to Operate Conditions (PO General)

11. Miscellaneous Federal Program Conditions

a. Part 70 Permit Shield – 40 CFR Part 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (Shield-40CFR64)
b. 40 CFR Part 68 - Accidental Release Prevention and Risk Management Plans (40CFR68)
c. 40 CFR Part 82 - Protection of Stratospheric Ozone (40CFR82)

12. Part 70 Permit Application Package

Note: The Part 70 permit application is included for reference only and is not a part of the Part 70 permit.

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\Po1395\Permit III\Table of Contents-291.doc

PART 70 PERMIT NO. 01395
PERMIT REVISONS

Application No.	Issue Date	Description	Revised Permit Sections
01395-191	09/03/03	Increase Flares Consumption Limit / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Periodic Monitoring Table • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Attachment PO1395PC2
01395-201	10/01/04	2 – 1,877 BHP Deutz IC Engines / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Stationary Source Description • Periodic Monitoring Table • Table No. 2 • Equipment List Description Key • Applicable Requirement Code Key • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • *Remove* Attachment 74.17.1N2 • Attachment 74.17.1N4 • Attachment PO01395PC1 • Attachment PO01395PC2 • Attachment PO01395PC3

Application No.	Issue Date	Description	Revised Permit Sections
01395-211	07/18/05	Permit Existing Emergency Engine / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Stationary Source Description • Periodic Monitoring Table • Table No. 2 • Applicable Requirement Code Key • Table No. 3 • Table No. 4 • Insignificant Activities Table • *Remove* Attachment 74.6.1N1 • Attachment 74.6(2003) • Attachment ATCM Engine N2 • *Remove* Attachment 52 • *Remove* Attachment 57.B • Attachment 57.1 • *Remove* Attachment 68 • *Remove* Attachment 74.6 • Attachment 74.6(2003)
01395-221	07/12/06	Modifications to Rule 74.17.1 and 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart WWW compliance / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Stationary Source Description • Periodic Monitoring Table • Table No. 2 • Applicable Requirements Code Key • Attachment 74.9N7 • Attachment 74.17.1-01395 *replaces Attachment 74.17.1N41395* • Attachment PO1395PC2 • Attachment PO1395PC3

Application No.	Issue Date	Description	Revised Permit Sections
01395-231	07/01/08	Permit Reissuance for Term Ending December 31, 2012	See "Permit Summary and Statement of Basis"
01395-251	01/20/10	Rule 74.17.1 Compliance Modifications / Minor Part 70 Permit Modification	• Signature Cover Page • Permit Revisions Table • Periodic Monitoring Table • Attachment 74.17.1-01395
01395-271	07/23/12	Permitting 165 MMBTU/hr Flare and increasing landfill gas combustion at flare	• Signature Cover Page • Table of Contents • Permit Revisions Table • Permit Summary and Statement of Basis • Periodic Monitoring Summary • Table 2 • Table 3 • Table 4 • Attachment PO01395PC1 • Attachment PO01395PC2 • Attachment PO01395PC4 *new*
01395-291	01/07/13	Permit Reissuance for Term Ending December 31, 2017	See "Permit Summary and Statement of Basis"

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\Po1395\Permit III\RevisionsTable-rev291.doc

1.b. PERMIT SUMMARY AND STATEMENT OF BASIS

Stationary Source Description

Waste Management's Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center is located in southeastern Ventura County, off of Highway 118 in the city of Simi Valley. This municipal solid waste landfill has been in operation since 1970. The landfill has a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code of 4953, Sanitary Services-Refuse Systems. The source operates a landfill gas collection system that routes the gas to a collection header for combustion in a flare and two internal combustion engines.

The Simi Valley Landfill is subject to Title V permitting as the facility is subject to Ventura County APCD Rule 74.17.1, "Municipal Solid Waste Landfills". Rule 74.17.1 was submitted to EPA as part of the California State Plan to control emissions from existing municipal solid waste landfills as required by 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cc, "Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills". EPA approved the California State Plan on November 22, 1999, which required the submittal of a Title V application by February 20, 2001. This stationary source is also subject to the Part 70 Permit program based upon the potential to emit carbon monoxide (CO).

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

Stationary Source Emissions

In Ventura County, the Part 70 permit thresholds are 50 tons per year for ROC and NOx and 100 tons per year for PM, SOx, and CO, pursuant to Rule 33.B.2 and Ventura County's "Serious" nonattainment classification with the federal ozone standard. Ventura County's nonattainment classification with the federal ozone standard is currently set at "Serious". This stationary source is subject to the Part 70 permit program based upon the potential to emit carbon monoxide (CO) in excess of these thresholds as shown in Table No. 4 in Section No. 4 of this Permit to Operate. As stated above, this stationary source is also subject to the Part 70 Permit program because it is subject to District Rule 74.17.1. The purpose of Table No. 4 is to document the permitted emissions of the criteria pollutants ROC, NOx, PM, SOx, and CO for this stationary source. District Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits", requires permitted emissions to be included on each

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

Criteria pollutant emissions (ROC, NOx, PM, SOx, and CO) result from the combustion of landfill gas in the flare and engines, and diesel fuel in the emergency engine. Reactive Organic Compound (ROC) emissions result from the landfill gas collection system condensate tank and other equipment.

This stationary source is not a major source of federal Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs). The source is well below the HAP major source levels of 10 tons per year of a single HAP or 25 tons per year of combined HAPs. The Part 70 Permit re-issuance application includes a summary (in the units of pounds per year and pounds per hour) of pollutants that are subject to the State of California AB2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spot" Program. The goal of the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987 (California Health and Safety Code Section 44300) is to collect air toxics emission data, to identify facilities having localized adverse health impacts, to ascertain health risks, to notify nearby workers and residents of significant risks, and to reduce significant risks if they exist. Under state law, motor vehicles (on-road and off-road) are not subject to the "Hot Spots" program. This facility has been subject to the "Hot Spots" program since 1989. Based on the quantity of toxic air contaminants released from the facility as determined by source testing, material balance calculations, and other engineering estimates, the potency and toxicity of materials released, and the proximity to sensitive receptors, this facility has been classified as "low level". As a low level facility, the stationary source is exempt from toxics reporting requirements unless any changes are made; such as facility changes, receptor changes, or toxicity calculation changes, which would put the facility in the "intermediate" category. The most recent data submitted was for the calendar year 1994. The two 1877 BHP engines were installed after this date and a flare had been replaced after this date; however, risk assessments conducted as part of the permit processing did not demonstrate a need to change the facility's "Hot Spots" status.

The United States EPA has added greenhouse gases (GHGs) to the list of regulated air pollutants. As of January 2, 2011, EPA has required that GHGs be calculated for each Title V stationary source and included in the Part 70 Permit. EPA has "tailored" the regulations to include GHGs, such that the Title V applicability for the stationary source based on GHGs alone is emissions of 100,000 tons per year of CO_2 equivalent emissions (CO_{2e}). Greenhouse gases are defined as the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons (by category), perfluorocarbons (by category), and sulfur hexafluoride. CO_{2e} is the amount of greenhouse gases emitted relative to the global warming potential of each pollutant. The CO_{2e} potential to emit for this stationary source has been calculated to be 280,894 tons per year from biogenic sources and 550,064 from anthropogenic sources, as stated in the Title V Reissuance application. Biogenic GHG emissions are GHG emissions from a biofuel and do not contribute to a net increase in atomospheric carbon dioxide. The biogenic GHG emissions are currently deferred from inclusion in the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V programs under the Tailoring Rule. This greenhouse gas emissions report

includes both fugitive emissions from the landfill surface and the combustion emissions from the flare and two landfill gas fired engines. This CO2e potential to emit does not include insignificant activities or equipment exempt from permit pursuant to Rule 23, "Exemptions From Permit".

Compliance History

Upon reissuance of this Part 70 permit, the facility was determined to be in compliance with all applicable requirements. For the time period January 1, 1996 to November 8, 2012, the facility received four (4) Notices of Violation (NOV) as detailed in the "NOV by Facility" history for Facility No. 01395 located at the end of this section of the Part 70 Permit. For the time period January 1, 1996 to November 8, 2012, the facility received three (3) Notices to Comply (NTC) as detailed in the "NTC by Facility" history for Facility No. 01395 located at the end of this section of the Part 70 Permit.

Equipment Description and Applicable Requirements - General

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

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

Equipment Description and Applicable Requirements - Specific

As required by Rule 74.17.1, "Municipal Solid Waste Landfills", the permittee submitted a Gas Collection and Control System Design Plan on March 10, 1999. The landfill gas collection system uses a number of gas collection wells that are routed to a common collection header.

The District adopted Rule 74.17.1, "Municipal Solid Waste Landfills", to implement the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cc, "Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills". The EPA published the original proposal for the Emission Guidelines in the Federal Register on May 30, 1991 (56 FR 33790). The Emission Guidelines implement Section 111 of the Clean Air Act. Rule 74.17.1 requires compliance with specific

sections of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW, "Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills". The stationary source is also required to demonstrate compliance with the applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills".

Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Sections 95460 to 95476, "Methane Emissions From Municipal Solid Waste Landfills", is applicable to the stationary source. The purpose of the regulation is to reduce methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills. The regulation is a greenhouse gas reduction measure, as described in the California Global Warming Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill 32). The regulation requires a landfill gas methane destruction efficiency of 99 percent by weight. This is a state regulation and is not federally-enforceable.

The collected landfill gas is combusted in two 1,877 BHP Deutz lean burn internal combustion engines. Each landfill gas-fired engine powers an associated electrical generator that produces up to 1.35 megawatts (MW) of electricity, which is either sold or consumed on site by Waste Management. The engines have BACT (Best Available Control Technology) limits for ROC (Reactive Organic Compounds), NOx (Nitrogen Oxides), and SOx (Sulfur Oxides) and have a CO (Carbon Monoxide) emission limit pursuant to Rule 35, "Elective Emission Limits".

The stationary source also includes a 165 MMBTU/Hr John Zink enclosed landfill gas flare that is used to combust the remaining landfill gas that is not used by the engines.

Rule 26 BACT requirements and Rule 74.17.1 limit the emissions of NMOC (non-methane organic compounds), NOx, and CO from the landfill gas flare. Rule 74.17.1 also has operational standards and monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements to make sure that adequate landfill gas is collected such that methane gas does not leak from the surface of the landfill. The engines are not required to meet the NMOC limits of Rule 74.17.1 because it has been demonstrated to the EPA that the landfill gas has been "treated" prior to combustion in the engines. (See Application No. 01395-221)

The engines are also subject to the emission limits and operational requirements of Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines". The stationary source also includes a 105 BHP Caterpillar diesel-fired emergency engine that is exempt from Rule 74.9 but must comply with the California Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) For Stationary Compression Ignition Engines.

The engines are subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines." This federal NESHAPS is also known as the RICE MACT. The two landfill gas engines are required to comply with regular maintenance requirements (oil changes and inspections) beginning October 19, 2013. The emergency diesel engine is required to comply with regular maintenance requirements beginning May 3, 2013.

Landfill condensate is collected and stored in a 1,500 gallon tank and in a 10,000 gallon tank. The collected condensate is either injected into the landfill or injected into the landfill gas flares. In addition to Rule 74.17.1, these tanks and the landfill gas flares have federally enforceable requirements and permit conditions that are based on Rule 26, "New Source Review".

In addition to the landfill gas collection and control system, the facility has other equipment and activities necessary to support and maintain the refuse and disposal operations. These "insignificant activities" are listed in Section No. 5 of the permit. These activities are exempt from permit pursuant to Rule 23, "Exemptions From Permit", and include storage tanks for diesel fuel, gasoline, and motor oil; small engines for air compressors, light towers, and pumps; and painting and surface coating with aerosol cans. The facility also has an exempt solvent cleaning tank for equipment repair and maintenance that complies with Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing".

This stationary source has stated that 40 CFR Part 68, "List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention", is not an applicable requirement. Therefore, a risk management plan (RMP), pursuant to section 112(r) of the federal Clean Air Act as amended, is not required.

This permit also shields the source from the compliance assurance monitoring requirements of 40 CFR Part 64. There is an exemption in 40 CFR Part 64 for emission units and activities subject to emission limitations and standards proposed by EPA after November 15, 1990 pursuant to Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act.

Permit Revisions Summary

The Permit Revisions Table (located in Section No. 1 of the permit) is a list of all permit revisions since Part 70 Permit No. 01395 was initially issued on January 1, 2003. A detailed list of a portion of the permit revisions is described below. The District's Engineering Analysis for each application can also be consulted for further details.

Application No. 01395-231: Application No. 01395-231 is for the reissuance of Part 70 Permit No. 01395 for the period terminating December 31, 2012. The following items summarize the changes from the initial Part 70 Permit No. 01395 (January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2007):

- Added a permit attachment for 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills"
- Revised the solvent recordkeeping permit condition in Attachment PO01395PC1 to reflect the exempt status of the wipe cleaning operation.
- Removed the Rule 52 compliance requirement from Attachment PO01395PC2 since Rule 52 no longer is applicable to the combustion of waste gases in flares.
- The following rules have been revised and/or revisions of the rule have been adopted into the State Implementation Plan (SIP) since the last permit revision of Part 70 Permit No. 01395:
  a) Rule 50, "Opacity"
  b) Rule 52, "Particulate Matter - Concentration (Grain Loading)"
  c) Rule 57.1, "Particulate Matter Emissions From Fuel Burning Equipment"
  d) Rule 74.2, "Architectural Coatings"
  e) Rule 74.6, "Surface Cleaning and Degreasing"

f) Rule 74.29, "Soil Decontamination Operations"
g) California Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) For Stationary Compression Ignition Engines

Application No. 01395-271: Application No. 01395-271 is for the permitting of the 165 MMBTU/hr John Zink Flare which replaced two smaller flares. The overall limit of landfill gas flaring was increased.

Application No. 01395-291: Application No. 01395-291 is for the reissuance of Part 70 Permit No. 01395 for the period terminating December 31, 2017. The following items summarize the permit changes pursuant to Application No. 01395-291:

- Added a permit attachment for Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Sections 95460 to 95476, Methane Emissions From Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
- The Insignificant Activities Table has been updated.
- A discussion of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions has been included in the Permit Summary and Statement of Basis
- Added permit attachments for 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (RICE MACT) for the two landfill gas engines and the one emergency diesel engine.
- The following rules have been revised and/or revisions of the rule have been adopted into the State Implementation Plan (SIP) since the last permit revision of Part 70 Permit No. 01399:
  a) Rule 50, "Opacity"
  b) Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines"
  c) Rule 74.11.1, "Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers"
  d) Rule 74.29, "Soil Decontamination Operations"
  e) California Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) For Stationary Compression Ignition Engines

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\Po1395\Permit III\Statement of Basis-291.docx

NOV by Facility

Since January 1, 1996

Facility No 01395 Simi Valley Landfill

NOV Date	NOV No	Rule Number	Comment	Settlement	Date Closed
04/25/1996	018256		Failure To Collect Landfill Gas - Gas Coll. System Viol. 74.17.B.1	$0.00	05/28/1996
03/17/1999	018934	74.17.C.3.c	Excess CO Emissions - Lbs Of CO Per Million BTU	$0.00	05/05/1999
04/13/2005	020725	74.17.1.B.3.a	Exceeding NMOC Limits - Gas Combustion Device	$500.00	05/16/2005
11/17/2011	022638	29.C	Permit Condition Not Met - Inlet H2S Concentration	$5,000.00	12/19/2011
Total for 4 NOVs				$5,500.00	

NTC by Facility

Since January 1, 1996

Facility No 01395 Simi Valley Landfill

NTC Date	NTC No	Rule Number	Comment	Date Closed
06/05/2003	C10819	74.17.1		06/25/2003
02/02/2005	C10844	74.17.1	Letter outlining repair rec'd as required, facility IN COMPLIANCE.	03/04/2005
12/06/2005	C11287	102	Received source test report on 12/19/05.	12/19/2005

1. PERIODIC MONITORING SUMMARY

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

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

1a. Specific Applicable Requirements

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

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
74.6	Rule 74.6	•Annual compliance certification •Maintain current solvent information •Routine surveillance of solvent cleaning activities •Upon request, solvent testing •Measurement of freeboard height and drain hole area for cold cleaners	•Records of current solvent information	None	•ROC content – EPA Test Method 24 •Identity of solvent components: ASTM E168-67, ASTM E169-87, or ASTM E260-85 •True vapor pressure or composite vapor pressure: ASTM D2879-86 or other methods per Rule 74.6.G.5 •Initial boiling point: ASTM 1078-78 or published source •Spray gun active/passive solvent losses: SCAQMD Method (10-3-89)	
74.9N7	Rule 74.9.D.3	•Hours of Operation •Annual compliance certification	•Records of operating hours •Date, time, duration, and reason for emergency operation •Records of engine data	None	None	

1a. Specific Applicable Requirements (continued)

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
74.17.1-1395	Rule 74.17.1	•Annual compliance certification •Monitor flare gas flow rate and flare temp •Monitor engine operating parameters •Monitor wells and collection header (temperature, pressure, nitrogen, oxygen) •Monitor methane concentration at the surface of the landfill •Source test flare every 2 years (NMOC, NOx, and CO)	•Records of waste in place and annual waste acceptance rate •Records of flare testing •Records of flare temperature and landfill gas flow to the flare •Records of well monitoring •Documentation of HOV wells •Records of existing wells, newly installed wells, and planned wells •Records of methane concentration at the landfill surface •Records of asbestos-containing or non-degradable waste •Records of exceedances	•Reports of exceedances •Reports of HOV documentation •Reports of new wells	•NMOC-EPA Test Method 25, 25C, or 18; or SCAQMD Method 25.3 •NOx – EPA Method 7 •CO – EPA Method 10 •Calorific value –ASTM Method D1826-77 •O2 – EPA Method 3A or direct LFG monitor •Exhaust Flow – F Factor EPA Method 19 •Surface Methane – EPA Method 21	
ATCM Engine N2	ATCM for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines	•Hours of operation records for maintenance and testing •Fuel type records	•Hours of operation records for maintenance and testing •Fuel type records	None	None	Not federally enforceable
CARB CH4from MSW	Title 17, CCR, Sections 95460 to 95476, Methane Emissions From MSW Landfills	•Annual compliance certification •Annual source testing to demonstrate compliance with methane destruction efficiency •Quaterly landfill surface monitoring	•Pursuant to Section 95470	None	Pursuant to Section 95471(c)	
40CFR63AAAA	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA	•Annual compliance certification •Comply with 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cc •Develop a startup, shutdown, malfunction (SSM) plan	•Records of SSM plan	•SSM plan reports		
40CFR63 ZZZZN2 (LFG RICE)	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Operating Requirements	•Annual compliance certification •Records of maintenance	•Records of maintenance	None	None	
40CFR63 ZZZZN3 (Emergency RICE)	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Operating Requirements	•Annual compliance certification •Records of maintenance	•Records of maintenance	None	None	

1b. Permit-Specific Conditions

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

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
PO1395PC1 - Condition Nos. 1, 2, and 3	Rule 26 General Recordkeeping	•Annual compliance certification •Monthly records of throughput and consumption	•Monthly records of throughput and consumption	None	None	
PO1395PC1 - Condition No. 4	Rule 29 Solvent Use	•Monthly records of solvents used in the cold cleaner(s)	•Monthly records of solvents used in the cold cleaner(s)	None	None	
PO1395PC2 - Condition Nos. 1, 2, and 3	Rule 26 Flare BACT and Rule 74.17.1 Limits	•Annual compliance certification •Flare temperature •Testing every 2 years	•Records of flare temperature •Records of source tests	None	•ROC – EPA Method 25 or 18 •NOx – EPA Method 7 •Sulfur Compounds – EPA Method 6, 6A, 6C, 8, 15, 16A, 16B, or SCAQMD Method 307-94, as appropriate	
PO1395PC2 - Condition Nos. 4 and 5	Rule 26 LFG sulfur content	•Annual compliance certification •Monthly lfg sulfur content analysis	•Records of lfg sulfur content	None	•Sulfur Compounds – H2S detector tubes, SCAQMD Method 307-94, or EPA Method 16	
PO1395PC2 - Condition No. 6	Rule 54	•Annual compliance certification •Source test every 4 years •Modeling upon request	•Records of source tests	None	•Sulfur Compounds - EPA Method 6, 6A, 6C, 8, 15, 16A,16B, or SCAQMD Method 307-94, as appropriate	
PO1395PC2 - Condition No. 7	Rule 57.1	•Annual compliance certification	•Records of source tests	None		Not required based on District EPA emission factor analysis

1b. Permit-Specific Conditions (Continued)

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
PO1395PC2 - Condition No. 8	Rule 26 and 74.17.1 Calibration Requirements	•Annual compliance certification •Calibration records	•Records of calibration and function checks	None	None	
PO1395PC2 - Condition No. 9	Rule 26 Collection Vessel Emission Requirements	•Annual compliance certification	•None	None	None	
PO1395PC2 - Condition No. 10	Rule 26 Collection Vessel Vacuum Requirements	•Annual compliance certification	•None	None	None	
PO1395PC2 - Condition No. 11	Rule 26 Well Locations	•Annual compliance certification	•None	None	None	
PO1395PC2 - Condition Nos. 12 and 13	Rule 51 Toxics Testing and HRA Requirements	•Source testing	•Records of source tests	None	APCD approved test protocol	District enforceable only
PO1395PC3- Condition Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Rules 26, 35, 74.9 Engine Emission Limits	•Annual compliance certification •Biennial source testing •Quarterly emission screening •Operator inspection plan •Emission inspections •Engine identification	•Records of source tests •Records of quarterly screenings •Engine identification •Records of engine emission inspections •Records of corrective action	•Records of source tests •Engine data •Annual usage •Summary of maintenance and testing reports	•ROC-EPA Test Method 25 or 18 •NOx – ARB Method 100 •CO – ARB Method 100 •O2 – ARB Method 100	
PO1395PC3- Condition Nos. 2, 3, 4	Rule 54	•Annual compliance certification •Annual source test •Modeling upon request	•Records of source tests	None	Sulfur Compounds - EPA Test Method 6, 6A, 6C, 8, 15, 16A,16B, or SCAQMD Method 307-94, as appropriate	
PO1395PC4	Rule 29 Out of Service Emissions Units	•Annual Compliance Certification	None	None	None	

1c. General Applicable Requirements

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

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
50	Rule 50	•Routine surveillance •Visual inspections •Annual compliance certification, including a formal survey •Opacity readings upon request •Notification required for uncorrectable visible emissions	•All occurrences of visible emissions for periods>3min in any one hour •Annual formal survey of all emissions units	None	•Opacity - EPA Method 9	
54.B.1	Rule 54.B.1	•Annual compliance certification •Follow monitoring requirements under Rule 64 •Upon request, source test for sulfur compounds at point of discharge	None	None	•Sulfur Compounds - EPA Test Method 6, 6A, 6C, 8, 15, 16A,16B, or SCAQMD Method 307-94, as appropriate	•Compliance with Rule 64 ensures compliance with this rule based on District analysis
54.B.2	Rule 54.B.2	•Annual compliance certification •Determine ground or sea level concentrations of SO_2, upon request	•Representative fuel analysis or exhaust analysis and compliance demonstration	None	•SO_2 - BAAQMD Manual of Procedures, Vol.VI, Section 1, Ground Level Monitoring for H_2S and SO_2	
57.1	Rule 57.1	•Annual compliance certification	None	None	CARB Method 5	•Not required based on District analysis
64.B.1	Rule 64.B.1	•Annual compliance certification •None for PUC-quality gas, propane, or butane •Annual test if gas is other than PUC-quality gas, propane, or butane (submit with annual compliance certification)	•Annual fuel gas analysis if gas is other than PUC-quality gas, propane, or butane	None	•SCAQMD Method 307-94	

1c. General Applicable Requirements (Continued)

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
64.B.2	Rule 64.B.2	•Annual compliance certification •Fuel supplier's certification, or fuel test per each delivery (submit with annual compliance certification)	•Fuel supplier's certification, or fuel test per each delivery	None	•ASTM Method D4294-83 or D2622-87	
74.6	Rule 74.6	•Annual compliance certification •Maintain current solvent information •Routine surveillance of solvent cleaning activities •Upon request, solvent testing •Measurement of freeboard height and drain hole area for cold cleaners	•Records of current solvent information	None	•ROC content – EPA Test Method 24 •Identity of solvent components: ASTM E168-67, ASTM E169-87, or ASTM E260-85 •True vapor pressure or composite vapor pressure: ASTM D2879-86 or other methods per Rule 74.6.G.5 •Initial boiling point: ASTM 1078-78 or published source •Spray gun active/passive solvent losses: SCAQMD Method (10-3-89)	
74.11.1	Rule 74.11.1	•Annual compliance certification •Maintain identification records of large water heaters and small boilers	•Records of current information of large water heaters and small boilers	None	None	•Rule only applies to future installation of large water heaters and small boilers
74.22	Rule 74.22	•Annual compliance certification •Maintain furnace identification records	•Records of current furnace information	None	None	•Rule only applies to future installation of natural gas-fired, fan-type furnaces

1d. General Requirements for Short-Term Activities

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

Attachment No./ Condition No.	Applicable Rule or Requirement	Monitoring	Recordkeeping	Semi-annual Reports	Test Methods	Comments
74.1	Rule 74.1	•Annual compliance certification •Routine surveillance and visual inspections of abrasive blasting operation •Abrasive blasting records	•Abrasive blasting records	None	•Visible emission evaluation- Section 92400 of CCR	
74.2	Rule 74.2	•Annual compliance certification •Routine surveillance •Maintain VOC records of coatings used	•Maintain VOC records of coatings used	None	•Rule 74.2.G	
74.4.D	Rule 74.4.D	•Annual compliance certification •Test ROC content of oil sample being proposed for usage	•Records of oil analyses	None	•ASTM D402	
74.28	Rule 74.28	•Annual compliance certification •Visual inspection to ensure proper vapor control during roofing kettle operation	None	None	None	
74.29	Rule 74.29	•Annual compliance certification •Date and quantity of soil disturbed •Routine surveillance •Notification required for excavation	•Date and quantity of soil disturbed	None	•Vapor concentration- EPA Method 21 •Wt. % of contaminant in soil-EPA Method 8015B	
40CFR.61.M	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M	•Annual compliance certification •See 40 CFR Part 61.145 for inspection procedures	•See 40 CFR Part 61.145 for recordkeeping procedures	•See 40 CFR Part 61.145 for notification procedures	•See 40 CFR Part 61.145 for test methods	

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\Po1395\Permit III\perdcTbl-rev291.doc

2. PERMITTED EQUIPMENT AND APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS TABLE

Purpose

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

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

Equipment Description

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

Applicable Requirements

The applicable requirements portion of the table is a matrix of applicability for the specific requirements that apply to the listed emissions units. The columns are labeled with APCD rule numbers or references to federal requirements. An "X" in the row corresponding to the emissions unit indicates the requirement is specifically applicable to that unit. For cases where a rule has multiple compliance options, a number appears instead of an "X". The number is a code key that corresponds to the "Title V Applicable Requirement Code Key" attached to the table. The code key table contains specific citations for the portions of the rule that are applicable. The code key is also used to identify the permit attachment in Section No. 6 , "Specific Applicable Requirements", that contains the associated permit conditions. For example, code key "7" under Rule 74.9 is associated with Attachment 74.9N7 in Section No. 6.

Permit specific conditions are identified with a "PC" followed by a number in the column labeled "ADD REQ" (additional requirements). A "PC#" in the row corresponding to the emissions unit indicates that the permit specific condition is specifically applicable to that unit. The "PC#" also corresponds to the permit attachment in Section No. 7, "Permit Specific Conditions", that contains the permit specific requirements.

TABLE NO. 2

VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Part 70 Permit No. 01395
Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\PO1395\PERMIT II\Tables1395-291

Equipment	Permit Specific Conditions	Rule 74.6	Rule 74.9	Rule 74.17.1 (40 CFR Part 60 Cc & WWW)	ATCM Engine	CARB CH4 from MSW	40 CFR Part 63 AAAA	40 CFR Part 63 ZZZZZ
1 - Landfill Gas Collection and Control System consisting of:						X	X	
1 - 165 MMBTU/Hr John Zink Landfill Gas Flare, Model Zule	PC1, PC2			X				
2 - 1,877 BHP Deutz Landfill Gas-Fired Lean Burn IC Engines, Model No. TBG 620 V16K, turbocharged and aftercooled, 17.5 MMBTU/hr maximum heat input, associated 1.35 MW electrical generator	PC1, PC3		7	X				2
1 - 1,500 gal HC condensate tank with vent line connected to LFGCS	PC1, PC2			X				
1 - 10,000 gal waste water tank with vent line to the LFGCS Condensate injection system Electric powered gas blower(s)	PC1, PC2			X				
1 - 44 MMBTU/Hr McGill Environmental Systems Landfill Gas Flare, Out of Service	PC4							
1 - 75 MMBTU/Hr John Zink (Model ZTOF) Landfill Gas Flare, Out of Service	PC4							
1 - 105 BHP Caterpillar Diesel-Fired Emergency Standby Engine, Model 3304D1, Serial No. 83Z03236, I.D. No. 900235			7		2			3
Exempt Equipment								
Cold Cleaner (Exempt - Rule 23.F.c)		X						

TITLE V EQUIPMENT LIST DESCRIPTION KEY

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

APCD	Air Pollution Control District
APCO	Air Pollution Control Officer of the Ventura County APCD
ASTM	American Standards for Testing Materials
ARB	The California Air Resources Board
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BHP	The rating of an internal combustion engine as measured in brake horsepower
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CFH	Cubic feet per hour
CFM	Cubic feet per minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FO	Fuel oil or diesel fuel
Gal	Gallon
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HC	Hydrocarbon
IC	Internal Combustion
Lb ROC/Gal	Pound(s) of ROC per gallon
Lean Burn or Rich Burn	A designation associated with a gas fired internal combustion engine that determines its Rule 74.9 compliance requirements
LFGCS	Landfill gas control system
LPG	Liquid petroleum gas

MMBTU/Hr	The heat input of an external combustion device as measured in millions of British Thermal Units per hour
NESHAPS	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NG	Natural gas
NOx	Oxides of Nitrogen
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
PM	Particulate Matter
ROC	Reactive Organic Compound
SCFM	Standard cubic feet per minute
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SOx	Sulfur Oxides
TV AF	Title V application form
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VR	Vapor recovery

\\APCDBULLPEN\DivData\ENG\TITLEV\TV Permits\Po1395\Permit II\Glossary-201.doc

PART 70 PERMIT NO. 01395
TITLE V APPLICABLE REQUIREMENT CODE KEY

Rule 74.9, "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines"

1. Pre-January 1, 2002 emissions limits for rich-burn engines (increments of progress have passed)
2. Pre-January 1, 2002 emissions limits for lean-burn engines (increments of progress have passed)
3. Natural gas-fired rich-burn engines (74.9.B.1 or 74.9.B.2)
4. Natural gas-fired lean-burn engines (74.9.B.1 or 74.9.B.2) with ammonia emission limit, if applicable. (74.9.B.5)
5. Diesel engines. (74.9.B.1 or 74.9.B.2) with ammonia emission limit, if applicable. (74.9.B.5)
6. Exemption from Rule 74.9 for engines operated less than 200 hours per calendar year (74.9.D.2)
7. Exemption from Rule 74.9 for emergency standby engines operated during either an emergency or maintenance operation. (74.9.D.3)
8. Exemption from Rule 74.9 for diesel engines with a permitted capacity factor of less than or equal to 15%. (74.9.D.8)
9. Exemption from Rule 74.9 for diesel engines used to power cranes and welding equipment. (74.9.D.9)
10. Exemption from Rule 74.9 for diesel engines operated on San Nicolas Island. (74.9.D.10)
11. Waste gas-fired lean-burn engines (74.9.B.1)

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

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

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

1. Existing compression ignition and spark ignition engine compliance dates
2. Existing spark ignition landfill gas engines – area source
3. Existing emergency diesel engines – area source

3. PERMITTED THROUGHPUT AND CONSUMPTION LIMIT TABLE

Purpose

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

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

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

Equipment Description

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

Throughput Permit Limit

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

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

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

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

column are left blank.

Calculation Throughput

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

Abbreviations

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

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

TABLE NO. 3

VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Part 70 Permit No. 01395
Permitted Throughput/Consumption Limits

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\PO1395\PERMIT III\Tables1395-291 Equipment	Throughput Permit Limit	District (D)/ Federal(F) Enforceable	Calculation Throughput
1 - Landfill Gas Collection and Control System consisting of:			
1 - 165 MMBTU/Hr John Zink Landfill Gas Flare, Model Zule	1,489,200 MMBTU/yr combined limit for flare and two engines	F	1,182,600 MMBTU/yr [1]
2 - 1,877 BHP Deutz Landfill Gas-Fired Lean Burn IC Engines, Model No. TBG 620 V16K, turbocharged and aftercooled, 17.5 MMBTU/hr maximum heat input, associated 1.35 MW electrical generator	306,600 MMBTU/yr [2]		153,300 MMBTU/yr per engine (8760 hr/yr)
1 - 1,500 gal HC condensate tank with vent line connected to LFGCS			
1 - 10,000 gal waste water tank with vent line to the LFGCS Condensate injection system Electric powered gas blower(s)			
1 - 44 MMBTU/Hr McGill Environmental Systems Landfill Gas Flare, Out of Service			
1 - 75 MMBTU/Hr John Zink (Model ZTOF) Landfill Gas Flare, Out of Service			
1 - 105 BHP Caterpillar Diesel-Fired Emergency Standby Engine, Model 3304D1, Serial No. 83Z03236, I.D. No. 900235	20 hr/yr[3]	D	20 hr/yr
Exempt Equipment			
Cold Cleaner (Exempt - Rule 23.F.c)			

Notes:

1) The permitted emissions for the flare are calculated at 1,182,600 MMBTU/yr

2) The combined use of the flare and the two engines shall not exceed 1,489,200 MMBTU/yr. The combined use of the two engines shall not exceed 306,600 MMBTU/yr.

3) Limit is for maintenance and testing purposes only. Emergency use is unlimited.

4. PERMITTED EMISSIONS TABLE

Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

Equipment Description

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

Tons Per Year

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

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

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

Pounds Per Hour

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

Hazardous Air Pollutants

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

TABLE NO. 4

VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Part 70 Permit No. 01395
Permitted Emissions

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\PO1395\PERMIT III\Tables1395-291

Equipment	TONS PER YEAR					POUNDS PER HOUR				
	ROC	NOx	PM	SOx	CO	ROC	NOx	PM	SOx	CO
1 - Landfill Gas Collection and Control System consisting of:										
1 - 165 MMBTU/Hr John Zink Landfill Gas Flare, Model Zule	17.74	14.78	9.46	11.83	118.26	4.95	4.13	2.64	3.30	33.00
2 - 1,877 BHP Deutz Landfill Gas-Fired Lean Burn IC Engines, Model No. TBG 620 V16K, turbocharged and aftercooled, 17.5 MMBTU/hr maximum heat input, associated 1.35 MW electrical generator	5.98	21.75	3.37	3.07	105.32	1.37	4.97	0.77	0.70	24.05
1 - 1,500 gal HC condensate tank with vent line connected to LFGCS	0.02					<0.01				
1 - 10,000 gal waste water tank with vent line to the LFGCS Condensate injection system Electric powered gas blower(s)	0.07					0.01				
1 - 44 MMBTU/Hr McGill Environmental Systems Landfill Gas Flare, Out of Service										
1 - 75 MMBTU/Hr John Zink (Model ZTOF) Landfill Gas Flare, Out of Service										
1 - 105 BHP Caterpillar Diesel-Fired Emergency Standby Engine, Model 3304D1, Serial No. 83Z03236, I.D. No. 900235	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.02	0.35	0.02	0.01	0.08
Exempt Equipment										
Cold Cleaner (Exempt - Rule 23.F.c)										
* - Included in Emissions Above										
HAP Emissions Reference: AB 2588 Air Toxics Report Submittal Date: 05-08-95										
Total Permitted Emissions	23.81	36.56	12.83	14.90	223.59	6.35	9.45	3.43	4.01	57.13

5. EXEMPT EQUIPMENT LIST

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

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

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

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EQUIPMENT)

Part 70 Permit No. 01395

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES (EXEMPT EMISSION UNITS)	BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (Size/Production Rate)	RULE 23 CITATION
Architectural Coatings	Repair and Maintenance	Rule 23.F.7
Architectural Coatings	Janitorial	Rule 23.F.8
Architectural Coatings	Non-refillable Aerosol	Rule 23.F.11.a
2 - Air Compressors	<50 HP	Rule 23.D.6
3 – Pumps	<50 HP	Rule 23.D.6
5 – Lightowers	<50 HP	Rule 23.D.6
Solvent Cleaners	Cold Cleaner	Rule 23.F.10.c
General Use Aerosol Spray Paints	Non-refillable Aerosol	Rule 23.F.11.a
Leachate Tanks	Untreated leachate holding tank < 550 gallons	Rule 23.F.21
Leachate Tanks	Leachate storage tank	Rule 23.F.21
1 – 500 Gal Above Ground Gasoline Storage Tank	Tank < 550 gallons and not required to have VR	Rule 23.F.1
1 – 550 Gal Above Ground Diesel Storage Tank	Diesel Fuel	Rule 23.F.21
1 – 15,000 Gallon Underground Diesel Storage Tank	Diesel Fuel	Rule 23.F.21
4 – 240 Gallon Above Ground New Oil Storage Tanks	Oil	Rule 23.F.21
1 – 495 Gallon Above Ground Waste Oil Storage Tanks	Oil	Rule 23.F.21
Steam Cleaner / Pressure Washer w/ Diesel Heater (0.3 MMBTU/hr)	Steam Cleaning < 1 MMBTU/hr	23.C.2

2 – 85 Gallon Above Ground Oil Tanks	Oil	23.F.21
2 – 100 Gallon Above Ground Oil Tanks	Oil	23.F.21
2 – 130 Gallon Above Ground Oil Tanks	Oil	23.F.21

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\Po1395\Permit III\Insignificant-291.doc

6. SPECIFIC APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS (ATTACHMENTS)

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

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

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

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

Applicability:

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

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

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

Conditions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    c. Janitorial cleaning including graffiti removal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rule 74.24, Marine Coating Operations
Rule 74.24.1, Pleasure Craft Coating Operations
Rule 74.30, Wood Products Coatings

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

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

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

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

f. Cleaning of mold release compounds from molds.

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

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

i. Cleaning of paper gaskets.

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

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

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

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

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

o. Facilitywide use of less than 1 gallon per week of non-compliant solvent where compliant solvents are not available. Any person claiming this exemption shall maintain records of the volume and formulation of non-compliant solvent used on an as-used basis (recording use each day such material is used). Records shall be saved for at least five (5) years from the date of each record and shall be made available to District personnel upon request.

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

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

    a. Solvent name and manufacturer's description.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\\APCDBULLPEN\DivData\ENG\TITLEV\Attachments updated\746 (11-11-03).doc

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

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

Applicability:

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

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

Conditions:

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

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

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

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

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

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\749N7 (11-08-05).doc

Rule 74.17.1 Applicable Requirements
Landfill Gas Collection and Control System
Approved Design Plan - Rule 74.17.1.G.3
Control System includes Internal Combustion Engine and Enclosed Combustor (Flare)

Rule 74.17.1, "Municipal Solid Waste Landfills"
Adopted 02/09/99, Federally-Enforceable

Rule 74.17.1 is federally enforceable as it was included with the EPA approval of the California State Plan for implementing the emissions guidelines (EG) applicable to existing municipal solid waste landfills. This approval was published in the Federal Register (Volume 64, No. 184 Thursday September 23, 1999) as a direct final rule with an effective date of November 22, 1999.

Applicability:

This attachment applies to any Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfill that has a District-approved site-specific design plan as required by Rule 74.17.1.G, has installed a Gas Collection and Control System (GCCS) as required by Rule 74.17.1.B.1, and uses an enclosed combustor (enclosed landfill gas flare) or a gas treatment system as required by Rule 74.17.1.B.3.

Rule 74.17.1 implements the requirements of 40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart Cc, "Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills", which requires compliance with specific sections of 40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart WWW, "Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills".

The terms "Administrator" and "design plan" are defined in Rule 74.17.1. Other specific terms used in this attachment are defined in 40 CFR 60.751. Rule 74.17.1.I.1 defines "Administrator" as the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, except that the APCO shall not be empowered to approve (a) alternative or equivalent test methods, alternative standards; or (b) work practices unless included in the site-specific design plan as specified in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(B). Rule 74.17.1.I.2 defines "Design plan or plan" as the site-specific design plan for the gas collection and control system submitted under Rule 74.17.1.G.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.17.1.B.2, the permittee shall:

    a. Operate the landfill gas collection system such that gas is collected from each area, cell, or group of cells in the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfill in which the initial solid waste has been in place for a period of two years or more. The requirements of 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(2)(i), 40 CFR 60.753(a)(1), and 40 CFR 60.755(b)(1) concerning the timing of operation of the gas collection system shall not apply to MSW landfills subject to Rule 74.17.1.

b. As required by 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A), route all collected gas to an active collection system that:

(1) Is designed to handle the maximum expected gas flow rate from the entire area of the landfill that warrants control over the intended use period of the gas control or treatment system equipment.

(2) Collects gas from each area, cell, or group of cells in the landfill in which the initial solid waste has been placed for a period of 2 years or more.

(3) Collects gas at a sufficient extraction rate.

(4) Is designed to minimize off-site migration of subsurface gas.

Pursuant to Rule 74.17.1.B.2 (b), the requirements of 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii)(B) concerning passive collection systems shall not apply to MSW landfills subject to Rule 74.17.1.

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.17.1.B.3.a, all collected landfill gas shall be routed to a control system that complies with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii)(B), or (C). All landfill gas shall be routed to the flares {40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii)(B)} or to a gas treatment system {40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii)(C)}.

a. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii)(B), the landfill gas flares shall reduce NMOC (non-methane organic compounds) by 98 weight-percent or reduce the outlet NMOC concentration to less than 20 parts per million by volume, dry basis as hexane at 3 percent oxygen. The flares shall be operated within the parameter ranges established during the initial or most recent performance test. The operating parameters to be monitored are specified in 40 CFR 60.756 and Condition No. 7 below. The permittee shall demonstrate that each flare meets the NMOC requirements of Rule 74.17.1.B.3.a using the source testing procedures described below. The flares shall be source tested to demonstrate continuing compliance every 24 months.

b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii)(C), the gas treatment system shall process the collected gas for subsequent sale or use. This treatment system shall consist of compression, de-watering, and landfill gas filtered down to at least 10 microns. This treatment at the Simi Valley Landfill shall be accomplished with the following principal components: 1) two fuel conditioning skids each equipped with a Carrier Aquasnap chiller and 40 HP blower, 2) four (two in each gas stream) coalescing towers and four (two in each gas stream) water knockouts, and 3) one in-line GC (Daniels). This system shall be a closed-loop. There shall be no atmospheric venting at any point in the treatment system.

3. Pursuant to Rule 74.17.1.B.3.b, flares shall meet all of the following additional requirements:

   a. The landfill gas flares shall be of the enclosed ground type with automatic dampers, an automatic shutdown device, a flame arrester and continuous recording temperature sensors. During restart or startup there shall be a sufficient flow of propane or commercial natural gas to the pilot flame to ensure immediate ignition when in contact with landfill gasses.

   b. NO_X emissions from flares shall not exceed 0.06 pounds per million BTUs of heat input.

   c. CO emissions from flares shall not exceed 0.20 pounds per million BTUs of heat input.

   The permittee shall demonstrate that each flare meets the NO_X and CO requirements of Rule 74.17.1.B.3.b using the source testing procedures described below. The flares shall be source tested to demonstrate continuing compliance every 24 months.

OPERATIONAL STANDARDS FOR COLLECTION AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

4. Pursuant to Rule 74.17.1.B.4, the permittee shall meet the operational requirements of 40 CFR 60.753, except as provided in Rule 74.17.1.G.3. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.753 the permittee shall:

   a. Operate the collection system such that gas is collected from each area, cell, or group of cells in the MSW landfill in which solid waste has been in place for two years or more.

   b. Operate the collection system with negative pressure at each wellhead except under the following conditions:

      (1) A fire or increased well temperature. The permittee shall record instances when positive pressure occurs in efforts to avoid a fire. These records shall be submitted with the annual reports as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(f)(1) as shown in Condition No. 8 below.

      (2) Use of a geomembrane or synthetic cover. The permittee shall develop acceptable pressure limits in the design plan.

      (3) A decommissioned well. A well may experience a static positive pressure after shut down to accommodate for declining flows. All design changes shall be approved by the Administrator.

      (4) Temporary closure of control valves within the GCCS in order to isolate a portion of the system for troubleshooting or maintenance is allowed. Gas

extraction devices within the temporary closure area are allowed to exhibit positive pressure for the static reading on the wellhead and the gas collection header for these temporary periods. These events must be documented as startup, shutdown, or malfunction events under the landfill's Startup, Shutdown, or Malfunction (SSM) Plan.

c. Operate each interior wellhead in the collection system with a landfill gas temperature less than 55 degrees Centigrade (131 degrees Fahrenheit) and with either a nitrogen level less than 20 percent or an oxygen level less than 5 percent. The permittee may establish a higher operating temperature, nitrogen, or oxygen value at a particular well. A Higher Operating Value (HOV) demonstration shall show supporting data that the elevated parameter does not cause fires or significantly inhibit anaerobic decomposition by killing methanogens. (40 CFR 60.753(c))

The permittee shall maintain documentation for each well that it has established with a higher operating temperature, nitrogen, or oxygen value. The permittee shall maintain records of the monthly well monitoring (temperature and nitrogen or oxygen) as required in Condition No. 6.b and 40 CFR 60.755(a)(5). These records shall include documentation that any higher operating values do not cause fires or significantly inhibit anaerobic decomposition by killing methanogens.

Temporary decommissioning of wells due to damage, liquids accumulation, landfill filling activity, etc. will be exempt from monitoring for the period when they are decommissioned, provided adequate rationale for their decommissioning can be provided. These events shall be documented as Startup, Shutdown, or Malfunction (SSM) events under the landfill's SSM Plan.

Areas such as active landfilling, steep and/or loose slopes, as well as other areas that are considered "dangerous" for access can be excluded from wellhead monitoring for the period when they remain dangerous. Operators will be allowed time to bring new or disconnected/decommissioned wells back online or conduct the required monitoring or re-monitoring once the area is no longer dangerous. An alternative timeline will be outlined within the GCCS Design Plan addenda if this period lasts beyond 120 days from an initial exceedance.

(1) The nitrogen level shall be determined using EPA Method 3C, unless an alternative test method is established as allowed by 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i).

(2) Unless an alternative test method is established as allowed by 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i), the oxygen shall be determined by an oxygen meter using EPA Method 3A except that:

(i) The span shall be set so that the regulatory limit is between 20 and 50 percent of the span.
(ii) A data recorder is not required.
(iii) Only two calibration gases are required, a zero and span, and ambient air may be used as the span.
(iv) A calibration error check is not required.
(v) The allowable sample bias, zero drift, and calibration drift are plus or minus10 percent.

(3) A Landtec GEM-500 or GEM-2000 landfill gas monitor can be used for oxygen monitoring in lieu of laboratory methods. The unit shall be operated and maintained pursuant to manufacturer's specifications.

d. Operate the collection system so that the methane concentration is less than 500 parts per million above background at the surface of the landfill. To determine if this level is exceeded, the permittee shall conduct surface testing around the perimeter of the collection area and along a pattern that traverses the landfill at 30 meter intervals and where visual observations indicate elevated concentrations of landfill gas, such as distressed vegetation and cracks or seeps in the cover. The permittee may establish an alternative traversing pattern that ensures equivalent coverage. A surface monitoring design plan shall be developed that includes a topographical map with the monitoring route and the rationale for any site-specific deviations from the 30-meter intervals. Areas such as active landfilling, steep and/or loose slopes, as well as other areas that are considered "dangerous" for access will be excluded from surface testing for the period when they remain dangerous.

e. Operate the system such that all collected gases are vented to the landfill gas flares or a gas treatment system designed and operated in compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii) as shown in Condition No. 2 above. In the event the collection or control system is inoperable, the gas mover system shall be shut down and all valves in the collection and control system contributing to venting of the gas to the atmosphere shall be closed within 1 hour.

f. Operate the landfill gas flare at all times when the collected gas is routed to the flare.

g. If monitoring demonstrates that the operational requirements in Condition Nos. 4.b, 4.c, and 4.d above (paragraphs (b), (c), or (d) of 40 CFR 60.753) are not met, corrective action shall be taken as specified in Condition Nos. 6.a and 6.b below (40 CFR 60.755(a)(3) through (5)) or Condition No. 6.d below (40 CFR 60.755(c)). If corrective actions are taken as specified in Condition No. 6 (40 CFR 60.755), the monitored exceedance is not a violation of the operational requirements of this Condition (40 CFR 60.753).

h. Removal of sections of the GCCS for refuse deposit will be allowed to occur per Section 60.759(a)(3), if reinstallation of the components is completed after filling operations (including stockpile of soil) have ceased and are documented as an SSM event.

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

5. In order to demonstrate compliance with the NMOC, NOx, and CO limits of Condition Nos. 2.a and 3 above, the permittee shall meet the test methods and procedures of Rule 74.17.1.B.4 (40 CFR 60.754) and Rule 74.17.1.F as follows:

For the NMOC performance testing for the flares required in Condition No. 2.a, EPA Method 25, EPA Method 25C, EPA Method 18, or SCAQMD Method 25.3 shall be used, unless another method to demonstrate compliance has been approved by the Administrator as provided by the Design Plan. EPA Method 3 or 3A shall be used for determining oxygen for correcting the NMOC concentration as hexane to 3 percent. In cases where the outlet concentration is less than 50 ppm NMOC as carbon (8 ppm NMOC as hexane), EPA Method 25A should be used in place of EPA Method 25. If using EPA Method 18, the minimum list of compounds to be tested shall be those published in the most recent Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42).

For the NO_X and CO performance testing required by Condition No. 3, the following methods shall be used:

a. EPA Method 7E for NO_X.

b. EPA Method 10 for CO.

c. ASTM D1826-77 for the gross (higher) calorific value (GCV) of landfill gas.

d. EPA Method 3A for oxygen concentration.

e. The F Factor method contained in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 19.

A source test plan for complying with the testing outlined above shall be submitted to the District Compliance Division at least 30 days prior to the test for approval. The test plan shall include, but not be limited to, a discussion of the sampling methods, test date, analytical methods, test equipment inventory, and calibration procedures. The District shall be given the opportunity, with sufficient notice of a minimum of 5 working days, to observe the emissions testing.

COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS

6. Pursuant to Rule 74.17.1.B.4, the permittee shall meet the compliance provisions in 40 CFR 60.755. Applicable requirements in 40 CFR 60.755 include the following:

a. For the purpose of demonstrating whether the gas collection system flow rate is sufficient to determine compliance with Condition No. 1.b (3) above (40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(3)), the permittee shall measure gauge pressure in the gas collection header at each individual well on the landfill side of the header, on a monthly basis. Gas collection devices that show significant vacuum in the static pressure port of each collector, with no reading for the collection header, will be considered an indication that the collection system has the same or greater vacuum, therefore satisfying Section 60.753(a)(3) for maintaining a negative pressure. If a positive pressure exists, action shall be initiated to correct the exceedance within 5 calendar days, except for the four conditions allowed under Condition No. 4.b above (40 CFR 60.753(b)). If negative pressure cannot be achieved without excess air infiltration within 15 calendar days of the first measurement, the gas collection system shall be expanded to correct the exceedance within 120 days of the initial measurement of positive pressure. Any attempted corrective measure shall not cause exceedances of other operational or performance standards. An alternative timeline and/or remedy for correcting the exceedance may be submitted to the Administrator for approval. Owners and operators are not required to expand the system during the first 180 days after gas collection system start-up.

b. For the purpose of identifying whether excess air infiltration into the landfill is occurring, the permittee shall monitor each well monthly for temperature and nitrogen or oxygen as required in Condition No. 4.c above (40 CFR 60.753(c)). If a well exceeds one of these operating parameters, action shall be initiated to correct the exceedance within five calendar days. If correction of the exceedance cannot be achieved within 15 calendar days of the first measurement, the gas collection system shall be expanded to correct the exceedance within 120 days of the initial exceedance. Any attempted corrective measure shall not cause exceedances of other operational or performance standards. An alternative timeline and/or remedy for correcting the exceedance may be submitted to the Administrator for approval. Owners and operators are not required to expand the system during the first 180 days after gas collection system start-up. An alternative timeline procedure shall be submitted as an addendum to the design plan.

c. For purposes of demonstrating compliance with the gas collection requirements of Condition No. 1.a above (40 CFR 60.753(a)), the permittee shall place each well or design component as specified in the approved design plan as provided in Rule 74.17.1.G and 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i). Each well shall be installed no later than 60 days after the date on which the initial solid waste has been in place for a period of two years or more.

d. The following procedures shall be used for compliance with the surface methane operational standard as provided in Condition No. 4.d, above (40 CFR 60.753(d)).

(1) After installation of the collection system, the permittee shall monitor surface concentrations of methane along the entire perimeter of the collection area and along a pattern that traverses the landfill at 30 meter intervals (or a site-specific established spacing) for each collection area on a quarterly basis using an organic vapor analyzer, flame ionization detector, or other portable monitor meeting the specifications provided in Condition No. 6.e below (40 CFR 60.755 (d)).

(2) The background concentration shall be determined by moving the probe inlet upwind and downwind outside the boundary of the landfill at a distance of at least 30 meters from the perimeter wells.

(3) Surface emission monitoring shall be performed in accordance with Section 4.3.1 of Method 21 of Appendix A of 40 CFR, Part 60, except that the probe inlet shall be placed within 5 to 10 centimeters of the ground but will not be placed below the top of existing vegetation. Monitoring shall be performed during typical meteorological conditions.

(4) Any reading of 500 parts per million or more above background at any location shall be recorded as a monitored exceedance and the actions specified in (i) through (v) of this condition (below) shall be taken. As long as the specified actions are taken, the exceedance is not a violation of the operational requirements of Condition No. 6.d above (40 CFR 60.753(d)).

(i) The location of each monitored exceedance shall be marked and the location recorded.

(ii) Cover maintenance or adjustments to the vacuum of the adjacent wells to increase the gas collection in the vicinity of each exceedance shall be made and the location shall be re-monitored within 10 calendar days of detecting the exceedance.

(iii) If the re-monitoring of the location shows a second exceedance, additional corrective action shall be taken and the location shall be monitored again within 10 days of the second exceedance. If the re-monitoring shows a third exceedance for the same location, the action specified in Condition No. 6.d (4)(v) below (40 CFR 60.755(d)(4)(v)) shall be taken, and no further monitoring of that location is required until the action specified in Condition No. 6.d(4)(v) below has been taken.

(iv) Any location that initially showed an exceedance but has a methane concentration less than 500 ppm methane above

background at the 10-day re-monitoring specified in Condition Nos. 6.d (4)(ii) or (iii) above (40 CFR 60.755 (c)(4)(ii) or (iii)) shall be re-monitored 1 month from the initial exceedance. If the 1-month remonitoring shows a concentration less than 500 parts per million above background, no further monitoring of that location is required until the next quarterly monitoring period. If the 1-month remonitoring shows an exceedance, the actions specified in Condition Nos. 6.d (4)(iii) or (v) (40 CFR 60.755(c)(4)(iii) or (v)) shall be taken.

(v) For any location where the monitored methane concentration equals or exceeds 500 parts per million above background three times within a quarterly period, a new well or other collection device shall be installed within 120 calendar days of the initial exceedance. An alternative remedy to the exceedance, such as upgrading the blower, header pipes or control device, and a corresponding timeline for installation may be submitted to the Administrator for approval.

(5) The permittee shall implement a program to monitor for cover integrity and implement cover repairs as necessary on a monthly basis.

e. When seeking to comply with the surface methane operational standards in Condition No. 6.d above (40 CFR 60.755(c)), the permittee shall comply with the following instrumentation specifications and procedures for surface emission monitoring devices:

(1) The portable analyzer shall meet the instrument specifications provided in Section 3 of Method 21 of Appendix A of 40 CFR, Part 60, except that "methane" shall replace all references to VOC.

(2) The calibration gas shall be methane, diluted to a nominal concentration of 500 parts per million in air.

(3) To meet the performance evaluation requirements in Section 3.1.3 of Method 21 of Appendix A of 40 CFR, Part 60, the instrument evaluation procedures of Section 4.4 of Method 21 of Appendix A of 40 CFR, Part 60 shall be used.

(4) The calibration procedures provided in Section 4.2 of Method 21 of Appendix A of 40 CFR, Part 60 shall be followed immediately before commencing a surface monitoring survey.

f. The provisions of 40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart WWW shall apply at all times, except during periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction, provided that the duration of

start-up, shutdown, or malfunction shall not exceed 5 days for collection systems and shall not exceed 1 hour for the landfill gas flares. (40 CFR Part 60.755(e))

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

7. Pursuant to Rule 74.17.1.B.4, the permittee shall meet the monitoring provisions in 40 CFR 60.756, except as provided in Rule 74.17.1.G.3. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.756 the permittee shall:

   a. Install a sampling port and a thermometer, other temperature measuring device, or an access port for temperature measurements at each wellhead and:

      (1) Measure the gauge pressure in the gas collection header on a monthly basis as provided in Condition No. 6.a above (40 CFR 60.755(a)(3)).

      (2) Monitor nitrogen or oxygen concentration in the landfill gas on a monthly basis as provided in Condition No. 6.b above (40 CFR 60.755(a)(5)).

      (3) Monitor temperature of the landfill gas on a monthly basis as provided in 40 CFR 60.755(a)(5).

   b. Calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications, the following equipment:

      (1) A temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recording device that measures and records the temperature of the combustion zone of the enclosed landfill gas flare. The temperature monitoring device shall have a minimum accuracy of $\pm$ 1 percent of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius or $\pm$ 0.5 degrees Celsius, whichever is greater.

      (2) A device that records flow to or bypass of the landfill gas flare. The permittee shall either:

         (i) Install, calibrate, and maintain a gas flow rate measuring device that shall record the flow to the landfill gas flare at least every 15 minutes; or

         (ii) Secure the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. A visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism shall be performed at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and that the gas flow is not diverted through the bypass line.

   c. When seeking to demonstrate compliance with the surface methane operational standards in Condition No. 6.d above (40 CFR 60.755(c)), the permittee shall

monitor surface concentrations of methane according to the instrument specifications and procedures provided in Condition No. 6.e above (40 CFR 60.755(d)). Any closed landfill that has no monitored exceedances of the operational standard in three consecutive quarterly monitoring periods may skip to annual monitoring. Any methane reading of 500 ppm or more above background detected during the annual monitoring returns the frequency for that landfill to quarterly monitoring.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

8. Pursuant to Rule 74.17.1.E, the permittee shall meet the following reporting requirements of 40 CFR 60.757, except as provided in Rule 74.17.1.G.3. The permittee shall:

   a. Submit a closure report to the Administrator within 30 days of waste acceptance cessation. The Administrator may request additional information as may be necessary to verify that permanent closure has taken place in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 258.60. If a closure report has been submitted to the Administrator, no additional wastes may be placed into the landfill without filing a notification of modification as described under 40 CFR 60.7(a)(4).

   b. Submit an equipment removal report to the Administrator 30 days prior to removal or cessation of operation of the control equipment. The equipment removal report shall contain all of the following items:

      1) A copy of the closure report submitted in accordance with Condition No. 8.a above (paragraph (d) of 40 CFR 60.757).

      2) A copy of the initial performance test report demonstrating that the 15 year minimum control period has expired.

      3) Dated copies of three successive nonmethane organic compound (NMOC) emission rate reports demonstrating that the landfill is no longer producing 50 megagrams or greater of NMOC per year.

   c. Submit other information requested by the Administrator that may be necessary to verify that all of the conditions for removal in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v) have been met. These conditions are as follows:

      (1) The landfill shall be a closed landfill as defined in 40 CFR 60.751. A closure report shall be submitted to the Administrator as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(d);

      (2) The collection and control system shall have been in operation a minimum of 15 years; and

(3) Following the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.754(b), the calculated NMOC gas produced by the landfill shall be less than 50 megagrams per year on three successive test dates. The test dates shall be no less than 90 days apart, and no more than 180 days apart.

d. Submit to the Administrator annual reports of the recorded information in (1) through (6) below. The initial annual report shall be submitted within 180 days of installation and start-up of the collection and control system, and shall include the initial performance test report required under 40 CFR 60.8. For enclosed flares, reportable exceedances are defined under 40 CFR 60.758(c) as "all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average combustion temperature was more than 28 ^{o}C below the average combustion temperature during the most recent performance test at which compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii) was determined."

1) Value and length of time for exceedance of applicable parameters monitored under Condition Nos. 7.a , 7.b and 7.c above (40 CFR 60.756(a), (b), and (d)). These reports shall include the documentation for establishing any higher operating values as required in Condition No. 4.c.

2) Description and duration of all periods when the gas stream is diverted from the landfill gas flare through a bypass line or the indication of bypass flow as specified under 40 CFR 60.756.

3) Description and duration of all periods when the landfill gas flare was not operating for a period exceeding 1 hour and length of time the flare was not operating.

4) All periods when the collection system was not operating in excess of 5 days.

5) The location of each exceedance of the 500 parts per million methane concentration as provided in 40 CFR 60.753(d) and the concentration recorded at each location for which an exceedance was recorded in the previous month.

6) The date of installation and the location of each well or collection system expansion added pursuant to Condition Nos. 6.a, 6.c, and 6.d (4) above (Paragraphs (a)(3), (b), and (c)(4) of 40 CFR 60.755).

All reports required by 40 CFR 60.757 shall be submitted to the APCO.

RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

9. Pursuant to Rule 74.17.1.D, the permittee shall satisfy the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 60.758, as applicable, except that the APCO may approve alternative

recordkeeping provisions as provided in Rule 74.17.1G.3. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.758 the permittee shall:

a. Keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible, on-site records of the design capacity report which triggered 40 CFR 60.752(b), the current amount of solid waste in-place, and the year-by-year waste acceptance rate. Off-site records may be maintained if they are retrievable within 4 hours. Either paper copy or electronic formats are acceptable.

b. Keep up-to-date, readily accessible records for the life of the control equipment of the data listed below as measured during the initial performance test or compliance determination. Records of subsequent tests or monitoring shall be maintained for a minimum of 5 years. Records of the landfill gas flare vendor specifications shall be maintained until removal.

   (1) The maximum expected gas generation flow rate as calculated in 40 CFR 60.755(a)(1). The permittee may use another method to determine the maximum gas generation flow rate, if the method has been approved by the Administrator.

   (2) The density of wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other gas extraction devices determined using the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.759(a)(1).

   (3) The average combustion temperature of each flare measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period of the performance test.

   (4) The percent reduction of NMOC determined as specified in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii)(B) achieved by the landfill gas flare.

c. Keep for 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of the equipment operating parameters specified to be monitored in Condition No. 7 above (40 CFR 60.756) as well as up-to-date, readily accessible records for periods of operation during which the parameter boundaries established during the most recent performance test are exceeded.

   (1) An exceedance for an enclosed flare is any 3-hour period of operation during which the average combustion temperature was more than 28 ^{o}C below the average combustion temperature during the most recent performance test at which compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii) was determined. All exceedances shall be recorded and reported under Condition No. 8 above (40 CFR 60.757(f)).

(2) The permittee shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of the indication of flow to the landfill gas flares or the indication of bypass flow or records of monthly inspections of car-seals or lock-and-key configurations used to seal bypass lines, specified under Condition No. 9.b.2 above (40 CFR 60.756).

d. Keep for the life of the collection system an up-to-date, readily accessible plot map showing each existing and planned collector in the system and providing a unique identification location label for each collector.

(1) Permittee shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible records of the installation date and location of all newly installed collectors as specified under 40 CFR 60.755(b)

(2) Permittee shall keep readily accessible documentation of the nature, date of deposition, amount, and location of asbestos-containing or nondegradable waste excluded from collection as provided in 40 CFR 60.759(a)(3)(i) as well as any nonproductive areas excluded from collection as provided in 40 CFR 60.759(a)(3)(ii).

e. Keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible records of all collection and control system exceedances of the operational standards in Condition No. 6 above (40 CFR 60.753), the reading in the subsequent month whether or not the second reading is an exceedance, and the location of each exceedance.

Any records required to be submitted pursuant to 40 CFR 60.758 shall be submitted to the APCO.

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\Po1395\Permit III\74171-01395-rev251.doc

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

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

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

Applicability:

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

Conditions:

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

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

f. any combination of the above.

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

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

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

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

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
California Air Resources Board
Methane Emissions From Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

Article 4, Subarticle 6, Sections 95460 to 95476, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Methane Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
Effective 06/17/10

This regulation is implemented and enforced by California Air Resources Board (CARB). The regulation is not federally-enforceable.

Applicability:

This attachment is applicable to all active, or closed, municipal solid waste landfills with greater than or equal to 450,000 tons of waste-in-place. The purpose of the regulation is to reduce methane emissions from municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills. The regulation is a greenhouse gas reduction measure, as described in the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill 32).

Conditions:

1. The landfill shall be operated in compliance with all applicable requirements of sections 95460 to 95476, title 17, California Code of Regulations, "Methane Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills." This includes, but is not limited to, the following requirements.

2. The landfill gas collection and control system shall be designed and operated as specified in section 95464(b).

3. Any landfill gas flare shall be operated in compliance with the requirements of section 95464(b)(2). This includes achieving a methane destruction efficiency of at least 99 percent by weight.

   As required by section 95464(b)(4), compliance with this emissions standard shall be demonstrated on an annual basis by source testing using the test methods identified in section 95471(f).

4. Any gas control devices other than flares shall be operated in compliance with the requirements of section 95464(b)(3). This includes achieving a methane destruction efficiency of at least 99 percent by weight. In addition, lean burn internal combustion engines must reduce the outlet methane concentration to less than 3,000 ppmvd at 15 percent oxygen.

As required by section 95464(b)(4), compliance with these emissions standards shall be demonstrated on an annual basis by source testing using the test methods identified in section 95471(f).

5. Pursuant to section 95465, no location on the municipal solid waste landfill surface may exceed either of the following methane concentration limits:

   a. 500 ppmv, other than non-repeatable, momentary readings, as determined by instantaneous surface emissions monitoring
   b. An average methane concentration limit of 25 ppmv as determined by integrated surface emissions monitoring.

6. Pursuant to section 95469, the permittee shall conduct instantaneous and integrated surface monitoring of the landfill surface on a quarterly basis. The procedures specified in section 95471(c) shall be used.

7. The permittee shall comply with all applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements as detailed in section 95470.

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\CARBCH4fromMSW.doc

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
40 CFR Part 63 Subpart AAAA Applicable Requirements
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants:
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, "General Provisions"
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills"
Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment describes the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart AAAA, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS): Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, and applies to all existing and new municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills. The subpart requires all applicable landfills to meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cc or WWW and to meet the startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) requirements of the general provisions of Part 63. The subpart also includes requirements for bioreactors; however, the MSW landfills in Ventura County do not include any bioreactors. The requirements identified below apply to all MSW landfills that are required to install and operate a collection and control system. The Ventura County APCD has been delegated authority for 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart AAAA and is considered to be the Administrator.

Conditions:

1. The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA, which include, but are not limited to, the requirements listed below.

2. Pursuant to Section 63.1955(a), the permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of either 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW or 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cc, whichever is applicable. The applicable subpart is identified elsewhere in this Part 70 Permit.

3. Pursuant to Section 63.1960, the permittee shall develop a written Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) plan according to the provisions in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3). A copy of the SSM plan must be maintained on site.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
Existing Landfill Gas Engines

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

Applicability:

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

Pursuant to Section 63.6595(a)(1), the permittee must comply with the applicable operating requirements no later than October 19, 2013.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Section 63.6603(a), the existing landfill gas engines shall comply with the following operating requirements, as listed in Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ:

    a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. An oil analysis program as described in Section 63.6625(i) can be utilized in order to extend the specified oil change requirement.

    b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

    c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

2. Pursuant to Section 63.6640(a) and Table 6, the permittee shall demonstrate continuous work and management practices by:

    a. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or

b. Developing and following your own plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

3. Pursuant to Section 63.6655(e), the permittee shall maintain records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary emergency RICE.

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

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\CFR63ZZZZN2.doc

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

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

Applicability:

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

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

Pursuant to Section 63.6595(a)(1), the permittee must comply with the applicable operating requirements no later than May 3, 2013.

Conditions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

   b. The emergency stationary RICE may be operated for non-emergency situations such as maintenance and testing up to 100 hours per year as detailed in Sections 63.6640(f)(1)(ii) and (iii).

6. Pursuant to Sections 63.6655(e) and 63.655(f), the permittee shall maintain the following records:

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

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

7. On an annual basis, the permittee shall certify that all engines at this stationary source are operating in compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, "National Emission

Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Engines" (RICE MACT).

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\CFR63ZZZZN3.docx

7. PERMIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS (ATTACHMENTS)

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

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

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Additional Permit Requirements
General Recordkeeping Requirements

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

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

Applicability:

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

Conditions:

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

2. The combined annual landfill gas consumption at the 165 MMBTU/hr John Zink Flare and the two 1,877 BHP Deutz Engines shall not exceed 1,489,200 MMBTU per year. In addition, the landfill gas consumption at the engines shall not exceed 306,600 MMBTU per year. Landfill gas not consumed in the engines may be consumed in the flare.

   Permitted emissions have been calculated at 306,600 MMBTU per year for the combined use of the engines (full time use) and 1,182,600 MMBTU per year at the flare (approximately 82% of full time use).

   In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall maintain records of the amount of landfill gas burned in the flare and each engine on a daily basis in units of cubic feet per day. At the end of each month, the daily records shall be compiled into a monthly summary. On a monthly basis the permittee shall calculate the higher heating value of the landfill gas (BTU/CF) and shall calculate the total BTUs combusted in the flare and engines. The monthly records shall be summed for the previous 12 calendar months. Landfill gas combustion totals for any of these 12 calendar month rolling periods in

excess of the above specified limits shall be considered a violation of this condition. (Rule 26)

3. Each engine and each flare shall be equipped with a totalizing fuel meter. (Rule 26)

4. For solvent cleaning activities, including use of the cold cleaner (Rule 23.F.10.c exemption), the permittee shall maintain monthly records of solvent purchase and usage along with records of solvent that is recycled or disposed of properly.

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

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

   The monthly records shall be summed for the previous 12 months. Net solvent usage totals for any of these 12 calendar month rolling periods in excess of the Rule 23.F.10.c exemption shall be considered a violation of this permit. (Rule 29)

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\Po1395\Permit III\PC1 Records-271.doc

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Additional Requirements
Landfill Gas Collection and Control System - Flare

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

Rule 51, "Nuisance"
Adopted 04/13/04
Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 51 are District enforceable only

Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds"
Adopted 06/14/94, Federally-Enforceable

Rule 57.1, "Particulate Matter Emissions From Fuel Burning Equipment"
Adopted 01/11/05, Federally-Enforceable

Rule 74.17.1, "Municipal Solid Waste Landfills"
Adopted 02/09/99, Federally Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the landfill gas collection and control system and the associated flare. These requirements are in addition to any other specific or general requirements referenced in this permit.

Conditions:

1. The 165 MMBTU/hr John Zink flare shall be installed, equipped, and properly operated with the following equipment:

    a. Be of the enclosed ground type with automatic dampers, an automatic shutdown device, a flame arrester, and continuous recording temperature sensors. During restart or startup there shall be a sufficient flow of propane or commercial natural gas to the pilot flame to ensure immediate ignition when in contact with landfill gas. (Rule 74.17.1.B.3.b.1)

    b. Be operated with a $\geq$ 0.6 second retention time at $\geq$ 1400 degrees Fahrenheit. (Rule 26.2 - BACT)

    c. Fuel gas filter and a knockout vessel. (Rule 26.2 - BACT)

d. Landfill gas sulfur treatment equipment, as necessary, to meet 60 ppm (inlet) as hydrogen sulfide (H_2S). (Rule 26.2 - BACT)

These parameters are required for Rule 74.17.1 or Rule 26.2 - BACT compliance.

2. The 165 MMBTU/hr John Zink flare shall be operated in compliance with the following emission limits:

a. The emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NOx as nitrogen dioxide) from the flare shall not exceed 0.025 lb/MMBTU. (Rule 26.2 - BACT)

b. The emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NOx as nitrogen dioxide) from the flare shall not exceed 0.06 lb/MMBTU. (Rule 74.17.1.B.3.b.2)

c. The emissions of reactive organic compounds (ROC) from the flare shall not exceed 12 ppmv on a dry basis, corrected to 3 percent oxygen, measured as hexane. The emissions of ROC may be assumed equivalent to the emissions of NMOC. (Rule 26.2 - BACT)

d. Reduce NMOC (non-methane organic compounds) by 98 weight-percent or reduce the outlet NMOC concentration to less than 20 ppmvd, as hexane at 3% oxygen. The emissions of ROC may be assumed equivalent to the emissions of NMOC. (Rule 74.17.1.B.3.a)

e. The emissions of carbon monoxide (CO) from the flare shall not exceed 0.20 lb/MMBTU. (Rule 74.17.1.B.3.b.3)

In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall have the flare's emissions tested no less than once every 24 months.

3. Every 24 months, the permittee shall conduct an emission test on the 165 MMBTU/hr John Zink flare. This test shall be conducted by an independent contractor to determine the NOx, ROC, NMOC, and CO emissions. Emissions of SO_2 shall be determined by measuring the hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) and total reduced sulfur compound (TRS) concentrations in the inlet gas and assuming complete conversion of the TRS to SO_2 and 98% reduction in the H_2S during combustion. The heating value content of the landfill gas shall also be measured. The test methods specified in Rule 74.17.1, Rule 54, and Rule 64, as applicable, shall be used.

Prior to testing for purposes of compliance demonstration, the permittee shall notify the APCD Compliance Division. A source test plan for complying with the testing outlined above shall be submitted to the District Compliance Division at least 30 days prior to the test for approval. The test plan shall include, but not be limited to, a discussion of the sampling methods, test date, analytical methods, test equipment inventory, and calibration

procedures. The District shall be given the opportunity, with sufficient notice of a minimum of 5 working days, to observe the emissions testing. Within 60 working days after the completion of the tests required above, a report of the test results shall be submitted to the District. Additional monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, and test method requirements for this flare are included in Attachment 74.17.1 in Section No. 6 of this permit and in the following conditions. (Rule 26 and Rule 74.17.1)

4. The sulfur content of the landfill gas burned in the flare and the engines shall not exceed 60 ppmv, calculated as hydrogen sulfide (H_2S). This condition is applied as BACT (Best Available Control Technology) and pursuant to Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds". In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall operate the landfill gas treatment system properly and shall measure the sulfur content of landfill gas on a monthly basis as detailed in Condition No. 5.

5. Monthly testing of the landfill gas at the flare inlet and the engines' inlet for sulfur compounds shall be conducted using one of the following methods, as applicable:

   - using H2S detector tubes
   - SCAQMD Method 307-94; or
   - EPA Method 16

   At any time the District may require that SCAQMD Method 307-94 be used during monthly testing. If after six months of monthly testing, sulfur concentrations are consistently less than 40 ppmv, calculated as H_2S, the testing frequency can be reduced to quarterly. Any subsequent reading above 40 ppmv, calculated as H_2S, would result in a return to monthly testing.

6. The flare shall comply with Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds", as follows:

   a. Pursuant to Rule 54.B.1, emissions of sulfur compounds, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2), shall not exceed 300 ppm by volume at the point of discharge. All sulfur present in gaseous molecular compounds containing oxygen shall be calculated as SO_2.

   b. Pursuant to Rule 54.B.2, emissions of sulfur compounds, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2), shall not result in average ground or sea level concentrations at any point at or beyond the property line in excess of 0.25 ppmv averaged over any one hour period, or 0.04 ppmv averaged over any 24 hour period. All sulfur present in gaseous molecular compounds containing oxygen shall be calculated as SO_2.

   c. Pursuant to Rule 54.B.3, emissions of hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) shall not exceed 10 ppm, by volume, at the point of discharge. All reduced sulfur compounds present shall be calculated as H_2S.

d. Pursuant to Rule 54.B.4, emissions of emissions of hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) shall not result in average ground or sea level concentrations at any point at or beyond the property line in excess of 0.06 ppm averaged over any 3 minute period, or 0.03 ppm averaged over any one hour period. All reduced sulfur compounds present shall be calculated as H_2S.

In order to comply with this condition, permittee shall conduct testing as required by this attachment to determine the sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) emissions from the flare to demonstrate compliance with Rule 54.B.1 and 54.B.3. In addition, permittee shall perform dispersion modeling, upon District request, based on the source test results to demonstrate compliance with Rule 54.B.2 and 54.B.4. Source testing and modeling shall be performed in accordance with Rule 54.D. (Rule 54)

7. The flare shall comply with Rule 57.1, "Particulate Matter Emissions From Fuel Burning Equipment". Pursuant to Rule 57.1, emissions of particulate matter shall not exceed 0.12 pounds per million BTU of fuel input. Particulate matter is defined as any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions. Standard conditions are: a gas temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit (20 degrees Celsius) and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch (760 mm. Hg) absolute.

Periodic monitoring is not necessary to certify compliance with Rule 57.1. EPA particulate matter emission factors for landfill gas flares indicate that the flare will comply with Rule 57.1. To certify compliance, a reference to EPA emission factors is sufficient. (Rule 57.1)

8. Specific instrumentation used for the control and recording of gas flow and the exhaust temperature of the flare system shall be calibrated annually to demonstrate that the individual devices continue to meet the manufacturer's accuracy specifications. In addition, all safety equipment that protects the landfill gas collection system, condensate system, and flare including the flame detector, high temperature shutdown, landfill gas blower control, and air damper shall be calibrated or function-checked annually to demonstrate that the individual devices continue to meet the manufacturer's accuracy specifications or continue to operate as required. These checks shall be performed in accordance with manufacturer's specifications or, if non-specified, in accordance with acceptable industrial practices. All records of third party calibrations of the gas flow and stack temperature recording devices shall be kept in three-ring binders identifying the contracting company, technician's name and title, date of calibration and a list of calibration techniques. Comments such as, "acceptable as tested", "adjusted", "repaired", or "replaced", shall be noted on the calibration report. All automatic shutdown and safety equipment for the landfill gas collection system, condensate system, and flare may be function-tested by the permittee or their representatives as long as the employee's name,

date of test, and comments are recorded in the landfill gas flare operations log book. All other associated gauges, thermometers, and meters not required to ensure operational compliance with this Permit to Operate or VCAPCD Rules and Regulations need not be annually inspected or calibrated. (Rule 26 and Rule 74.17.1)

9. The piping system connecting the vent lines from the 1,500 gallon Hydrocarbon Condensate Tank and the 10,000 gallon Waste Water Storage Tank shall be connected to the Landfill Gas Collection System. The piping system shall contain no venting devices except for emergency relief devices. All of the collected gas from these systems shall be commingled with the landfill gas prior to being metered and incinerated. (Rule 26)

10. The vacuum gauges located on the tanks or associated piping of the 1,500 gallon Hydrocarbon Condensate Tank and the 10,000 gallon Waste Water Storage Tank shall indicate a vacuum at all times the Landfill Gas Collection System gas blower is operating. These gauges shall be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. (Rule 26)

11. No gas wells shall be installed into the former Class I Area of the landfill, except for three wells (25, 26, 27) installed into the areas of Class I refuse located within 150 feet East, 100 feet South, and 200 feet North of Gas Probe No. 4 (designated GP-4), and three wells (28, 29, 30) installed into the areas of Class I refuse located within 400 feet North and 400 feet West of Gas Probe No. 5 (designated GP-5). (Rule 26)

12. Once every four years, the landfill gas and the landfill gas flare exhaust shall be tested to determine the actual concentrations, by weight, of the toxic/hazardous substances for which carcinogenic unit risk factors have been developed by the Cal EPA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment or the Environmental Protection Agency and substances listed by the California Air Resources Board pursuant to Section 44321 of the California Health and Safety Code (AB 2588 List of Substances). In addition, the analysis shall determine the reactive organic compound (ROC as defined in APCD Rule 2) content in percent by weight in the landfill gas and flare exhaust; and the hydrogen sulfide (H2S) and sulfur dioxide (SO2) emissions in the exhaust of the flare, and the higher heating value of the landfill gas in BTUs per cubic foot and BTUs per pound. Analysis for any compound listed or referenced above which can be demonstrated as not being contained in the landfill gas and/or flare exhaust gas may be requested for removal from the required list, subject to APCD approval. The APCD shall be given the opportunity, with sufficient notice, to observe the emissions testing.

    A source test plan for complying with the above outlined testing shall be submitted 30 days prior to the test for APCD approval. The test plan shall include, but not be limited to, a discussion of sampling methods, test date, analytical methods, test equipment inventory, and calibration procedures.

Within 60 days after completion of an emissions test, a test report shall be submitted to the APCD detailing the test procedures, quality assurance procedures, and the results of the tests as described above. (Rule 51)

13. If an analysis of a source test indicates that the concentrations of the toxic contaminants are significantly higher than those toxic contaminants considered in the risk assessment prior to the installation of the gas collection and flare system, then a new screening health risk assessment shall be prepared and submitted within 60 days of the date the test results are available. If this second health risk assessment shows excess cancer risks greater than one in a million to the maximum exposed individual, then a more detailed risk analysis that shows acceptable risk levels based on new data will be prepared and submitted within 90 days of the date the test results are available.

    If appropriate, an alternate mitigation measure may be to apply for an Authority to Construct, within 120 days of the date that the results of the second health risk analysis are available, for modifications to the system that adequately reduce the emission impact to acceptable levels. A new health risk assessment, which demonstrates the acceptable risk levels, shall accompany the Authority to Construct application. (Rule 51)

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\Po1395\Permit III\PC2 Flare - 291.doc

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Additional Requirements
Landfill Gas Collection and Control System - Engines

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

Rule 35, "Elective Emission Limits"
Adopted 11/12/96, Federally-Enforceable

Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds"
Adopted 06/14/94, Federally-Enforceable

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

Applicability:

This attachment applies to the two 1,877 BHP Deutz landfill gas-fired lean burn internal combustion engines which are a part of the landfill gas collection and control system.

Conditions:

1. The two 1,877 BHP Deutz internal combustion engines shall be operated in compliance with the following emission limits:

    a. The emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NOx as nitrogen dioxide) from each engine shall not exceed 35 ppmv on a dry basis, corrected to 15 percent oxygen. Alternatively, the NOx emissions shall not exceed 0.6 grams per BHP-hr. This emission limit is applied as a BACT (Best Available Control Technology) requirement of Rule 26.

    b. The emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NOx as nitrogen dioxide) from each engine shall not exceed 125 ppmv on a dry basis, corrected to 15 percent oxygen. This emission limit is applied pursuant to Rule 74.9.B.1.

    c. The emissions of reactive organic compounds (ROC) from each engine shall not exceed 28 ppmv on a dry basis, corrected to 15 percent oxygen, measured as methane. This emission limit is applied as a BACT (Best Available Control Technology) requirement of Rule 26.

    d. The emissions of reactive organic compounds (ROC) from each engine shall not exceed 750 ppmv on a dry basis, corrected to 15 percent oxygen, measured as methane. This emission limit is applied pursuant to Rule 74.9.B.1.

e. The emissions of carbon monoxide (CO) from each engine shall not exceed 280 ppmv on dry basis, corrected to 15 percent oxygen. This emission limit is more stringent than Rule 74.9.B.1 and is a federally-enforceable emission limit pursuant to Rule 35.C.2.

f. The emissions of oxides of sulfur (SOx as sulfur dioxide) from each engine shall not exceed 0.02 lb/MMBTU. This emission limit is applied as a BACT requirement of Rule 26.

In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall have each engine's emissions tested no less than once every 24 months.

2. The landfill gas fired engines shall comply with all applicable requirements of Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds".

   In order to comply with this condition, the permittee shall determine the concentration of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) from the engines using the test methods outlined in Rule 54.D.

3. Emissions testing shall be conducted on the two 1,877 BHP Deutz internal combustion engines on a biennial basis. The testing shall be conducted by an independent contractor to determine the NOx, ROC, and CO emissions. Emissions of SO_2 and H_2S shall also be determined. The heating value content of the landfill gas shall also be measured. Such testing shall be conducted at the expected maximum operating load of the engines. The test methods specified in Rule 74.9 shall be used. SO_2 and H_2S emissions shall be measured as specified in Rule 54.

   Source test data point intervals for ARB Method 100 tests shall be no greater than 5 minutes and data points shall be averaged over 15 consecutive minutes. A source test shall consist of the average of three (3) runs. Prior to conducting a biennial emissions test, the permittee shall notify the District Compliance Division. Written notification shall be received no less than 15 calendar days prior to the test.

4. Within 60 working days after the completion of the tests required above, a report of the test results shall be submitted to the District.

   The test report shall indicate the emissions of NOx, ROC, SOx, H_2S, and CO in parts per million by volume (corrected to 15% oxygen on a dry basis), pounds per hour, grams per BHP-hour, and pounds per million BTU; the amount of excess oxygen in percent by volume; the fuel and exhaust flow rates in standard cubic feet per minute, the megawatts (MW) generated, the BHP-hr produced, and the heat content and sulfur content of the landfill gas.

5. Pursuant to Rule 74.9.B.5, the permittee shall perform a screening analysis of NOx and CO emissions on a quarterly basis unless:

a. The biennial (every 24 months) source test specified above is required, or

b. The engine operated less than 32 hours in each of the three months of the applicable quarter, as measured by a non-resettable elapsed operating hour meter.

The permittee shall notify the District Compliance Division by telephone 24 hours prior to any quarterly screening analysis.

6. Pursuant to Rule 74.9.C, the permittee shall maintain a District approved Engine Operator Inspection Plan. The plan shall include a specific emission inspection procedure to assure that the engine is operated in continual compliance with the provisions of Rule 74.9. The procedure shall include an inspection schedule. Inspections shall be conducted every quarter or after every 2,000 hours of engine operation. In no event shall the frequency of inspection be less than once per year. After an emission violation, as determined by compliance source test, the next three scheduled inspections shall include a screening analysis of the exhaust stream if a compliance source test is not required. The screening analysis shall include an examination of NOx and CO emissions. The screening analyses shall be performed using a portable analyzer approved in writing by the District Compliance Division.

   The plan shall be updated after any change in operation. For new engines or modifications to existing engines, the plan shall be submitted to and approved by the District prior to issuance of the Permit to Operate.

7. Pursuant to Rule 74.9.E, Recordkeeping Requirements, the operator shall maintain an inspection log for each engine containing, at a minimum, the following data:

   a. Identification and location of each engine subject to Rule 74.9;

   b. Date and results of each screening analysis and inspection,

   c. A summary of any emissions corrective maintenance taken, and

   d. Any additional information required in the Engine Operator Inspection Plan.

8. Pursuant to Rule 74.9.F, Reporting Requirements, the Annual Compliance Certification shall include the following information:

   a. Engine manufacturer, model number, operator identification number, and location.

   b. A summary of maintenance reports, including quarterly screening data.

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

Rule 29, "Conditions on Permits"

Conditions applied pursuant to Rule 29 are District enforceable only.

Applicability:

This attachment applies to any emissions unit on permit at the Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center that is currently designated as "Out of Service" in Tables 2, 3, and 4 of this permit.

Conditions:

1. Any combustion unit designated as "Out of Service" in Tables 2, 3, and 4 of this permit is shut down, shall not be operated, and shall not be connected to a source of landfill gas or any other fuel source.

2. In order to ensure that compliance with this condition is being maintained, the permittee shall annually certify that an emissions unit designated as "Out of Service" is shut down and not being operated.

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\Po1395\Permit III\PC4-271.doc

8. GENERAL APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS (ATTACHMENTS)

The general applicable requirements are broadly applicable requirements that apply and are enforced in the same manner for all subject emissions units or activities. These requirements can normally be adequately addressed in the permit application with minimal or no reference to any specific emissions unit or activity, provided that the scope of the requirement and the manner of its enforcement are clear. Examples of such requirements include those that apply identically to all emissions units at a facility (e.g., source-wide opacity limits), general housekeeping requirements, and requirements that apply identical emissions limits to small units (e.g., process weight requirements).

As detailed in the Title V Permit Reissuance Application, general applicable requirements that apply to this facility were determined. The permit conditions associated with each generally applicable requirement are listed in an individual attachment. The attachment is identified with the label "Attachment (APCD Rule No.) ____" in the lower left corner of each attachment. Each attachment has an applicability section that describes the emissions units to which the attachment applies. Each attachment may apply to one or more of the emissions units listed in the Applicable Requirements Table of Section No. 2. Note that these general applicable requirements may also apply to emissions units not required to be listed in the permit, such as those that are short-term.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 50 Applicable Requirements
Opacity

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

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all emissions units at this stationary source.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 50.A, permittee shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source whatsoever any air contaminants for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour which are as dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, or equivalent to 20% opacity and greater, unless specifically exempted by Rule 50.

2. Permittee shall perform routine surveillance and visual inspections to ensure that compliance with Rule 50 is being maintained. A record shall be kept of any occurrence of visible emissions other than uncombined water greater than zero percent for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour. These records shall include the date, time, and identity of emissions unit. If the visible emissions problem cannot be corrected within 24 hours, permittee shall provide verbal notification to the District within the subsequent 24 hours. These visible emissions records shall be maintained at the facility and submitted to the District upon request.

3. On an annual basis, permittee shall certify that all emissions units at the facility are complying with Rule 50. This annual compliance certification shall include a formal survey identifying the date, time, emissions unit, and verification that there are no visible emissions other than uncombined water greater than zero percent for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour. As an alternative, the annual compliance certification shall include a formal survey identifying the date, time, emissions unit, and verification that there are no visible emissions for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour which are as dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, or equivalent to 20% opacity and greater, as determined by a person certified in reading smoke using EPA Method 9, or any other appropriate test method as approved in writing by the District, the California Air Resources Board, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

4. Upon District request, opacity shall be determined during routine surveillance and during the annual compliance certification by a person certified in reading smoke using EPA Method 9 or a certified, calibrated monitoring system.

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\50.doc

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 54 Applicable Requirements
Sulfur Compounds - Sulfur Emissions from
Combustion Operations at Point of Discharge

Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds"
Adopted 06/14/94, Federally-Enforceable

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

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all combustion emissions units at this stationary source that combust gaseous or liquid fuels. This attachment addresses the requirements of Rule 54 for sulfur emissions at the point of discharge. It can be demonstrated that compliance with the fuel sulfur content limits of Rule 64 ensures compliance with the sulfur emission limits of Rule 54.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 54, no person shall discharge sulfur compounds, which would exist as a liquid or gas at standard conditions, in excess of 300 ppm by volume from any combustion operation, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2) by volume at the point of discharge.

2. In order to comply with Rule 54, permittee shall comply with the fuel sulfur content limits of Rule 64. No additional periodic monitoring requirements for Rule 54 are required beyond the periodic monitoring requirements of Rule 64.

3. Upon District request, sulfur compounds at the point of discharge shall be determined by source testing using EPA Test Method 6, 6A, 6C, 8, 15, 16A, 16B, or South Coast AQMD Test Method 307-94 (Determination of Sulfur in a Gaseous Matrix), as appropriate.

\\APCDBULLPEN\DivData\ENG\TITLEV\Attachments updated\54B1.doc

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 54 Applicable Requirements
Sulfur Compounds - Sulfur Dioxide Concentration at Ground Level

Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds"
Adopted 06/14/94, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all emissions units at this stationary source that emit sulfur compounds. This attachment addresses the requirements of Rule 54 for sulfur emissions at ground or sea level at or beyond the property line of the stationary source.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 54, no person shall discharge sulfur compounds, which would exist as a liquid or gas at standard conditions, as sulfur dioxide which results in average ground or sea level concentrations at any point at or beyond the property line in excess of 0.25 ppmv averaged over any one hour period, or 0.04 ppmv averaged over any 24 hour period.

2. Permittee shall maintain a representative fuel analysis or exhaust analysis, along with modeling data or other demonstration to ensure that compliance with Rule 54 is being maintained. This analysis and compliance demonstration shall be provided to the District upon request.

3. Upon District request, ground or sea level concentrations of SO_2 shall be determined by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Manual of Procedures, Volume VI, Section 1, Ground Level Monitoring for Hydrogen Sulfide and Sulfur Dioxide with the following amendments:

    a. The wind direction shall be continuously measured and recorded to within 5 degrees of arc, and wind speed shall be continuously measured and recorded to within 0.25 miles per hour (mph) at wind speeds less than 25 mph and with a threshold no greater than 0.2 mph.

    b. The meteorological instruments and siting requirements shall comply with the guidelines in "Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurements Systems, Volume IV, Meteorological Measurements," EPA/600/4-90/003.

    c. The gas standards shall be restandardized against the reference wet chemical method at a minimum of once every 12 months, or be standardized using National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standard gases.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 57.1 Applicable Requirements
Particulate Matter Emissions From Fuel Burning Equipment

Rule 57.1, "Particulate Matter Emissions From Fuel Burning Equipment"
Adopted 01/11/05, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to fuel burning equipment such as boilers, steam generators, process heaters, water heaters, space heaters, flares, and gas turbines. This attachment does not apply to internal combustion engines, jet engine test stands and rocket engine test stands, and rocket propellant testing devices and rocket fuel testing devices. This attachment also does not apply to exhaust gas streams containing particulate matter that was not generated by the combustion of fuel; such exhaust gas streams are subject to Rule 52 and Rule 53.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Section B of Rule 57.1, emissions of particulate matter shall not exceed 0.12 pounds per million BTU of fuel input.

   Particulate matter is defined as any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions. Standard conditions are: a gas temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit (20 degrees Celsius) and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch (760 mm. Hg) absolute.

2. Upon request of the District Compliance Division, compliance shall be determined by independent source test using CARB Method 5. The total particulate catch shall include the filter catch, probe catch, impinger catch, and the solvent extract, as specified in CARB Method 5. Any other appropriate test method may be used with prior written approval by the District, the California Air Resources Board, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

3. Periodic monitoring is not necessary to certify compliance with Rule 57.1. To certify compliance, a reference to the Rule 57.B District analysis dated December 3, 1997 is sufficient.

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\571 (01-11-05).doc

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 64 Applicable Requirements
Sulfur Content of Fuels - Gaseous Fuel Requirements

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

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all combustion emissions units at this stationary source while the emissions units are combusting gaseous fuels. Rule 64 shall not apply to any flare gas combustion, where no useful energy is produced and which is subject to Rule 54, "Sulfur Compounds".

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 64, no person shall burn at any time gaseous fuel containing sulfur compounds in excess of 50 grains per 100 cubic feet of gaseous fuel (788 ppmv), calculated as hydrogen sulfide at standard conditions, unless specifically exempted by Rule 64.

2. If only Public Utilities Commission-regulated natural gas, propane, or butane is combusted at this facility, it will be assumed that the permittee is complying with Rule 64 without additional periodic monitoring requirements. Any person claiming this exemption shall maintain records sufficient to substantiate the use of these fuels.

3. If other than Public Utilities Commission-regulated natural gas, propane, or butane is being combusted, the permittee shall analyze the sulfur content of the fuel on an annual basis using South Coast AQMD Method 307-94 - Determination of Sulfur in a Gaseous Matrix or by ASTM D1072-90 (1994), Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in Fuel Gases.

   Alternatively, when measuring the sulfur content of landfill or oilfield gaseous fuel, permittee may use the colormetric method ASTM D 4810-88 (Reapproved 1994) or the ASTM D4084-94 (Lead Acetate Reaction Rate Method) and may assume that the hydrogen sulfide content of the fuel gas adequately represents the total sulfur content. However, if the sulfur content as measured by ASTM D4810-88 or ASTM D4084-94 equals or exceeds 200 ppmv, then only South Coast AQMD Method 307-94 or ASTM D1072-90 (1994) shall be used to determine compliance.

   The applicable ranges of some ASTM methods mentioned above are not adequate to measure the levels of sulfur in some fuel gases. Dilution of samples before analysis may be used subject to the verification of the dilution ratio.

Permittee may use the colormetric method ASTM D 4810-88 (Reapproved 1994) for the measurement of the sulfur content of gaseous fuels other than landfill or oilfield gas only if written approval has been granted by the District and by US EPA.

4. Monitoring of the sulfur content of landfill or oilfield gaseous fuel by the permittee shall be at least quarterly if any of the following conditions apply:

   a. Any sulfur measurement exceeds 394 ppmv, calculated as hydrogen sulfide at standard conditions.

   b. A stationary source is new.

   c. The permittee has not reported historical measurements of hydrogen sulfide of the landfill or oilfield gaseous fuel performed within the previous three years in writing to the District for a stationary source.

   An operator may have the sulfur content of landfill or oilfield gaseous fuel monitored annually only, instead of quarterly, by satisfying the following provisions:

   a. During four consecutive calendar quarters, each sulfur content measurement shall not exceed 394 ppmv, calculated as hydrogen sulfide at standard conditions, and

   b. Submit a written request to the District for a reduction in monitoring frequency. This request shall contain backup documentation including monitoring reports that document the above provision. Requests for a reduction in monitoring frequency are not effective until written approval by the District is received by the operator.

   This annual fuel analysis, and the quarterly analyses if applicable, shall be maintained at the facility and a copy of the annual analysis shall be provided to the District with the annual compliance certification.

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\64B1(4-13-99).doc

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 64 Applicable Requirements
Sulfur Content of Fuels - Liquid Fuel Requirements

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

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all combustion emissions units at this stationary source while the emissions units are combusting liquid fuels. This attachment does not apply to any combustion emission unit with sulfur emission controls.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 64, no person shall burn any liquid fuels with a sulfur content in excess of 0.5 percent, by weight, unless specifically exempted by Rule 64.

2. If only ARB-quality reformulated gasoline or ARB-certified diesel fuel is combusted at this facility, it will be assumed that the permittee is complying with Rule 64 without additional periodic monitoring requirements. Any person claiming this exemption shall maintain records sufficient to substantiate the use of these fuels.

3. If other than ARB-quality reformulated gasoline or ARB-certified diesel fuel is being combusted, for each liquid fuel delivery permittee shall either obtain the fuel supplier's certification, or shall test the sulfur content of the fuel using ASTM Method D4294-98 or D2622-98, to ensure that compliance with Rule 64 is being maintained. For liquid fuels, operators of electric power generation units may use the sampling and analysis methods prescribed in Code of Federal Regulations 40CFR Part 75 Appendix D.2.2. The fuel supplier's certification may be provided once for each purchase lot, if records are kept of the purchase lot number of each delivery.

   The fuel sulfur content by weight data shall be maintained at the facility and shall be provided with the annual compliance certification.

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\64B2(4-13-99).doc

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

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

Applicability:

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

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

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

Conditions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    c. Janitorial cleaning including graffiti removal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rule 74.24, Marine Coating Operations
Rule 74.24.1, Pleasure Craft Coating Operations
Rule 74.30, Wood Products Coatings

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

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

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

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

f. Cleaning of mold release compounds from molds.

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

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

i. Cleaning of paper gaskets.

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

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

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

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

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

o. Facilitywide use of less than 1 gallon per week of non-compliant solvent where compliant solvents are not available. Any person claiming this exemption shall maintain records of the volume and formulation of non-compliant solvent used on an as-used basis (recording use each day such material is used). Records shall be saved for at least five (5) years from the date of each record and shall be made available to District personnel upon request.

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

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

    a. Solvent name and manufacturer's description.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\\APCDBULLPEN\DivData\ENG\TITLEV\Attachments updated\746 (11-11-03).doc

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.11.1 Applicable Requirements
Rule 74.11.1, Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers

Rule 74.11.1, "Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers"
Federally Enforceable Version Adopted 09/14/99
District Enforceable Version Adopted 09/11/12

This permit attachment lists the requirements of the September 11, 2012 version of the rule. Compliance with this attachment will ensure compliance with both versions of Rule 74.11.1. The permit conditions below, therefore, are federally enforceable. The District-enforceable version of this rule will become federally enforceable when approved by the EPA as part of the SIP.

Applicability:

This attachment applies to all natural gas-fired water heaters, boilers, steam generators or process heaters (units) with a rated heat input capacity greater than or equal to 75,000 BTU/hr and less than 1,000,000 BTU/hr at this stationary source installed after January 1, 2013 and to the future installation of any such unit at this stationary source.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.11.1.B.1, until January 1, 2014, no person shall sell, offer for sale, or install in Ventura County any new unit with a rated heat input capacity of greater than or equal to 75,000 BTU/hr and less than or equal to 400,000 BTU/hr that does not meet the following criteria:

    a. Oxides of nitrogen emissions shall not exceed 40 nanograms per joule of heat output (93 pounds per billion BTU), or 55 parts per million, and

    b. The unit is certified in accordance with Rule 74.11.1.C.

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.11.1.B.2, after January 1, 2014, no person shall sell, offer for sale, or install in Ventura County any new unit with a rated heat input capacity of greater than or equal to 75,000 BTU/hr and less than or equal to 400,000 BTU/hr that does not meet the following criteria:

    a. Oxides of nitrogen emissions shall not exceed 14 nanograms per joule of heat output (32.5 pounds per billion BTU), or 20 parts per million, and

    b. The unit is certified in accordance with Rule 74.11.1.C.

The oxides of nitrogen emission standard required above (Condition No. 2.a) does not apply to units specifically designed to heat swimming pools, hot tubs, or spas. For such units, oxides of nitrogen emissions shall not exceed 40 nanograms per joule of heat output (93 pounds per billion BTU), or 55 parts per million.

3. Pursuant to Rule 74.11.1.B.3, no person shall sell, offer for sale, or install in Ventura County any new unit with a rated heat input capacity of greater than 400,000 BTU/hr and less than or equal to 1,000,000 BTU/hr that does not meet the following criteria:

   a. Oxides of nitrogen emissions shall not exceed 20 parts per million and carbon monoxide emissions shall not exceed 400 parts per million, and

   b. The unit is certified in accordance with Rule 74.11.1.C.

4. The permittee shall maintain a listing of manufacturer, brand name, model number, heat input rating, and installation date for each water heater, boiler, steam generator and process heater, with a rated heat input capacity greater than or equal to 75,000 BTU/hr and less than 1,000,000 BTU/hr, at this stationary source. Permittee shall submit these identification records for all of these units to the District upon request.

5. On an annual basis, the permittee shall certify that all water heaters, boilers, steam generators and process heaters, with a rated heat input capacity greater than or equal to 75,000 BTU/hr and less than 1,000,000 BTU/hr, at this stationary source are complying with Rule 74.11.1. This annual certification shall include a formal survey identifying each unit and documentation of certification status (pursuant to Rule 74.11.1.C), as required.

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\7411.1 (9-11-12).doc

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.22 Applicable Requirements
Rule 74.22, Natural Gas-Fired Fan-Type Central Furnaces

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

Applicability:

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

Conditions:

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

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

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

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

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

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\7422.doc

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

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

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

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

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

Applicability:

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

Conditions:

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

    a. Steel or iron shot/grit is used exclusively

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

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

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

    a. Wet abrasive blasting

    b. Hydroblasting

    c. Vacuum blasting

    d. Dry blasting with California ARB certified abrasives

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

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

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

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

7. Permittee shall perform routine surveillance and visual inspections of the abrasive blasting operation to ensure that compliance with Rule 74.1 is being maintained. This routine surveillance shall include assuring that operation and equipment requirements are being met, and that there are no opacity violations.

   In addition, for each abrasive blasting operation conducted at the facility, permittee shall maintain records of the following information:

   a. Date of operation

   b. Type of abrasive blasting media used

   c. Identity, size, and location of item blasted

   d. Whether operation was conducted inside or outside a permanent building

   e. California ARB certifications for abrasives used

   These records shall be maintained at the facility and submitted to the District upon request.

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\741.doc

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.2 Applicable Requirements
Architectural Coatings

Rule 74.2, "Architectural Coatings"
Adopted 11/13/01, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to short term activities involving any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating at this stationary source. An architectural coating is a coating to be applied to stationary structures or their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in shop applications or to nonstationary structures, such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars and automobiles, are not considered to be architectural coatings for the purposes of this rule, nor are adhesives.

This attachment and Rule 74.2 do not apply to architectural coatings that are sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less and do not apply to any aerosol coating product.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.2.B.1, the volatile organic compound (VOC) content of architectural coatings shall not exceed the following standards, unless specifically exempted by Rule 74.2:

    a. The VOC content of flat coatings shall not exceed 100 grams per liter of coating excluding water, exempt organic compounds, and any colorant added to tint bases;

    b. The VOC content of nonflat coatings shall not exceed 150 grams per liter of coating excluding water, exempt organic compounds, and any colorant added to tint bases;

    c. The VOC content of nonflat-high gloss coatings shall not exceed 250 grams per liter of coating excluding water, exempt organic compounds, and any colorant added to tint bases;

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.2.B.1, the VOC content of specialty architectural coatings shall not exceed the VOC limits in the Table of Standards in Rule 74.2, unless specifically exempted by Rule 74.2.

    Specifically, the VOC content of industrial maintenance coatings shall not exceed 250 grams per liter of coating excluding water, exempt organic compounds, and any colorant added to tint bases.

3. Pursuant to Rule 74.2.B.4, all architectural coating containers used to apply the contents therein to a surface directly from the container by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging or other means, shall be closed when not in use. These architectural coating containers include, but are not limited to, drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays or other application containers. Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning and cleanup shall also be closed when not in use.

4. Pursuant to Rule 74.2.B.5, no person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating shall apply or solicit the application of any coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in the Table of Standards in Rule 74.2.B.1.

5. Permittee shall perform routine surveillance of the architectural coating operation to ensure that compliance with Rule 74.2 is being maintained. Permittee shall specify the usage of compliant coatings and shall maintain VOC records of coatings used at the stationary source. This information shall be submitted to the District upon request.

6. The VOC content of architectural coatings, along with other specified physical and chemical properties, shall be measured using the testing procedures in Rule 74.2.G.

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\742.DOC

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.4.D Applicable Requirements
Cutback Asphalt - Road Oils

Rule 74.4, "Cutback Asphalt"
Adopted 07/05/83, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to short term activities involving the application of road oils for road, highway or street paving and maintenance. For the purpose of Rule 74.4, road oil shall be synonymous with slow cure asphalt.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.4.D, road oils used for highway or street paving or maintenance applications shall contain no more than 0.5 percent of organic compounds which boil at less than 500°F as determined by ASTM D402.

2. Permittee shall sample and test oil being proposed for usage in order to ensure that compliance with Rule 74.4.D is being maintained. Permittee shall maintain records of oil analyses at the facility and submit these records to the District upon request.

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\744D.doc

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Rule 74.28 Applicable Requirements
Asphalt Roofing Operations

Rule 74.28, "Asphalt Roofing Operations"
Adopted 05/10/94, Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to short term activities involving operation of equipment used for melting, heating, or holding asphalt or coal tar pitch. The permittee shall insure that all asphalt roofing operations comply with Rule 74.28.

The District does not require permits for asphalt roofing operations as they are exempt from permit pursuant to District Rule 23, "Exemptions From Permit", as detailed in Rule 23.F.16 as "equipment for melting and applying coatings of oils, waxes, greases, resins, and like substances where no reactive organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.28.B.1, no person shall operate or use equipment subject to this rule for the on-site construction, installation, or repair of roofs unless the vapors from such equipment are contained by one or more close fitting lids. The lid(s) shall not be opened except for loading the kettle with solid roofing material or unless the material in the roofing kettle is less than 150°F.

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.28.B.2, the maximum temperature of the material inside a roofing kettle shall be 500°F for asphalt and 400°F for coal tar pitch.

3. Pursuant to Rule 74.28.B.3, the ROC vapors from the kettle shall be contained by a close fitting lid during a roofing kettle draining operation. Within two minutes after the draining operation has been completed, the vessel that received the hot roofing material shall be covered with a close fitting lid or capped to prevent the release of visible smoke from the vessel.

4. Pursuant to Rule 74.28.B.4., any kettle vent shall remain closed except during a pressure release caused by flashing of the roofing material.

5. During times when asphalt roofing operations are underway at the facility, permittee shall ensure that all applicable requirements of Rule 74.28 are met.

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\7428.DOC

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Applicable Requirements for Soil Aeration Operations
Rule 74.29, Soil Decontamination Operations

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

Applicability:

This attachment applies to short-term activities involving soils that contain gasoline, diesel fuel, or jet fuel. Rule 74.29 does not apply to soil that contains only crude oil or was contaminated by a leaking storage tank used in an agricultural operation engaged in the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.

Specifically, this attachment applies to the aeration of soil that contains gasoline, diesel fuel, or jet fuel. Aeration is defined as the exposure of excavated soil, containing diesel fuel, gasoline, or jet fuel, to the atmosphere without the use of air pollution control equipment or vapor extraction, bioremediation, or bioventing system.

Remediation equipment, such as a vapor extraction system, bioremediation system, or bioventing system, for contaminated soil requires an APCD permit. Rule 74.29 requirements for such remediation equipment would be addressed in another permit attachment, if applicable. As detailed in APCD Rule 23.F.23, any soil aeration project exempt from the soil aeration limit in Rule 74.29 pursuant to Subsection C.1 or C.2 of Rule 74.29 is exempt from the requirement to obtain a permit for the soil aeration project. Also, pursuant to APCD Rule 23.F.24, any soil remediation project where collected vapors are not emitted to the atmosphere by any means is exempt from the requirement to obtain a permit.

Conditions:

1. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.1.a, no person shall cause or allow the aeration of soil that contains gasoline, diesel fuel, or jet fuel if such aeration emits reactive organic compounds (ROC) as measured by a certified vapor analyzer, in excess of 50 parts per million by volume (ppmv) above background, as hexane, except nonrepeatable momentary readings. In determining compliance, a portion of soil measuring three inches in depth and no less than six inches in diameter shall be removed from the soil surface and the probe inlet shall be placed near the center of the resulting hole, level with the soil surface surrounding the hole.

   For each soil decontamination operation where soil aeration occurs, the permittee shall determine compliance with Rule 74.29.B.1.a on a weekly basis as detailed above. A dated record of these measurements shall be maintained at the facility and submitted to the District upon request.

2. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.1.b, no person shall cause or allow the aeration of soil that contains gasoline, diesel fuel, or jet fuel if such aeration causes a nuisance, as defined in the California Health and Safety Code Section 41700 and APCD Rule 51, "Nuisance". In addition, offsite aeration is prohibited.

3. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.2, no person shall excavate an underground storage tank and/or transfer piping currently or previously used to store an applicable compound, or excavate or grade soil containing an applicable compound, unless ROC emissions are monitored with a certified organic vapor analyzer at least once every 15 minutes during the excavation period commencing at the beginning of excavation or grading. Soil with emission measurements in excess of 50 parts per million by volume (ppmv), as hexane, a shall be considered contaminated.

   During excavation, all inactive exposed contaminated soil surfaces shall be treated with a vapor suppressant or covered with continuous heavy duty plastic sheeting (4 mil or greater) or other covering to minimize emissions of ROC to the atmosphere. Covering shall be in good condition, overlapped at the seams, and securely anchored to minimize headspace where vapors may accumulate.

4. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.5, the owner or operator of any applicable underground storage tank shall notify the District Compliance Division at least 24 hours prior to the beginning the excavation of the said storage tank and/or transfer piping.

5. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.6, contaminated soil in active storage piles shall be kept visibly moist by water spray, treated with a vapor suppressant, or covered with continuous heavy duty plastic sheeting (4 mil or greater) or other covering to minimize emissions of ROC to the atmosphere. Covering shall be in good condition, overlapped at the seams, and securely anchored to minimize headspace where vapors may accumulate. For any active storage pile, the surface area not covered by plastic sheeting or other covering shall not exceed 6,000 square feet. An "active" storage pile is defined as a worksite to which soil is currently being added or from which soil is being currently being removed. Activity must occur within one hour to be current.

6. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.7, contaminated soil in inactive storage piles shall be with covered with continuous heavy duty plastic sheeting (4 mil or greater) or other covering to minimize emissions to the atmosphere. The covering shall be in good condition, overlapped at the seams, and securely anchored to minimize headspace where vapors may accumulate.

7. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.8, if not removed within 30 days of excavation, on-site treatment to remove contamination from contaminated soil at an excavation or grading site shall be initiated. The treatment of contaminated soil shall be subject to all

applicable District Rules and Regulations. This includes, but is not limited to, compliance with Rule 10, "Permits Required", and Rule 51, "Nuisance".

8. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.B.9, trucks used to transport contaminated soil must meet the following requirements:

   a. The truck and trailer shall be tarped prior to leaving the site. Contaminated material shall not be visible beyond the tarp and shall not extend above the sides or rear of the truck or trailer; and

   b. The exterior of the truck, trailer and tires shall be cleaned prior to leaving the site.

9. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.C.2, the soil aeration requirements of Rule 74.29.B.1.a shall not apply to:

   a. Soil excavation activities necessary for the removal of in-situ soil such as in the removal of an underground storage tank, pipe or piping system, provided the exposed soil is covered as specified in Condition No. 6 while inactive; or

   b. Soil moving, loading, or transport activities performed for the sole purpose of complying with local, state, or federal laws, provided the soil is handled in accordance with such laws; or

   c. Soil excavation or handling occurring as a result of an emergency as declared by an authorized health officer, agricultural commissioner, fire protection officer, or other authorized agency officer. Whenever possible, the District Compliance Division shall be notified prior to commencing such excavation; or

   d. Any soil aeration project involving less than 1 cubic yard of contaminated soil; or

   e. Situations where the soil contamination which resulted from a spill or release of less than five (5) gallons of diesel fuel, jet fuel, or gasoline; or

   f. Contaminated soil used as daily cover at permitted Class III Solid Waste Disposal Sites if such soils do not have a gasoline concentration exceeding 100 parts per million by weight (ppmw) or a diesel fuel concentration exceeding 1,000 ppmw, as determined by the method specified in Rule 74.29.F.1. Daily cover is defined as soil that is applied on a daily basis or less frequently as a covering over landfill waste.

      The permittee shall maintain records of the gasoline concentration and diesel fuel concentration of any contaminated soil used as daily cover that need to qualify for this exemption.

10. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.F.1, the percent by weight of contaminant in soil samples shall be determined by EPA Method 8015B. Samples shall be introduced using Method 5035 (Purge and Trap) and shall be taken in accordance with the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board's guidelines for contaminated soil sampling. Standards shall be the same as the contaminant believed to be in the soil. If the soil is contaminated with methanol 85 (M85) the standard used shall be M85.

11. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.F.3, the ROC concentration measurements required in Subsections B.1 and B.2 of the rule (Condition Nos. 1 – 3 above) shall be made using an organic vapor analyzer certified according to the requirements of EPA Method 21.

12. Pursuant to Rule 74.29.D, for any soil aeration project subject to Rule 74.29, the permittee shall record each date that the soil was disturbed and the quantity of soil disturbed on each date. These records shall be maintained at the facility and submitted to the District upon request.

13. For any soil decontamination project subject to Rule 74.29, other than a soil aeration project, the following information shall be made available to the District upon request:

    a. All dates that soil was disturbed and the quantity of soil disturbed on each date.

    b. Reasons for excavation or grading.

    c. Cause of VOC soil contamination and history of the site.

    d. Description of tanks or piping associated with the soil contamination.

    e. Description of mitigation measures employed for dust, odors and ROC emissions.

    f. Details of treatment and/or disposal of ROC contaminated soil, including the ultimate receptor.

    g. Description of monitoring equipment and techniques.

    h. All ROC emission measurements shall be recorded on a continuous permanent strip-chart or in a format approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO).

    i. A map showing the facility layout, property line, and surrounding area up to 2500 feet away, and including any schools, residential areas or other sensitive receptors such as hospitals or locations where children or elderly people live or work.

14. The permittee shall perform routine surveillance of any soil aeration operation or underground gasoline storage tank excavation operation to ensure that compliance with Rule 74.29.B.1 and/or 74.29.B.2 is being maintained. This routine surveillance shall include assuring that proper operation requirements are being met.

\\APCDBULLPEN\DivData\ENG\TITLEV\Attachments updated\7429N3(04-08-08).doc

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M Applicable Requirements
National Emission Standard for Asbestos

40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, "National Emission Standard for Asbestos"
Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to short term activities conducted at this facility pertaining to procedures for asbestos demolition or renovation activities as detailed in 40 CFR Part 61.145.

As defined in 40 CFR Part 61.141, asbestos means the asbestiform varieties of serpentinite (chrysotile), riebeckite (crocidolite), cummingtonite-grunerite, anthophyllite, and actinolite-tremolite. Renovation means altering a facility or one or more facility components in any way, including the stripping or removal of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) from a facility component. Operations in which load-supporting structural members are wrecked or taken out are demolitions.

Conditions:

1. Permittee shall insure compliance with 40 CFR Part 61 Subpart M, "National Emission Standard for Asbestos". The owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity, as defined in 40 CFR Part 61.141, shall comply with the applicable inspection, notification, removal, and disposal procedures for asbestos containing materials as specified in 40 CFR Part 61.145, "Standards for Demolition and Renovation".

2. During times when asbestos renovation or demolition are underway at the facility, permittee shall ensure that all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 61.145 are met.

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\CFR61M.doc

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

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

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

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
General Part 70 Permit Conditions

1. The permittee shall comply with all federally-enforceable conditions of the Part 70 permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the federal Clean Air Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of an application for reissuance of the permit. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(i), APCD Rule 33.3.B.1)

2. The permittee shall continue to comply with all the applicable requirements with which the company has certified that it is already in compliance. The permittee shall comply in a timely manner with applicable requirements that become effective during the permit term of this permit.

3. The permittee shall promptly report deviations from Part 70 permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the Part 70 permit, the probable cause of the deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. Promptly is defined as no later than four (4) hours after its detection by such owner or operator, or his agents or employees. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B), APCD Rule 33.3.A.3, APCD Rule 32.B.1)

4. The need to halt or reduce activity is not a defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would be necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Part 70 permit. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(ii), APCD Rule 33.3.B.2)

5. All required records, monitoring data, and support information shall be maintained for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the Part 70 permit. All applicable reports shall be submitted to the District every 6 months and shall be certified by a responsible official. Such reports shall identify any deviations from Part 70 permit conditions. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B), 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), APCD Rule 33.3.A.3)

6. The permittee shall furnish to the District, within a reasonable time, any information that the District may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the Part 70 permit or to determine compliance with the Part 70 permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the District copies of records required to be kept by the Part 70 permit or, for information claimed to be confidential, the permittee may furnish such records directly to the Administrator of the EPA along with a claim of confidentiality. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v), APCD Rule 33.3.B.5)

7. Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow the District or an authorized representative to perform the following:

   a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the Part 70 permit;

   b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the Part 70 permit;

   c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the Part 70 permit; and

   d. As authorized by the federal Clean Air Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the Part 70 permit or applicable requirements.

   (40 CFR 70.6(c)(2), APCD Rule 8, APCD Rule 33.3.B.7)

8. The Part 70 permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii), APCD Rule 33.3.B.3)

9. A Part 70 permit shall be reopened under the following conditions:

   a. Additional applicable requirements under the federal Clean Air Act become applicable to the facility with a remaining Part 70 permit term of 3 or more years. Such a reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the Part 70 permit is due to expire, unless the original Part 70 permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to APCD Rule 33.6.D;

   b. Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by the Administrator of the EPA, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the Part 70 permit;

c. The District or EPA determines that the Part 70 permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the Part 70 permit; or

d. The Administrator of the EPA or the District determines that the Part 70 permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

(40 CFR 70.7(f), APCD Rule 33.8.A)

10. All fees required by District Regulation III, Fees, shall be paid on a timely basis as requested by the District. Notwithstanding the term of the Part 70 permit, if the permittee fails to pay the annual renewal fees required pursuant to APCD Rule 42.H within the time period specified in APCD Rule 30, the Part 70 permit will be void. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(7), APCD Rule 30, APCD Rule 33.3.B.6)

11. The Part 70 permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iv), APCD Rule 33.3.B.4)

12. The provisions of this Part 70 permit shall be severable, and in the event of any challenge to any portion of the permit, or if any portion is held invalid, the remaining permit conditions shall remain valid and in force. (40 CFR 70.6(a)(5), APCD Rule 33.3.B.8)

13. An application for reissuance of this Part 70 Permit shall be submitted no more than 18 months prior to the expiration date and no less than 6 months prior to the expiration date as stated on this permit. The application shall be subject to the same procedural requirements, including those for public participation and EPA review, that apply to initial Part 70 permit issuance. (40 CFR 70.5(a)(1)(iii), 40 CFR 70.7(c)(1)(i), APCD Rule 33.6.B)

14. Any Part 70 application and any document, including reports, schedule of compliance progress reports, and compliance certification, required by this Part 70 permit shall be certified by a responsible official. The certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after a reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete (40 CFR 70.5(d), APCD Rule 33.9.C)

15. Permittee shall submit a certification of compliance with all applicable requirements and all Part 70 permit conditions. A compliance certification shall be submitted with any Part 70 permit application and annually, on the anniversary date of the Part 70 permit, or on a more frequent schedule if required by an applicable requirement or permit condition.

    This compliance certification shall identify each applicable requirement or condition of the Part 70 permit, the compliance status of the stationary source, whether the compliance was continuous or intermittent since the last certification, and the method(s) used to

determine compliance. In addition, the certification shall indicate the stationary source's compliance status with any applicable enhanced monitoring and compliance certification requirement of the federal Clean Air Act. A copy of each compliance certification shall be submitted to EPA Region IX. (40 CFR 70.5(c)(9), 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5), APCD Rule 33.3.A.9, APCD Rule 33.9.B)

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\PART70GN (10-01-02).DOC

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
General Permit to Operate Conditions

1. Within 30 days after receipt of a permit to operate, the permittee may petition the Hearing Board, in writing, to review any new or modified condition on the permit. (APCD Rule 22)

2. This permit to operate, or a copy, shall be posted reasonably close to the subject equipment and shall be readily accessible to inspection personnel from the District. Posting a copy of the "Permitted Equipment and Applicable Requirements Table" contained in Section No. 2 will fulfill this requirement if the entire permit to operate is readily available at another location at the stationary source. (APCD Rule 19)

3. This permit to operate is not transferable from one location to another unless the equipment is specifically listed as being portable. (APCD Rule 20)

4. If, within a reasonable amount of time, any permittee refuses to furnish information requested by the District, the District may suspend this permit to operate The permittee will be informed, in writing, of the permit suspension and the reasons for the suspension. (APCD Rule 27)

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\POGNCN.doc

11. MISCELLANEOUS FEDERAL PROGRAM CONDITIONS

This section contains miscellaneous federal program conditions that are not emission unit-specific or short-term. These federal requirements are broadly applicable requirements that apply and are enforced in the same manner for all subject emissions units or short-term activities. Permit conditions associated with these miscellaneous federal program requirements are listed in an individual attachments. The attachment is identified with the label "Attachment 40CFR(Part No.) __" in the lower left corner of each attachment.

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\PERMIT11std.doc

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Permit Shield – Compliance Assurance Monitoring
40 CFR Part 64

40 CFR Part 64, "Compliance Assurance Monitoring"

Permit Shield:

The Compliance Assurance Monitoring requirements listed above do not apply to this stationary source. The following discussion details the determination of this permit shield for this stationary source.

Through 40 CFR Part 64, EPA promulgated regulations to implement compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) for major stationary sources of air pollution that are required to obtain operating permits under Title V of the Clean Air Act. Subject to certain exemptions, the regulations require owners or operators of such sources to conduct monitoring that satisfies particular criteria established in the rule to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable requirements under the Clean Air Act.

The District adopted Rule 74.17.1, "Municipal Solid Waste Landfills", to implement the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cc, "Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills". The EPA published the original proposal for the Emission Guidelines in the Federal Register on May 30, 1991 (56 FR 33790). The Emission Guidelines implement Section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 64.2(b)(1)(i), emission units and activities subject to emission limitations or standards proposed by EPA after November 15, 1990 pursuant to Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act are not subject to CAM. Therefore, Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements under 40 CFR Part 64 do not apply to this stationary source.

M:\TITLEV\TV Permits\Po1395\Permit II\Shield-40CFRPart64.doc

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
40 CFR Part 68 Applicable Requirements
Accidental Release Prevention and Risk Management Plans

40 CFR Part 68, "List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention"
Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to regulated substances that are contained in a process at this facility and that exceed the threshold quantity, as presented in 40 CFR Part 68.130. This regulation addresses the requirements of section 112(r) of the federal Clean Air Act as amended. Specifically, this attachment applies to a facility that has stated that a federal Risk Management Plan pursuant to section 112(r) is currently not required, but where flexibility is desired to preclude a permit reopening should 40 CFR Part 68 become an applicable requirement.

Conditions:

1. Should the stationary source, as defined in 40 CFR Part 68.3, become subject to Part 68, then the owner or operator shall submit a risk management plan (RMP) by the date specified in Part 68.10 and shall certify compliance with the requirements of Part 68 as part of the annual compliance certification as required by 40 CFR Part 70.

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\CFR68.doc

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
40 CFR Part 82 Applicable Requirements
Protection of Stratospheric Ozone

40 CFR Part 82, "Protection of Stratospheric Ozone"
40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B, "Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners"
40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, "Recycling and Emissions Reduction"
Federally-Enforceable

Applicability:

This attachment applies to activities conducted at this facility that involve producing, importing, exporting, or consuming of the specified controlled substances described under 40 CFR Part 82.4. Specifically, this attachment includes the requirements of 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B, "Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners", and 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, "Recycling and Emissions Reduction".

As defined in 40 CFR Part 82.30, 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B applies to any person performing service on a motor vehicle for consideration when this service involves the refrigerant in the motor vehicle air conditioner.

As defined in 40 CFR Part 82.150, 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F applies to any person servicing, maintaining or repairing appliances, except for motor vehicle air conditioners. This subpart also applies to persons disposing of appliances, including motor vehicle air conditioners An appliance is any device which uses a class I or class II substance as a refrigerant and which is used for household or commercial purposes, including any air conditioner, refrigerator, chiller, or freezer.

Conditions:

1. If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves ozone-depleting substance refrigerant (or regulated substitute substance) in the motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC), the permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B, "Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners".

   The term "motor vehicle" as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term "MVAC" as used in Subpart B does not include the air-tight sealed refrigeration system used as refrigerated cargo, or system used on passenger buses using HCFC-22 refrigerant.

2. If the permittee performs maintenance on, or services, repairs, or disposes of appliances, the permittee is subject to all of the applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, "Recycling and Emissions Reduction".

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\CFR82.doc

12. PART 70 PERMIT APPLICATION PACKAGE

The Part 70 permit application, which was submitted by this facility, is included in this section for reference only and is not a part of the Part 70 permit.

During the processing of the permit application, additional information was submitted by the facility in response to District requests. This additional information is included with the application. If the applicant was asked to replace a page or a portion of the application, the original submittal is stamped "REPLACED" and the replacement page or section is placed in front of the original. The applicant and District correspondence for the Part 70 permit application is located in the District permit file for this stationary source.

M:\TITLEV\Attachments updated\PERMIT12std.doc