

**STATEMENT OF BASIS FOR CITY OF SPOKANE NORTHSIDE LANDFILL'S
CHAPTER 401 AIR OPERATING PERMIT
AOP-16**

**Prepared by: April Westby
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BACT	Best available control technology
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon monoxide
dba	Doing business as
dscf	Dry standard cubic foot
ECOLOGY	Washington State Department of Ecology
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
gr/dscf	Grains per dry standard cubic foot
HAP	Hazardous air pollutant as designated under Title III of FCAA
MMBTU	Millions of British thermal units
MRRR	Monitoring, recordkeeping, & reporting requirements
NAA	Nonattainment area
NOC	Notice of Construction
NOx	Oxides of nitrogen
O ₂	Oxygen
O&M	Operation & maintenance
Pb	Lead
PM	Particulate matter
PM-10	Particulate matter, 10 microns or less in size
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RACT	Reasonably available control technology
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RM	EPA reference method from 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A
SCAPCA	Spokane County Air Pollution Control Authority
scf	Standard cubic foot
SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide
SOx	Oxides of sulfur
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND PHRASES

Terms not otherwise defined in this permit have the meaning assigned to them in the referenced regulations.

Administrator	The administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or her/his designee [WAC 173-401-200(12), 10/4/93]
Chapter 401 Permit	Any permit or group of permits covering a source, subject to the permitting requirements of Chapter 173-401 WAC, that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised pursuant to Chapter 173-401 WAC [WAC 173-401-200(5), 10/4/93]
Emission Limitation	A requirement established under the FCAA or Chapter 70.94 RCW which limits the quantity, rate or concentration of emissions of air contaminants on a continuous basis, including any requirement relating to the operation or maintenance of a source to assure continuous emission reduction and any design, equipment work practice, or operational standard promulgated under the FCAA or Chapter 70.94 RCW [WAC 173-400-030(22), 9/13/96]
Emissions Unit	Any part of a stationary source or source which emits or would have the potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act, Chapter 70.94 RCW, or 70.98 RCW [WAC 173-400-030(23), 9/13/96]
Federal Clean Air Act	Federal Clean Air Act. also known as Public Law 88-206, 77 Stat. 392. December 17, 1963, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., as last amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, P.L. 101-549, November 15, 1990 [WAC 173-401-200(13), 10/4/93]
Opacity	The degree to which an object seen through a plume is obscured, stated as a percentage [WAC 173-400-030(51), 9/13/96]
PM Standard	An emission limitation on the amount of particulate matter an emissions unit may emit, generally expressed in terms of grains per dry standard cubic foot, pounds per hour, or some other concentration or emission rate.
Visible Emissions Standard	An emission limitation on visible emissions expressed in percent opacity

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The City of Spokane operates a municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill, the Northside Landfill, at 5502 Nine Mile Road in Spokane, WA. The facility is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cc, which are incorporated into WAC 173-400-070(9). According to WAC 173-400-070(9), a MSW landfill that has a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters on January 7, 2000 and is still accepting waste, is subject to Chapter 173-401 WAC beginning on 9/15/01. Although the majority of the Northside Landfill is closed, the facility is still actively accepting waste in a "Minimum Functional Cell," (MFS cell). The landfill has a design capacity of 3.62 million megagrams (3.01 million megagrams from the closed portion of the landfill and 0.61 million megagrams from the MFS cell). Since the MFS cell is still open and the landfill has a design capacity of over 2.5 million megagrams, the City of Spokane is required to apply for an operating permit under SCAPCA's Title V air operating permit program as established in Chapter 173-401 WAC. WAC 173-401-700(8) requires that at the time a draft permit is released under the Title V program, a statement be provided setting forth the legal and factual basis for permit conditions, including reference to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions for the conditions. This document provides the basis for the draft permit for the air operating permit for the Northside Landfill.

According to WAC 173-400-070(9), when a landfill is closed, the owner or operator is no longer subject to the requirement to maintain an operating permit for the landfill if the landfill is not subject to Chapter 173-401 WAC for some other reason and either: the landfill was never subject to the requirements for a control system under 40 CFR 62.14353 or the landfill meets the conditions for control system removal specified in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v). Therefore, if the Northside Landfill is completely closed in the future (i.e., the MFS cell is closed), the air operating permit for the facility may no longer be required.

The permit is organized into sections. The first section contains standard terms and conditions. This section is the same for all permits issued by SCAPCA. The second section contains requirements that specifically apply to this facility, along with monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements sufficient to assure compliance with each applicable requirement. This section is divided into subsections to address different emission units or classes of emission units. The third and final section addresses requirements that have been deemed inapplicable to the source or to emission units located at the source, i.e., the permit shield per WAC 173-401-640(2).

After a brief summary of operations at the facility, the format of this Statement of Basis will follow that of the permit with the standard terms and conditions discussed first, followed by the applicable requirements, and finally the permit shield.

FACILITY SUMMARY

The Northside Landfill was the primary municipal solid waste disposal facility for Spokane County from the 1930s until 1991. The landfill accepted materials ranging from municipal solid waste to ash from an incinerator operated during the 1940s–1950s. In the early 1980s, trace levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the landfill were detected in the Spokane Aquifer and nearby wells. Because of the nature and levels of contaminants, EPA placed the

Northside Landfill on the National Priorities List under the Superfund Law. Remedial activities included extraction and treatment of groundwater and closing and capping the landfill. Also included in the remedial actions was the installation of an active gas collection and control system, which included three flares.

Actual closure of the landfill occurred in 1991, except for one open cell, called the Minimum Functional Cell (MFS cell), which continues to accept nonprocessables, bypass waste from the regional Waste to Energy Plant, and inert debris.

Three enclosed landfill flares have been installed at the Northside Landfill. The flares are used to burn landfill gases collected from the closed portion of the landfill (primarily methane with some VOC and toxic components). The gas collection system at the landfill consists of gas extraction wells and manifold piping. The landfill gases are collected by three systems of wells; the internal wells, the trench wells and the perimeter wells. Gas is pulled from the ground surrounding the wells by a vacuum exhauster. The collected gases are pumped to the flare station for control.

The gas flare station consists of three flares, flame arresters, fans, filters, one propane system, and flare instrumentation. The refractory-lined flares provide residence time for organic material combustion. The gas enters the base of the flare and is distributed through a burner plenum into a group of radial burner arms. These burner arms provide turbulent mixing in the ignition zone of the flare. The combustion is controlled through the landfill gas flow rate and the combustion air supply rate. Each of the three flares is rated to burn 1,260 scfm of landfill gas. The flares are designed to operate with landfill gas methane concentrations ranging from 20-60%. The flares are started with a pilot burner, fueled by propane. The pilot burner is operational only for the startup sequence of a flare and stays on only until the main flame has been established. The flare startup sequence will not proceed unless the pilot flame is confirmed, as a safety precaution to prevent the uncontrolled release of landfill gas.

In 1996, the City of Spokane entered into a contract with a private commercial power generator to lease the landfill gas and space at the landfill to operate a facility that converts the landfill gas to electricity. Operations of the gas-to-energy facility started in 1998. The facility consists of two engines, transformers, radiators, and associated equipment necessary to produce electricity. According to the federal definition of a "stationary source," all emission units are included that are 1) of the same industrial grouping, 2) on contiguous or adjacent lands, and 3) under common control. To be considered part of the "major stationary source" that includes all of the emission units at the Northside Landfill, the commercial power generator would have to be under the control of the City of Spokane, or a support facility for the Northside Landfill. To be considered a "support facility," the equipment must be integral to the operation of the source (i.e., be something that the Northside Landfill cannot function without). Since the emission units associated with the commercial power generator are not under the control of the City of Spokane and are not a "support facility," the emission units are not part of the stationary source. Therefore, the requirements associated with the commercial power generator are not applicable requirements and are not included in the air operating permit for the Northside

Landfill.

With the landfill co-generation facility, excess landfill gas is flared through the existing flare station. However, since the majority of the landfill gas is routed to the internal combustion engines, the City of Spokane has operated only one flare at a time, since the co-generation facility started up.

Emissions from the facility include combustion emissions (primarily NO_x, CO, and SO_x) from the flares and some VOC and toxic air pollutants, collected from the landfill, that are not controlled by the flares. Emission units at the Northside Landfill can be broken into two main categories: Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfill and active landfill gas collection and control system sources. A section on each of these categories follows. The emission units listed in each section have additional requirements (i.e., emission limitations or monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements) in addition to the facility-wide emission limitations and associated monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements. There are also several sources that are considered “significant” emission units, but do not have additional requirements that apply. These sources are subject only to the facility-wide emission limitations and associated monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements and are listed after the four categories listed above. At the end of this section, the insignificant emission units at the Northside Landfill are discussed and listed.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfill

This section of the permit covers the municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill to which the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cc apply, which are implemented through WAC 173-400-070(9). Per EPA, the definition of MSW Landfill includes only the actual landfill cells and does not include other emission units at a landfill facility (e.g., haul roads, flares, etc). Therefore, this section includes only the landfill cells. Significant MSW landfill emission units are listed in Table 1 below.

According to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(9), a landfill is required to collect and control emissions if the uncontrolled emissions from the landfill exceed 50 megagrams per year. Based on the initial emissions rate report required under WAC 173-400-070(9), the uncontrolled emissions from the Northside Landfill (both closed portion and MFS cell) were 25.9 megagrams per year. Therefore, it should be noted that although landfill gas from the closed portion of the landfill is collected and controlled through an active flare system, a collection and control system is not required under WAC 173-400-070(9) because the uncontrolled landfill emissions are below 50 megagrams per year. If the uncontrolled emissions from the landfill exceed 50 megagrams per year in the future, a collection and control system will be required under WAC 173-400-070(9).

As part of the air operating permit review, an applicability determination was performed to determine if the provisions of 40 CFR Part 64, 7/1/01, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), apply to the MSW landfill. Per 40 CFR Part 64, CAM applies to pollutant-specific emission units (PSEU) that must be designed to provide reasonable assurance of compliance

with emission limitations or standards for the PSEU. In order for a PSEU to be subject to CAM, the pre-controlled PTE emissions of an applicable pollutant must exceed the major source threshold, the PSEU must be subject to an emission limit for the applicable pollutant, and the PSEU must utilize air pollution control equipment to reduce emissions of the specific pollutant to a level that meets the established emission limit(s).

The City of Spokane has tested the Nonmethane Organic Compound (NMOC) emissions at the inlet of one of the flares in each of the following years: 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, and 2002. While NMOC emissions are not regulated under the Clean Air Act, the NMOC emissions would include all Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions, which are regulated under the Clean Air Act. Based on the source test results, the highest uncontrolled NMOC emissions measured at one flare inlet were 14.2 tons per year in 1993. Since the landfill utilizes three flares, the potential uncontrolled NMOC emissions from the landfill would be 42.6 tons/year (14.2 tons per year times three flares), based on the source test results from 1993. The uncontrolled NMOC emissions measured at the flare inlet have decreased in every subsequent source test since 1993. In 2000, the City of Spokane was required to quantify the uncontrolled NMOC emissions from the MSW landfill to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cc, which are implemented through WAC 173-400-070(9). The uncontrolled NMOC emissions from the MSW landfill were 15.2 Mg per year, which equates to 13.8 tons per year. According to the City, the NMOC emissions are expected to decrease since the landfill is 38 years old with no additional sources of solid waste to be added, so there should not be an increase in anaerobic decomposition. Since the PTE emissions from the MSW landfill do not exceed the major source threshold of 100 tons/year, the CAM requirements do not apply.

Table 1 – Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfill Significant Emission Units

Description	ID Number Used in Permit Application	Fuels Used	Air Pollution Control Equipment
Municipal Solid Waste Landfill, including Lined Cell (Solid Waste Landfill) and Minimum Functional Cell (MFS) #1 Boiler (48 MMBTU/hr)	2-1, 2-2	N/A	None required at the time of permit issuance under WAC 173-400-070(9)

Active Landfill Gas Collection and Control System

Significant active landfill gas collection and control system emission units are listed in Table 2 below. The flare system was approved under NOC #378.

Table 2 – Active Landfill Gas Collection and Control System Emission Units

Description	ID Number Used in Permit Application	Fuels Used	Air Pollution Control Equipment
Active Landfill Gas Collection System and Three Landfill Gas Flares (NOC #378)	4-1, 4-2, 4-3	Landfill Gas and Propane (to start flares)	Three Landfill Gas Flares

Other Emission Units

The following miscellaneous emission units are considered significant emission units, but do not have specific requirements (i.e., Notice of Construction approval conditions, state emission standards, etc.) that apply. These sources are subject only to the facility-wide emission limitations. The landfill haul roads and roadways were constructed prior to the existence of SCAPCA’s new source review program. The condensate sumps and sewer discharge were not reviewed as part of the Notice of Construction for the landfill gas collection and control system. Significant miscellaneous emission units, identified in the permit application, are given in Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Significant Emission Units Subject Only to Facility-wide Emission Limitations

Description	ID Number Used in Permit Application	Fuels Used	Air Pollution Control Equipment
Landfill Haul Roads & Roadways	Not listed in application	N/A	None
Condensate Sumps (5)	4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-8, & 4-9	N/A	None
Sewer Discharge	5-2	N/A	None

Insignificant Emission Units

Insignificant emission units (IEUs) include any activity or emission unit located at a major source which qualifies as insignificant under the criteria listed in WAC 173-401-530. A list the IEUs, identified in the permit application, is presented below in Table 4.

Insignificant emission units are subject to the generally applicable requirements (i.e., facility-wide emission limitations). According to WAC 173-401-530, testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting are not required for insignificant emission units unless determined by the permitting authority to be necessary to assure compliance or unless it is otherwise required by a

generally applicable requirement of the state implementation plan. SCAPCA has determined that testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting are not necessary for the insignificant emission units presented in Table 4 to assure compliance with the generally applicable requirements. SCAPCA's determination was based on the following:

- SCAPCA has not documented a violation of any of the generally applicable requirements in the past from the list of IEUs in Table 4 (i.e., the IEUs have had a consistent compliance history); and
- The IEUs emit very small quantities of pollutants and do not operate continuously.

Table 4 – Insignificant Emission Units

Emission Unit Description	Basis / Justification for IEU Designation
Fuel Storage Tank, 2 gallons of gasoline	WAC 173-401-533(2)(c)
Portable Space Heater, rated at 12,000 BTU/hr (gasoline powered)	WAC 173-401-533(2)(r)

STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

This section of Northside Landfill's permit contains standard terms and conditions that apply to all sources in SCAPCA's Title V program. These conditions have been reviewed by EPA and include all terms required in Chapter 173-401 WAC as well as requirements from other air quality laws and regulations. The standard terms have been organized in seven subsections including:

- PERMIT ADMINISTRATION;
- INSPECTION & ENTRY;
- EMERGENCY PROVISIONS;
- GENERAL MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING, & REPORTING;
- COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION;
- TRUTH AND ACCURACY OF STATEMENTS AND DOCUMENTS AND TREATMENT OF DOCUMENTS; and
- APPLICABLE WHEN TRIGGERED REQUIREMENTS.

A discussion of each subsection follows. The requirements in each section are briefly discussed, along with the citations for each requirement. Using the same methodology as the permit, requirements that are not required under the FCAA are indicated by the phrase "STATE/LOCAL ONLY" after the legal citation. Although, in and of itself, Chapter 173-401 WAC is not federally enforceable, the requirements of this regulation are based on federal requirements for the operating permit program. Upon issuance of the permit, the terms based on Chapter 173-401 WAC will become federally enforceable for the source.

NOTE: The filing or promulgation date for each requirement is also given. This date may be important if an earlier version of the requirement is in the State Implementation Plan (SIP). In many instances, a revision may have occurred within a section that does not affect the requirement being cited. If this is the case, the most recent filing or promulgation date is given, along with the SIP version date in parentheses, and the requirement is federally enforceable. If a change was made in the requirement, both the earlier, SIP approved, requirement and the most recent requirement would go into the permit. The version in the SIP would be federally enforceable, and the more recent version would be enforceable at the state or local level.

If a new rule or a newer version of a rule has been submitted to EPA for inclusion in the SIP and EPA has proposed action, but not taken final action, the permit will be drafted so that when EPA action does occur, the requirement will become federally enforceable.

Permit Administration

Below are standard terms included in the subsection, Permit Administration. Generally the language tracks the rule language closely with only minor changes for clarity or conciseness. There is no intent to alter the effect of the requirement.

1. Federal Enforceability - All permit conditions are federally enforceable unless specified in the permit as a state or local only requirement. [WAC 173-401-625, 10/4/93]
2. Duty to Comply - The permittee must comply with the terms and conditions of the permit. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(a), 10/4/93]
3. Schedule of Compliance. The permittee must continue to comply with all applicable requirements and must comply with new requirements on a timely basis. [WAC 173-401-630(3), 10/4/93]
4. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense - The permittee cannot use the fact that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce an activity as a defense in an enforcement action. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(b), 10/4/93]
5. Permit Actions - This term discusses modification, revocation, reopening, and/or reissuance of the permit for cause. If the permittee files a request to modify, revoke, reissue, or terminate the permit, the request does not stay any permit condition, nor does notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(c), 10/4/93]
6. Reopening for Cause. This term lists instances when the permit must be reopened and revised, including times when additional requirements become applicable, when the permit contains mistakes, or when revision or revocation is necessary to assure compliance with applicable requirements. [WAC 173-401-730, 10/4/93]

7. Emissions Trading - No permit revision will be required, under any approved, economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes, for changes that are provided for in the permit. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(g), 10/4/93]

8. Property Rights. The permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(d), 10/4/93]

9. Duty to Provide Information. The permittee must furnish, within a reasonable time to SCAPCA, any information, including records required in the permit, that is requested in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(e), 10/4/93]

10. Duty to Supplement or Correct Application. The permittee, upon becoming aware that any relevant facts were omitted or incorrect information was submitted in the permit application, must promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. The permittee must also provide information as necessary to address any new requirements that become applicable after the date a complete application has been filed but prior to the release of a draft permit. [WAC 173-401-500(6), 9/16/02]

11. Permit Fees. The permittee must pay fees as a condition of this permit in accordance with SCAPCA's fee schedule and RCW 70.94.162. Failure to pay fees in a timely fashion will subject the permittee to civil and criminal penalties, as prescribed in Chapter 70.94 RCW. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(f), 10/4/93]

12. Severability. If any provision of the permit is held to be invalid, all unaffected provisions of the permit will remain in effect and enforceable. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(h), 10/4/93]

13. Permit Appeals. The permit or any conditions in it may be appealed only by filing an appeal with the pollution control hearings board and serving it on SCAPCA within thirty days of receipt pursuant to RCW 43.21B.310. This provision for appeal is separate from and additional to any federal rights to petition and review under §505(b) of the FCAA, including petitions filed pursuant to 40 CFR 70.8(c) and 70.8(d). [WAC 173-401-620(2)(i)] [WAC 173-401-735(1), 10/4/93]

14. Permit Renewal and Expiration. The permit is in effect for five years. The permittee's right to operate this source terminates with the expiration of the permit unless a timely and complete application for renewal is submitted. Chapter 173-401-710(1) allows SCAPCA to set, in the permit, the due date for the renewal as long as it is no more than 18 months and no less than six months prior to expiration of the permit. SCAPCA specifies in the permit that the renewal must be submitted no more than 18

months and less than 12 months prior to the permit expiration. The facility may continue to operate subject to final action by SCAPCA on the application, as long as a timely and complete application has been filed and all requested additional information necessary to process the permit is submitted by the deadline specified in writing by SCAPCA. [WAC 173-401-610, 10/4/93] [WAC 173-401-705, 10/4/93] [WAC 173-401-710(1), 9/16/02]

15. Permit Continuation. The permit will not expire until the renewal permit has been issued or denied if a timely and complete application has been submitted. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(j), 10/4/93]

16. Permit Shield. Compliance with a permit condition is deemed compliance with the applicable requirements identified in the permit upon which that condition is based, as of the date of permit issuance except that this shield will not affect the following:

- a. The provisions of Section 303 of the FCAA (emergency orders), including the authority of the Administrator under that section;
- b. The liability of the permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
- c. The ability of EPA to obtain information from the permittee pursuant to Section 114 of the FCAA;
- d. The ability of SCAPCA to establish or revise requirements for the use of reasonably available control technology (RACT) as provided in Chapter 252, Laws of 1993.

[WAC 173-401-640(1) & (4), 10/4/93]

Inspection and Entry

Below are standard terms included in the subsection, Inspection & Entry. This subsection of the permit contains requirements for allowing authorized access to a facility for purposes of assuring/determining compliance with air quality requirements. Generally the language tracks the rule language closely with only minor changes for clarity and conciseness. There is no intent to alter the effect of the requirements.

17. Inspection and Entry. Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee must allow SCAPCA, or an authorized representative, to enter a Chapter 401 facility or location where records are kept, to have access to and copy, at reasonable times records, to inspect, at reasonable times, any facility or equipment or operations regulated by the permit, and/or to perform sampling or monitoring, at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring compliance. [WAC 173-401-630(2), 10/4/93]

Nothing in this condition limits the ability of EPA to inspect or enter the premises of the permittee under Section 114 of the FCAA. [WAC 173-401-640(4)(d), 10/4/93]

18. Obstruction of Access. No person may obstruct, hamper, or interfere with any authorized representative of SCAPCA who requests entry for the purpose of inspection, and who presents appropriate credentials; nor may any person obstruct, hamper or interfere with any such inspection. [RCW 70.94.200, 1998 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

Emergency Provisions

Below are standard terms that are included in the subsection, Emergency Provisions. This subsection of the permit contains provisions, governing the treatment of periods of emissions in excess of applicable standards, when such emissions stem from unforeseeable events or arise from start-up, shutdown or maintenance, where design or operational practices could not preclude such emissions. Generally, the language closely tracks the rule language, with only minor changes for clarity or conciseness. There is no intent to alter the effect of the requirements.

19. Emergencies. This term incorporates the emergency provisions established in Chapter 173-401 WAC which allow for a positive defense to noncompliance with technology-based emission limitations if certain conditions are met. The time limits for reporting such emission events are included to assure that the permittee is aware of the timeframes. The time limits come from WAC 173-401-645 and WAC 173-401-615(3)(b). [WAC 173-401-645, 10/4/93] [WAC 173-401-615(3)(b), 9/16/02]

20. Excess Emissions. This term incorporates the excess emissions provisions of Chapter 173-400 WAC which require that the excess emissions be excused and not be subject to penalty if certain criteria are met. As with the emergency provision above, the time limits for reporting excess emissions are included in this term. [WAC 173-400-107, 8/20/93] [WAC 173-401-615(3)(b), 9/16/02]

21. Report of Breakdown. This term establishes the conditions under which violations of SCAPCA Regulation I and II may be excused. It should be noted that this provision cannot be invoked for any federally enforceable requirement, as Section 6.08 is not in the State Implementation Plan. The only federally enforceable requirement in SCAPCA Regulations I and II, i.e., currently the only requirement to which Section 6.08 cannot apply, is Regulation II, Section 4.01. [SCAPCA Regulation I, Section 6.08, 1/13/99 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [Regulation II, Section 5.01, 10/4/71 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

General Monitoring, Recordkeeping, & Reporting

Below are standard terms included in the subsection, General Monitoring, Recordkeeping, & Reporting. This subsection contains general requirements for monitoring, recordkeeping, and

reporting. Monitoring, recordkeeping, & reporting requirements (MRRR) that apply to specific emission standards or specific emission activities are located in the second section of the permit. Generally, the language tracks the rule language closely, with only minor changes for clarity or conciseness. There is no intent to alter the effect of the requirements. However, in the Monitoring Reports terms, attempts have been made to clarify SCAPCA's expectation of how the requirements will be met. The discussions below provide more detail on these efforts and the regulatory authority relied upon to establish the terms.

22. Records of Required Monitoring Information. This term details what records must be kept relating to monitoring. [WAC 173-401-615(2)(a), 9/16/02]

23. Permanent Shutdown of an Emission Unit. If an emission unit is permanently shut down, rendering existing permit terms and conditions irrelevant, the permittee will not be required, after the shutdown, to meet any monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements, no longer applicable for that emission unit, once any residual requirements, such as the semi-annual report and annual compliance certification covering the last period during which the unit last operated, have been met. All records, relating to the shut down emission unit, generated while the emission unit was in operation, must be kept in accordance with Conditions 22- Records of Required Monitoring Information and 26 – Retention of Records.

Contemporaneous with the shutdown of the emission unit, the permittee must record the date that operation of the emission unit ceased using a log or file on site. The shutdown date must be reported to SCAPCA on the monitoring report, required under Condition 27 Monitoring Reports, covering the period during which the shutdown occurred. [WAC 173-401-725(4)(a), 10/4/93] [WAC 173-401-650(1)(a), 10/4/93]

24. Operational Flexibility. In the event that an emission unit is not operated during a period equal to or greater than the monitoring period designated, no monitoring is required. Recordkeeping and reporting must note the reason why and length of time that the emission unit was not operated. [WAC 173-401-650(1)(a), 10/4/93]

25. Records of Changes. The permittee must keep records of changes made at the source that result in emissions of a regulated air pollutant, subject to an applicable requirement, but not otherwise regulated under the permit, and the nature and quantity of emissions resulting from such a change. [WAC 173-401-615(2)(b), 9/16/02]

26. Retention of Records. The permittee must keep monitoring data and information supporting the data for a period of five years. Records may be kept in electronic format, however, originals of support information, generated in hardcopy format, must be kept for the required five years. [WAC 173-401-615(2)(c), 9/16/02]

27. Monitoring Reports. The permittee must submit monitoring reports at least once every six months and such reports must identify all deviations from the permit

requirements. The monitoring reports must be certified by a responsible official. SCAPCA has added language to this condition that if monitoring reports are required, by an underlying requirement, to be submitted more frequently than every six months, the responsible official certification is required only for the semiannual reports but that the certification must cover all reports submitted since the last certification. The addition of this last requirement meets the intent of the law in that all reports are certified, while minimizing the burden on the responsible official every time a report is submitted. Allowing a source this flexibility could become more important in the future, e.g., if SCAPCA were to require a source to submit monitoring data by telemetry or by some other real time mechanism where responsible official certification would be difficult, if not impossible. [WAC 173-401-615(3)(a), 9/16/02]

28. Prompt Reporting of Deviations. The permittee must promptly report deviations from permit requirements, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective measures taken. (Prompt is defined in this permit term and is consistent with the reporting time limits of terms in the Emergency Provisions section.) [WAC 173-401-615(3)(b), 9/16/02]

29. Emission Inventory. The permittee must submit an inventory of emissions from the source each year and must maintain records sufficient to document reported emissions. [WAC 173-400-105(1), 8/15/01 (8/20/93)]

30. WAC 173-401-530(1)(a) Insignificant Emission Units. Emissions from emission units, designated insignificant based solely on WAC 173-401-530(1)(a), must remain below threshold levels. Upon request from SCAPCA, the permittee must demonstrate that the actual emissions from such a unit or activity are below the applicable emission thresholds. [WAC 173-401-530(6), 9/16/02]

31. Report Submittals. This term provides the address to which reports must be sent and requires all reports to be certified by a responsible official. [WAC 173-401-520, 10/4/93]

32. Rendering Device or Method Inaccurate. The permittee may not render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under Chapter 70.94 or 70.120 RCW, or any ordinance, resolution, regulation, permit, or order in force pursuant thereto. [WAC 173-400-105(8), 8/15/01]

Compliance Certification

As part of SCAPCA's Title V program, sources are required to submit annual compliance certifications. (SCAPCA may require more frequent certifications if the source is out of compliance or if an underlying requirement specifies more frequent submittals.) This subsection of the permit addresses the details of these compliance certification submittals including, how often submittals must occur, what the submittals must contain and to whom the

certifications must be sent. Generally, the language tracks the rule language closely, with only minor changes for clarity or conciseness. There is no intent to alter the effect of the requirements.

33. Compliance Certification Submittals. This term covers the frequency for submitting compliance certifications. [WAC 173-401-630(5)(a), 10/4/93]

34. Compliance Certification Contents. This term describes what must be included in each compliance certification. [WAC 173-401-630(5)(c), 10/4/93] [WAC 173-401-615(1), 9/16/02]

35. Submittal to EPA. This term requires that certifications be sent to EPA as well as SCAPCA. [WAC 173-401-630(5)(d), 10/4/93]

Truth and Accuracy of Statements and Documents and Treatment of Documents

Below are standard terms contained in the subsection, Truth and Accuracy of Statements and Documents and Treatment of Documents. The terms are based on SCAPCA's Regulation I & II. Generally, the language tracks the rule language closely, with only minor changes for clarity or conciseness. There is no intent to alter the effect of the requirements.

36. False Information. The permittee may not make any false statement, representation, or certification in any form, notice, or report required under Chapter 70.94 or 70.120 RCW or any ordinance, resolution, regulation, permit, or order in force pursuant thereto. [WAC 173-400-105(7), 8/15/01]

37. Falsification of Statements. This term prohibits willfully making false statements to SCAPCA in any matter within SCAPCA's jurisdiction. [SCAPCA Regulation I, 2.08.A, 4/3/97 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [SCAPCA Regulation II, 2.08.A, 10/4/71 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

38. Alteration of Documents. This term prohibits the reproduction or alteration of any document issued by SCAPCA, if the purpose of such is to evade or violate any requirement. [SCAPCA Regulation I, 2.08.B, 4/3/97 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [SCAPCA Regulation II, 2.08.B, 10/4/71 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

39. Availability of Documents. Any order required to be obtained by SCAPCA Regulation I or II must be available for inspection on the premises designated on the order. [SCAPCA Regulation I, 2.08.C, 4/3/97 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [SCAPCA Regulation II, 2.08.C, 10/4/71 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

40. Posting of Notices. Notices which SCAPCA requires to be displayed shall be posted. The permittee may not mutilate, obstruct, or remove any notice unless authorized to do so by the SCAPCA Board of Directors or their authorized representatives. [SCAPCA Regulation I, 2.08.D, 4/3/97 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

Applicable When Triggered Requirements

The subsection, Applicable When Triggered Requirements, contains requirements that do not apply to the facility unless certain activities at the site trigger the requirement. SCAPCA has included these requirements in the permit, either because they are often triggered at sources or are important enough that their inclusion in the permit is warranted. Generally the language tracks the rule language closely with only minor changes for clarity or conciseness. There is no intent to alter the effect of the requirements. However, in the term, Source Testing, language has been added to clarify what an approved test method is, as the rule does not elaborate on what “approved” means. The discussion below provides more detail in regards to this.

41. New Source Review. Prior to the establishment of a new source, including modifications, the permittee may be required to file and obtain approval under SCAPCA's Notice of Construction program. [WAC 173-400-110, -112, -113, 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] . [WAC 173-400-110, -112, -113, 8/20/93] [Chapter 173-460 WAC, 7/21/98 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [SCAPCA Regulation I, Article V, 5/4/00 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]
42. Replacement or Substantial Alteration of Existing Control Equipment. Prior to replacing or substantially altering existing control equipment, the permittee shall file and obtain approval under SCAPCA's Notice of Construction program. [WAC 173-400-114, 8/15/01 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [SCAPCA Regulation I, Article V, 5/4/00 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]
43. Demolition and Renovation (Asbestos). The permittee must comply with applicable local, state, and federal requirements regarding demolition and renovation. [40 CFR 61 Subpart M, 1998] [WAC 173-400-075, 8/15/01-STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [WAC 173-400-075, 8/20/93] [SCAPCA Regulation I, Article IX, 2/5/98 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]
44. Source Testing. To demonstrate compliance Ecology or SCAPCA may conduct or require that a test be conducted using approved methods per WAC 173-400-050, -060, & -105(4). Chapter 173-400 WAC does not elaborate on what “approved” means. Language has been added to this condition to clarify what SCAPCA considers “approved”. The condition requires that in order for a method to be approved it must be submitted to SCAPCA at least 30 days prior to the test date, or a shorter period of time if indicated in writing by SCAPCA, and SCAPCA must approve the method in writing. Changes must also be approved by SCAPCA in writing. [WAC 173-400-105(4), 8/20/93] [WAC 173-400-105(4), 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [WAC 173-401-615(1), 9/16/02]
45. Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions. If regulated substances are stored on-site in quantities, at the process level, that are above the threshold quantities, as determined under 40 CFR §68.115, the permittee shall

comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 68 - Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions no later than either three years after the date on which a regulated substance present above a threshold quantity is first listed under 40 CFR §68.130, or the date on which a regulated substance is first present above a threshold quantity in a process.[40 CFR Part 68, 1999]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS & MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING & REPORTING

This section contains emission limitations and emission related requirements, including general requirements for the facility. The section is divided into several subsections. The first subsection lists limitations that apply facility-wide. Subsequent subsections focus on individual emission units or classes of similar emission units. As in all other sections of the permit, requirements that are not required under the FCAA are indicated by the phrase "STATE/LOCAL ONLY" after the legal citation.

This section of the permit is formatted differently from the STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS section. Requirements are presented in tables. The requirement citation along with the reference test method, if applicable, are the enforceable pieces of the permit. The columns providing requirement descriptions and averaging times, while drafted to be as accurate as possible, are for informational purposes only. The language in these columns is not enforceable. The monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements (MRRR) are enforceable and are given in the last subsection. It should be noted that while a violation of a MRRR is a violation of the permit, it is not necessarily a violation of the underlying emission limitation.

For the Northside Landfill, this section contains four subsections:

FACILITY-WIDE EMISSION LIMITATIONS;
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW) LANDFILL EMISSION LIMITATIONS;
ACTIVE LANDFILL GAS COLLECTION AND CONTROL SYSTEM EMISSION
LIMITATIONS; AND
MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (MRRR).

Each subsection and its contents are discussed in detail below except for the MRRR. MRRR are discussed in context of the applicable requirement(s) to which they apply.

Facility-wide Emission Limitations

This subsection contains applicable emission limitations that apply facility-wide. The facility-wide emission limitations apply to insignificant emissions units. However, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements are not required for the insignificant emission units because SCAPCA has determined that they are not necessary to assure compliance with facility-wide emission limitations. The permittee is required to certify compliance with the facility-wide emission limitations for insignificant emission units (see Condition 34).

The following requirements are included in this section.

Condition 46: Use of reasonably available control technology. [WAC 173-400-040, 8/20/93]
[WAC 173-400-040, 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(9) (covered under section B of permit)

MRRR: No monitoring is required. As with all permit terms, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period

Condition 47: Visible emissions may not exceed 20% except as allowed in WAC 173-400-040. [WAC 173-400-040(1), (1)(a), & (1)(b), 8/15/01 (8/20/93)]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(9) (covered under section B of permit)

MRRR: The permittee must perform weekly inspections during daylight hours for the purpose of identifying potential visible emissions standard violations. Weekly inspections should reasonably assure compliance because the Northside Landfill has a consistent compliance history (i.e., the likelihood of violation is low) and because the processes conducted at the facility do not vary a lot over time (i.e., the facility runs at a relatively constant production rate). If visible emissions are observed, one of the two following actions must be taken:

a. As a means of demonstrating compliance, the permittee must verify and certify that

- i. the visible emissions are not the result of equipment malfunction and the equipment, if any, causing the emissions is performing its normal, designed function;
- ii. the air pollution control equipment, if any, is being operating properly in accordance with standard procedures; and
- iii. if the visible emissions are the result of fugitive emissions, reasonable precautions are being taken to minimize emissions.

If a.i., a.ii., and/or, a.iii. are not being met, corrective action must be taken as soon as possible, but no later than three days from discovery, to correct the problem. If, after a.i., a.ii., and/or a.iii. are being met, visible emissions are still observed, a source test must be performed according to b. below to demonstrate compliance. In addition, if a particulate matter standard also applies, the permittee or an appointee, must take further

action according to the monitoring required for general PM standards.

b. As a means of demonstrating compliance with the visible emissions requirement(s), the permittee must perform, or have performed, RM 9 on the source of the emissions. The test shall occur within a reasonable timeframe, but no later than three days after discovery of the emissions. If the visible emissions exceed the applicable standard, the permittee must take appropriate and timely corrective action to address the problem. The results of the RM 9 test shall be submitted to SCAPCA within two working days of the test.

Taking corrective action does not relieve the permittee from the obligation of complying with the underlying emission limitation, nor does it relieve the permittee from reporting any permit deviations as required in Condition 26- Prompt Reporting of Deviations.

The permittee must maintain records of each inspection. Records must include the date and time of the inspection, observations made, any verifications made regarding a.i., a.ii., and/or a.iii., the results of any Method 9 tests, a description of any corrective action taken, and any other information as required in the permit condition 22- Records of Required Monitoring Information. Records must be kept in accordance with the permit term regarding Retention of Records, and, upon request, such records must be made available for inspection by SCAPCA staff or other authorized representatives.

The permittee must develop a monitoring plan, detailing how the above inspections will be performed and how records will be kept. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] [WAC 173-400-050(1), 8/15/01 (2/19/91)] [WAC 173-400-060, 2/19/91] [WAC 173-400-060, 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [WAC 173-400-105(4), 8/20/93] [WAC 173-400-105(4), 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY]
NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition 48: Visible Emissions may not be 20% or greater except as allowed in SCAPCA Regulation I, Section 6.02. [SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.02, 1/13/99 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

MRRR: The same monitoring is required as for Visible Emissions, WAC 173-400-040, in Condition 47. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02]

Condition 49: No fallout of particulate matter beyond the property of the permittee in sufficient quantity to unreasonably interfere with use or enjoyment of the property on which fallout occurs. [WAC 173-400-040(2), 8/20/93 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW

landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(9) (covered under section B of permit)

MRRR: The permittee must perform weekly inspections of the facility during daylight hours to verify that fallout is not occurring and must record and investigate complaints received regarding fallout. Potential fugitive emissions from the facility include dust from haul roads at the landfill. Weekly inspections should reasonably assure compliance because the Northside Landfill has a consistent compliance history (i.e., the likelihood of violation is low). During normal operation, fugitive particulate matter is not visible at the facility. If potential violations of the requirement are observed during the weekly inspections and/or as part of the complaint investigation, the permittee must take timely and appropriate corrective action.

Taking corrective action does not relieve the permittee from the obligation to comply with the underlying emission limitation, nor does it relieve the permittee from reporting any permit deviations as required in Condition 28-Prompt Reporting of Deviations.

The permittee must maintain records of each inspection and complaint investigation. Records must include the date and time of the inspection, observations made, the date and time of any complaints received, the date and time of the complaint investigation, the results of complaint investigations, a description of any corrective action taken, and any other information required in permit condition 22-Records of Required Monitoring Information. Records must be kept in accordance with Condition 26-Retention of Records, and, upon request, such records must be made available for inspection by SCAPCA staff or other authorized representatives.

The permittee must develop a monitoring plan detailing how the above inspections will be performed; how inspection records will be kept; and a system for recording and investigating complaints received. [WAC 173-401-615(1) &(2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition 50: No fallout of particulate matter in sufficient quantity to unreasonably cause annoyance when deposited on the real property of others except as allowed in 6.05.A.1 & 6.05.A.2. [SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.05.A, 1/13/99 (11/13/93)]

MRRR: The same monitoring is required as for WAC 173-400-040(2) – Fallout, see Condition 49, above. The permittee must perform weekly inspections during daylight hours while the emission unit and/or activity is in operation, investigate complaints, and take corrective action if potential problems are identified. A monitoring plan is required and records must be kept. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition 51: Reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent PM from becoming airborne when constructing, altering, repairing, or demolishing buildings, appurtenances, and roads. [SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.50.B, 1/13/99(11/12/93)]

MRRR: The monitoring is the same as required for WAC 173-400-040(2) - Fallout, see Condition 49, above. The permittee must perform weekly inspections, investigate complaints, and take corrective action if potential problems are identified. A monitoring plan is required and records must be kept. Examples of what are considered reasonable precautions are included in the monitoring condition. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition 52: No tracking of particulate matter onto paved roadways open to the public without taking every reasonable precaution. [SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.05.D, 7/6/95 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

MRRR: The same monitoring is required as for WAC 173-400-040(2) – Fallout, see Condition 49, above. The permittee must perform weekly inspections during daylight hours while the emission unit and/or activity is in operation, investigate complaints, and take corrective action if potential problems are identified. A monitoring plan is required and records must be kept. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition 53: If located in an attainment area and not impacting a nonattainment area, reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent the release of fugitive emissions. [WAC 173-400-040(3)(a), 8/15/01]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(9) (covered under section B of permit)

MRRR: The same monitoring is required as for WAC 173-400-040(2) – Fallout, see Condition 49, above. The permittee must perform weekly inspections during daylight hours while the emission unit and/or activity is in operation, investigate complaints, and take corrective action if potential problems are identified. A monitoring plan is required and records must be kept. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition 54: Reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent PM from becoming airborne when handling, transporting, and/or storing PM. [SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.05.B, 1/13/99(11/12/93) - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

MRRR: The same monitoring is required as for WAC 173-400-040(2) – Fallout, see

Condition 49, above. The permittee must perform weekly inspections during daylight hours while the emission unit and/or activity is in operation, investigate complaints, and take corrective action if potential problems are identified. A monitoring plan is required and records must be kept. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition 55: Reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent fugitive dust from becoming airborne and the source must be maintained and operated to minimize emissions. [WAC 173-400-040(8)(a), 8/15/01]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(9) (covered under section B of permit)

MRRR: The monitoring is the same as required for WAC 173-400-040(2) - Fallout, see Condition 49, above. The permittee must perform weekly inspections, investigate complaints, and take corrective action if potential problems are identified. A monitoring plan is required and records must be kept. Examples of what are considered reasonable precautions are included in the monitoring condition. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition 56: Recognized good practices and procedures must be used to reduce odors to a reasonable minimum. [WAC 173-400-040(4), 8/15/01]

MRRR: The monitoring is the same as required for WAC 173-400-040(2) - Fallout, see Condition 49, above. The permittee must perform weekly inspections, investigate complaints, and take corrective action if potential problems are identified. A monitoring plan is required and records must be kept. Examples of what are considered reasonable precautions are included in the monitoring condition. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition 57: Effective control apparatus and measures must be used to reduce odor-bearing gases and particulate matter to a reasonable minimum. [SCAPCA Regulation, 6.04, 1/13/99 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

MRRR: The monitoring is the same as required for WAC 173-400-040(2) - Fallout, see Condition 49 above. The permittee must perform weekly inspections during daylight hours while the emission unit and/or activity is in operation, investigate complaints, and take corrective action if potential problems are identified. A monitoring plan is required and records must be kept. Examples of what are considered effective control apparatus and measures are included in the monitoring condition. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a

gapfilling MRRR.

Condition 58: No emissions detrimental to persons or property are allowed. [WAC 173-400-040(5), 8/15/01 (8/20/93)] [SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.06.A, 1/13/99 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, WAC 173-400-040(5) does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(9) (covered under section B of permit)

MRRR: The monitoring is the same as required for fallout, WAC 173-400-040(2), see Condition 49 above. The permittee is required to perform weekly inspections during daylight hours while the emission unit and/or activity is in operation, investigate complaints, and keep records of all inspections and complaints received and investigated. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition 59: No concealment or masking of emissions which would otherwise violate the provisions of Chapter 173-400 WAC. [WAC 173-400-040(7), 8/15/01 (8/20/93)]
NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(9) (covered under section B of permit)

MRRR: No monitoring is required. As with all permit terms, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this prohibited activity was conducted during the reporting period.

Condition 60: No concealment or masking of emissions which would otherwise violate SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.04, 6.05 or 6.06. [SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.07.A, 1/13/99 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

MRRR: No monitoring is required. As with all permit terms, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this prohibited activity was conducted during the reporting period.

Condition 61: No use of any means designated to mask emissions which cause detriment to health, safety or welfare of any person. [SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.07.B, 1/13/99 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

MRRR: No monitoring is required. As with all permit terms, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this prohibited activity was conducted during the reporting

period.

Condition 62: Particulate matter emissions from combustion and incineration units shall not exceed 0.1 gr/dscf corrected to 7% oxygen. [WAC 173-400-050(1) & WAC 173-400-050(3), 8/15/01(2/19/91)] - NOTE: The exception in WAC 173-400-050(3) is STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(9) (covered under section B of permit)

MRRR: Because of the general correlation between particulate matter emissions and visible emissions (i.e., visible emissions are an indicator of particulate matter), monitoring focuses on identifying visible emissions. The permittee must perform weekly inspections during daylight hours for the purpose of identifying potential PM standard violations (as indicated by visible emissions). Weekly inspections should reasonably assure compliance because the Northside Landfill has a consistent compliance history.

If visible emissions are observed, one of the two following actions must be taken:

- a. As a means of demonstrating compliance, the permittee must verify and certify that
 - i. the PM emissions are not the result of equipment malfunction and the equipment, if any, causing the emissions is performing its normal, designed function;
 - ii. the air pollution control equipment, if any, is being operating properly in accordance with standard procedures; and

If a.i., and/or, a.ii. are not being met, corrective action must be taken as soon as possible, but no later than three days from discovery to correct the problem. If, after a.i. and a.ii. are being met, visible emissions are still observed, the permittee must source test according to b. below to demonstrate compliance.

- b. As a means of demonstrating compliance with PM requirement(s), the permittee must perform, or have performed, RM 5 on the source of the emissions. The test shall occur within a reasonable timeframe but no later than fourteen days after discovery of the emissions. The results of the RM 5 test must be submitted to SCAPCA as soon as possible but no later than 45 days after the testing. If the grainloading exceeds the applicable standard, the permittee must take appropriate and timely corrective action to address the problem.

Taking corrective action does not relieve the permittee from the obligation of reporting any permit deviations as required in Condition 28-Prompt Reporting of Deviations.

The permittee must maintain records of each inspection. Records must include the date and time of the inspection, observations made, any verifications made regarding a.i., and/or a.ii., the results of any RM 5 tests, a description of any corrective action taken and any other information required in permit condition 22-Records of Required Monitoring Information. Records must be kept in accordance with the permit term regarding Retention of Records, and, upon request, such records must be made available for inspection by SCAPCA staff or other authorized representatives.

The permittee must develop a monitoring plan detailing how the above inspections will be performed and how records will be kept. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] [WAC 173-400-050(1), 8/15/01 (2/19/91)] [WAC 173-400-060, 2/19/91] [WAC 173-400-060, 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [WAC 173-400-105(4), 8/20/93] [WAC 173-400-105(4), 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition 63: Particulate matter emissions from combustion sources must not exceed 0.1 grains per cubic foot corrected to 12% carbon dioxide at standard conditions. [SCAPCA Regulation II, Section 4.01, 5/1/79(1/6/75)]

MRRR: The same monitoring is required as for Condition 62. Because of the general correlation between particulate matter emissions and visible emissions (i.e., visible emissions are an indicator of particulate matter), monitoring focuses on identifying visible emissions. [WAC 173-401-(1) & (2), 8/15/01] [WAC 173-400-050(1), 8/15/01 (2/19/91)] [WAC 173-400-060, 2/19/91] [WAC 173-400-060, 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [WAC 173-400-105(4), 8/20/93] [WAC 173-400-105(4), 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition 64: Particulate matter emissions from each unit must not exceed 40 pounds per hour. [SCAPCA Regulation II, Section 4.04, 5/1/79 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

MRRR: The same monitoring is required as for Condition 62. Because of the general correlation between particulate matter emissions and visible emissions (i.e., visible emissions are an indicator of particulate matter), monitoring focuses on identifying visible emissions. [WAC 173-401-(1) & (2), 8/15/01] [WAC 173-400-050(1), 8/15/01 (2/19/91)] [WAC 173-400-060, 2/19/91] [WAC 173-400-060, 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [WAC 173-400-105(4), 8/20/93] [WAC 173-400-105(4), 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

- Condition 65: Particulate matter emissions from general process units must not exceed 0.1 gr/dscf. [WAC 173-400-060, 2/19/91] [WAC 173-400-060, 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY]
- NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(9) (covered under section B of permit)
- MRRR: The same monitoring is required as for Condition 62. Because of the general correlation between particulate matter emissions and visible emissions (i.e., visible emissions are an indicator of particulate matter), monitoring focuses on identifying visible emissions. Weekly inspections should reasonably assure compliance because the Northside Landfill has a consistent compliance history. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] [WAC 173-400-050(1), 8/15/01 (2/19/91)] [WAC 173-400-060, 2/19/91] [WAC 173-400-060, 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [WAC 173-400-105(4), 8/20/93] [WAC 173-400-105(4), 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.
- Condition 66: Particulate matter emissions from non-combustion sources must not exceed 0.1 grains per cubic foot at standard conditions. [SCAPCA Regulation II, Section 4.01, 5/1/79(1/6/75)]
- MRRR: The same monitoring is required as for Condition 62. Because of the general correlation between particulate matter emissions and visible emissions (i.e., visible emissions are an indicator of particulate matter), monitoring focuses on identifying visible emissions. Weekly inspections should reasonably assure compliance because the Northside Landfill has a consistent compliance history. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] [WAC 173-400-050(1), 8/15/01 (2/19/91)] [WAC 173-400-060, 2/19/91] [WAC 173-400-060, 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [WAC 173-400-105(4), 8/20/93] [WAC 173-400-105(4), 8/15/01 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.
- Condition 67: The permittee must not conceal or mask emissions which would otherwise violate the grainloading standards of SCAPCA Regulation II. [SCAPCA Regulation II, Section 4.02, 5/1/79 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]
- MRRR: No monitoring is required. As with all permit terms, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this prohibited activity was conducted during the reporting period.
- Condition 68: SO₂ emissions from each unit shall not exceed 1000 ppm at 7% O₂. [WAC 173-400-040(6), 8/20/93 - NOTE: The second paragraph of WAC 173-400-040(6) is STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(9) (covered under section B of permit)

MRRR: Because SO2 emissions at this source would only occur from the three landfill gas flares, monitoring for this requirement consists of using only allowed fuels. The permit limits the source to the use of propane (LPG) and landfill gas. Based on the source testing that has been done on the landfill flares, SO2 emissions will not exceed 1000 ppm at 7% O2 while burning landfill gas. The highest SO2 concentration measured from the flare during source testing was 16.2 ppm SO2. Therefore, while burning the allowable fuels, the SO2 emission limit of 1000 ppm @ 7% oxygen will not be exceeded. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition 69: No use of excess stack height to meet ambient air quality standards or PSD increments except as allowed under this section. [WAC 173-400-200, 2/19/91]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-200(1)(c), this requirement does not apply to the three landfill flares at the facility.

MRRR: No monitoring is required. As with all permit terms, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this prohibited activity was conducted during the reporting period.

Condition 70: No dispersion techniques shall be used to meet ambient air quality standards or PSD increments except as allowed under this section. [WAC 173-400-200, 2/19/91]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-200(1)(c), this requirement does not apply to the three landfill flares at the facility.

MRRR: No monitoring is required. As with all permit terms, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this prohibited activity was conducted during the reporting period.

Condition 71: No varying of emissions according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations except as allowed under this section. [WAC 173-400-205, 2/19/91]

MRRR: No monitoring is required. As with all permit terms, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this prohibited activity was conducted during the reporting period.

- Condition 72: No outdoor burning except as allowed under Chapter 173-425 WAC and SCAPCA Regulation I, Section 6.01. [WAC 173-425-010, -020, -030, -036, -055, -065, -075, -085, -095, -100, -115, -120, -130, & -140, 9/17/90] [Chapter 173-425 WAC, 3/13/00 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.01, 1/13/99 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]
- MRRR: No monitoring is required. As with all permit terms, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this prohibited activity was conducted during the reporting period.
- Condition 73: Handling and use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) must be in accordance with 40 CFR Part 82. [40 CFR Part 82, 1998]
- MRRR: Additional monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements are not necessary to assure compliance with this condition, because the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements are included with the applicable requirement (i.e., 40 CFR Part 82, 1998). As with all permit terms, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.
- Condition 74: Fines content of traction sanding materials must not equal or exceed 3% fines or 25% durability index. [SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.14.E.1, 1/13/99(11/12/93) - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]
- MRRR: The monitoring requirements are established in SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.14 and include maintaining records provided by the sanding material supplier for at least 3 years and submitting a report to SCAPCA if more than 250 tons of sanding materials are used in one season. In addition if recycled sanding material is used, the permittee must have the material tested and must submit the results to SCAPCA within 30 days of the test. [SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.14.G.2.a, 1/13/99 (11/12/93) - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]
- Condition 75: The permittee may not execute a contract for sanding materials unless it includes the standards set forth in SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.14.E.1. [SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.14.E.1, 1/13/99 (11/12/93) - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]
- MRRR: The monitoring is established in the rule and requires that the permittee notify SCAPCA within 7 days of awarding a contract for the purchase of sanding materials. [SCAPCA Regulation I, 6.14.G.2.d, 1/13/99 (11/12/93) - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW) LANDFILL EMISSION LIMITATIONS

This section of the permit covers the municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill to which the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(9) apply. Per EPA, the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cc, which are implemented through WAC 173-400-070(9), only apply to the landfill cells. The specific emission units covered in this section of the permit are given in Table 1 on Page 3.

It should be noted that although landfill gas from the closed portion of the landfill is collected and controlled through an active flare system, a collection and control system is not required under WAC 173-400-070(9) because the uncontrolled landfill emissions are below 50 megagrams per year. If the uncontrolled emissions from the landfill exceed 50 megagrams per year in the future, a collection and control system will be required under WAC 173-400-070(9).

The following requirements are included in this section.

Condition 76: Each owner or operator of an municipal solid waste landfill having a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters shall calculate an NMOC emission rate for the landfill using the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.754. The NMOC emission rate shall be recalculated annually, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(b)(1)(ii) until such time as the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, or the landfill is closed. If the landfill is permanently closed, a closure notification shall be submitted to EPA and SCAPCA as provided for in 40 CFR 60.757(d). [WAC 173-400-070(9)(c)(ii), 8/15/01] [40 CFR 60.752(b), 2001]

MRRR: The MRRR for this condition are outlined in the 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cc, which are implemented through WAC 173-400-070(9). The permittee must calculate the NMOC emission rate using the equation provided in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(1)(i) or (ii). The values to be used in both equations are 0.05 per year for k, 170 cubic meters per megagram for L0, and 4,000 parts per million by volume as hexane for the CNMOC. The permittee must compare the calculated NMOC mass emission rate to the standard of 50 megagrams per year. If the calculated NMOC emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, the permittee must submit an annual emissions rate report (described below).

If the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, the permittee shall either comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2), or determine a site specific NMOC concentration and recalculate the NMOC emission rate using the procedures provided in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(3).

To determine the site specific NMOC concentration, the sampling procedure given in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(3) shall be used, except as allowed in EPA's letter dated August 28, 2000 (letter from Doug Hardesty to Steffan Johnson of Horizon Engineering). The permittee shall recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate using the equations provided in CFR 60.754(a)(1)(i) or (ii) and using the average NMOC concentration from the collected samples instead of the default value in the equation. If the resulting NMOC mass emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, the permittee shall submit an annual emissions rate report (described below). In addition, the permittee must retest the site-specific NMOC concentration every 5 years, as described above, beginning in August 2005.

If the resulting mass emission rate calculated using the site-specific NMOC concentration is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, then the permittee shall either comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2), or determine the site specific methane generation rate constant and recalculate the NMOC emission rate using the site-specific methane generation rate using the procedure specified in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(4).

To determine the site-specific methane generation rate constant, the procedures provided in Method 2E of 40 CFR 60 Appendix A. The permittee shall estimate the NMOC mass emission rate using the equations provided in CFR 60.754(a)(1)(i) or (ii) and using a site-specific methane generation rate constant and the site-specific NMOC concentration from the collected samples instead of the default values in the equation. If the NMOC mass emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, the permittee shall submit an annual emissions rate report (described below). The permittee shall recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate annually using the site-specific methane rate constant and NMOC concentration obtained. The calculation of the methane generation rate constant is performed only once, and the value obtained is used in all subsequent annual NMOC emission rate calculations.

If the NMOC mass emission rate as calculated using the site-specific methane generation rate and NMOC concentration is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, the permittee shall comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2).

The permittee may use other methods to determine the NMOC concentration or a site-specific methane generation constant as an alternative to the methods required in 40 CFR 63.754 if the method has been approved by EPA as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(B).

The permittee must submit an annual Nonmethane Organic Compound (NMOC) rate report to EPA and SCAPCA by September 20th each year, except as provided for in 40 CFR 60.757(b)(1)(ii). The NMOC emission rate report shall contain an annual or 5-year estimate of the NMOC emission rate calculated used

the formula and procedures provided in 40 CFR 60.754(a).

If the estimated NMOC emission rate as reported in the annual report is less than 50 megagrams per year for five consecutive years, the permittee may submit an estimate of the NMOC emission rate for the next 5-year period in lieu of the annual report. The estimate shall include the current amount of solid waste in-place and the estimated waste acceptance rate for each year of the 5 years for which a NMOC emission rate is estimated. All data and calculations upon which this estimate is based shall be provided to EPA and SCAPCA. This estimate shall be revised at least once every 5 years. If the actual waste acceptance rate exceeds the estimated waste acceptance rate in any year reported in the 5-year estimate, a revised 5-year estimate shall be submitted to EPA and SCAPCA. The revised estimate shall cover the 5-year period beginning with the year in which the actual waste acceptance rate exceeded the estimated waste acceptance rate.

The NMOC emission rate report shall include all the data, calculations, sample reports and measurements used to estimate the annual or 5-year emissions.

The permittee must keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible, on-site records of the maximum design capacity, 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.

If the landfill is permanently closed, the permittee must submit a closure report to EPA and SCAPCA within 30 days of waste acceptance cessation. EPA and/or SCAPCA 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 EPA and SCAPCA, no additional wastes may be placed into the landfill without filing a notification of modification as described under 40 CFR 60.7(a)(4).

[40 CFR 60.754, 2001] [40 CFR 60.757(b), 2001] [40 CFR 60.758(a), 2001] [40 CFR 60.757(d), 2001] [WAC 173-400-070(9)(e), 8/15/01] [NOC #378, Condition 4, 3/19/92 as revised on 5/31/01 and 8/30/02]

Condition 77: If the landfill has a nonmethane organic compound (NMOC) emission rate of 50 megagrams per year or greater, the permittee must comply with all of the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(9), including the requirement to install a gas collection and control system that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii), within thirty months of the date when the NMOC emission rate reached or exceeded 50 megagrams. The systems must follow the operational standards in 40 CFR 60.753. [WAC 173-400-070(9)(e)(f) & (g), 8/15/01]

MRRR: The MRRR for this condition are outlined in the 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cc, which are implemented through WAC 173-400-070(9). If a gas collection and control system is required to be installed under WAC 173-400-070(9), 8/15/99, (i.e., if the NMOC emission rate exceeds 50 megagrams per year), the compliance provisions in 40 CFR 60.755 (a)(1) through (a)(6) must be followed to determine whether the system is in compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii). The system must also follow the applicable monitoring provisions in 40 CFR 60.756. [WAC 173-400-070(9)(e), 8/15/01] [40 CFR 60.755 (a)(1) through (a)(6), 2001] [40 CFR 60.756, 2001]

Some requirements from WAC 173-400-070(9) are one time requirements that have already been satisfied. These requirements are listed below and are not included in the Northside Landfill's operating permit.

CITATION	DESCRIPTION	REASON NOT INCLUDED IN THE PERMIT
WAC 173-400-070(9)(d)(i), 8/15/01 40 CFR 60.757(a), 2001	The initial design capacity report for the facility is due before September 20, 2001	The City of Spokane submitted the initial design capacity report to SCAPCA on June 15, 2000 (report dated April 10, 2000). The report showed a design capacity of 3.62 million megagrams (3.01 million megagrams from the closed portion of the landfill and 0.61 million megagrams from the MFS cell).
WAC 173-400-070(9)(d)(ii), 8/15/01 40 CFR 60.757(b), 2001	The initial nonmethane organic compound (NMOC) emissions rate report is due before September 20, 2001	The City of Spokane submitted the initial NMOC emissions rate report to EPA in 2000 (report dated December 15, 2000). Based on the initial emissions rate report, the uncontrolled emissions from the Northside Landfill (both closed portion and MFS cell) were 25.9 megagrams per year.

ACTIVE LANDFILL GAS COLLECTION AND CONTROL SYSTEM EMISSION LIMITATIONS

This section of the permit covers the active landfill gas collection and control system (three landfill gas flares). The requirements that apply to this system are established in Notice of Construction (NOC) #378 which was issued under SCAPCA's new source review program. The specific emission units covered in this section of the permit are given in Table 2 on Page 3.

The following requirements are included in this section.

Condition 78: Each flare shall operate at a minimum temperature of 1400° F and shall have a minimum retention time of 0.6 seconds. [NOC #378, Condition 1, 3/19/92 as revised on 5/31/01 and 8/30/02]

MRRR: Each flare is required to be equipped with a temperature sensor and recorder, which operate continuously. The temperature sensor must be placed at least 3 feet upstream from the top of the flare and at least 0.6 seconds downstream from the burner.

Records are required to be kept for each of the three flares, in accordance with the following:

- a. The combustion zone temperature in each flare shall be continuously monitored whenever the flare is in operation. The combustion zone temperature of each flare shall be averaged and recorded at least once every two minutes whenever in operation (i.e., two minute average temperatures shall be recorded). Each flare shall be equipped with a system that will automatically shut down the flare within three minutes of the temperature decreasing to 1425° F or lower and display an alarm with the cause of the flare shutdown. The cause of each flare shutdown must be investigated and corrective action(s) taken prior to restarting the flare. Records must be kept of all flare shutdowns and the corrective action(s) taken.
- b. The mass flow rate of landfill gas entering each flare shall be measured and recorded at least three times every week.
- c. The energy (BTU) content of the landfill gas shall be measured and recorded at least once every week.
- d. The permittee shall recover valid combustion zone temperature for at least 90% of the monitoring periods (i.e., two minute averages) during each month. Periods that the flare does not operate and periods during which an unavoidable monitoring system malfunction occurred are not included in the data recovery calculation to determine if the 90% data recovery requirement

was met for each flare. In determining whether a monitoring system malfunction was unavoidable, the following criteria shall be considered:

1. whether the malfunction was caused by poor or inadequate operation, maintenance, or any other reasonably preventable condition;
2. whether the malfunction was of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate operation or maintenance; and
3. whether the permittee took timely and appropriate action as expeditiously as practicable to correct the malfunction.

A report shall be filed with SCAPCA no later than 30 days after the end of every month during which combustion zone temperature data was recovered for less than 90% of the monitoring periods. The report shall provide the reason the data was not collected (e.g., a description of the malfunction), information regarding operation of the monitored process during the monitoring system malfunction (e.g., process parameters which would be indicative of the compliance status of the process with applicable requirements), information regarding 1., 2., and 3. of this condition, and any further actions that the permittee will take to ensure adequate collection of such data in the future.

- e. Records of the two-minute average flare temperature, flare alarms, mass flow rate measurements, and weekly energy (BTU) content of the landfill gas shall be kept on-site for a minimum period of five years. The records shall also be made available to SCAPCA personnel, upon request.

In addition to the records described above, the permittee is required to operate the facility in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan for the flares, titled "North Landfill Operations and Maintenance Manual", dated May 1994. All revisions and/or additions to the O&M plan must be approved by SCAPCA prior to implementation. The most recent O&M plan approved by SCAPCA shall be kept on site and made available for inspection by SCAPCA staff or other authorized representatives. Records shall be kept of all the dates and nature of maintenance activities performed on the flares. Records shall be kept in accordance with Condition 28- Retention of Records, and, upon request, such records shall be made available for inspection by SCAPCA staff or other authorized representatives.

[NOC #378, Conditions 3 & 5, 3/19/92 as revised on 5/31/01 and 8/30/02]

Condition 79: All flare operators shall be familiar with the operation and maintenance manual, and it shall be kept accessible to the operators. [NOC #378, Condition 5, 3/19/92]

as revised on 5/31/01 and 8/30/02]

MRRR: The permittee shall operate the facility in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan for the flares, titled “North Landfill Operations and Maintenance Manual”, dated May 1994. All revisions and/or additions to the O&M plan must be approved by SCAPCA prior to implementation. The most recent O&M plan approved by SCAPCA shall be kept on site and made available for inspection by SCAPCA staff or other authorized representatives. Records shall be kept of all the dates and nature of maintenance activities performed on the flares. Records shall be kept in accordance with Condition 28- Retention of Records, and, upon request, such records shall be made available for inspection by SCAPCA staff or other authorized representatives.

[NOC #378, Condition 5, 3/19/92 as revised on 5/31/01 and 8/30/02] [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] – portions of this MRRR are gapfilled.

Some conditions of the approved Notice of Construction, NOC #378, for the active landfill gas collection and control system are no longer applicable, because they are one time requirements that have been satisfied. These conditions are listed below and are not included in the Northside Landfill’s operating permit.

CITATION	DESCRIPTION	REASON NOT INCLUDED IN THE PERMIT
NOC #378, Condition 5, 3/19/92 as revised on 5/31/01	The owner or operator shall conduct source testing within 180 days of start-up to determine actual emissions from each flare.	Initial source testing was conducted in 1993. Since that time, one flare has been tested in each of the following years: 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, and 2002.
NOC #378, Condition 2, 3/19/92 as revised on 5/31/01 and 8/30/02– this Condition was eliminated in version dated 8/20/02	The actual retention time for each flare shall be verified by SCAPCA using the results from the source test required in Condition #5.	Each flare has already been source tested at least once. The actual retention time for each flare has already been verified by SCAPCA.

PERMIT SHIELD FINDINGS

This final section of the permit lists regulations for which the facility has requested, and SCAPCA proposes to grant, a permit shield per WAC 173-401-640(2). The findings on which this shield is based are given below. These findings are summarized in the permit.

Requirements For Which a Shield Will Be Granted

1PS. Air Quality Regulations Applicable to the Emissions from the Private Commercial Power Generator Located on the Site.

Findings: A private commercial power generator is located on the Northside Landfill site. According to the federal definition of a “stationary source,” all emission units are included that are 1) of the same industrial grouping, 2) on contiguous or adjacent lands, and 3) under common control. To be considered part of the “major stationary source” that includes all of the emission units at the Northside Landfill, the commercial power generator would have to be under the control of the City of Spokane, or a support facility for the Northside Landfill. To be considered a “support facility,” the equipment must be integral to the operation of the source (i.e., be something that the Northside Landfill cannot function without). Since the emission units associated with the commercial power generator are not under the control of the City of Spokane and are not a “support facility,” the emission units are not part of the stationary source. Therefore, the requirements associated with the commercial power generator are not applicable requirements and are not included in the air operating permit for the Northside Landfill.

2PS. 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW, 2001 (New Source Performance Standards for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills)

Findings: Municipal solid waste landfills that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after May 30, 1991 are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW. Construction of a new cell (MFS cell) at the Northside Landfill was commenced in 1991. Per a letter dated August 3, 1998 from EPA (letter from Gil Haselberger to Lloyd Brewer), the activities involved in the construction of the new cell do not constitute a modification as defined in 40 CFR Part 60. Therefore, the Northside Landfill is considered an “existing source” as defined in 40 CFR Part 60, so the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW do not apply. The Northside Landfill is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Cc.

3PS. WAC 173-400-040, WAC 173-400-050, and WAC 173-400-060, 8/15/01 – landfill cells only (Emission Standards for Certain Source Categories)

Findings: WAC 173-400-070(9) establishes emission standards for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfills. According to WAC 173-400-070, emission units that are covered under WAC 173-400-070 are not required to meet the provisions of WAC 173-400-040, 173-400-050, and 173-400-060. The emission standards contained in WAC 173-400-070(9) are taken from 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cc. Per EPA, the definition of MSW Landfill includes only the actual landfill cells and does not include other emission units at a landfill facility (e.g., haul roads, flares, etc). Therefore, only the landfill cells are

exempted from the requirements of WAC 173-400-040, 173-400-050, and 173-400-060. The other emission units at the facility (e.g., haul roads, flares, etc.) are still required to meet the requirements of WAC 173-400-040, 173-400-050, and 173-400-060. A permit shield from WAC 173-400-040, 173-400-050, and 173-400-050 is granted only for the landfill cells at the facility.

4PS. WAC 173-400-100 through -104, 8/15/01 (Registration)

Findings: WAC 173-400-100 through -104 contain requirements for certain air contaminant sources to register with the appropriate air pollution control authority. The registration requirement is established pursuant to RCW 70.94.151. State law, RCW 70.94.161(17), exempts air operating permit sources from registration programs established pursuant to RCW 70.94.151. In addition, per WAC 173-400-101(7) air operating permit sources are not required to comply with the registration requirements of WAC 173-400-100 through 173-400-104. Because the permittee is an air operating permit source, the rules do not apply.

5PS. 40 CFR 61, Subpart F, 2001 (National Emission Standard for Vinyl Chloride)

Findings: 40 CFR 61, Subpart F applies to plants which produce vinyl chloride by any process. The Northside Landfill does emit small quantities of vinyl chloride in the landfill gas. However, the landfill is not considered a "plant" that "produces" vinyl chloride, so the standard does not apply.

6PS. 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, 2001 (National Emission Standard for Vinyl Chloride)

Findings: 40 CFR 61, Subpart V applies to pumps, compressors, valves, flanges, connectors, etc... that are used in volatile hazardous air pollutant (VHAP) service. VHAP service means that a piece of equipment either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) that is at least 10 percent by weight a volatile hazardous air pollutant (VHAP). VHAPs are substances for which equipment leak standards have been promulgated in 40 CFR Part 61, and to date includes benzene and vinyl chloride. Because the landfill gas from the Northside does not contain at least 10% by weight of VHAPs, the rule does not apply.

Requirements For Which a Shield Will Not Be Granted

Gas Collection and Control Requirements – [WAC 173-400-070(9)(d)(ii)]

Findings: This section contains requirements for landfill gas collection and control systems for facilities that are required to install such systems under WAC 173-400-070(9) (i.e., landfills with uncontrolled NMOC emissions above 50 megagrams per year). At the time of permit issuance, the Northside Landfill does not have uncontrolled NMOC emissions above 50 megagrams per year, so these requirements are not triggered.

However, during the permit term, the uncontrolled NMOC emissions could exceed 50 megagrams per year, which would trigger the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(9)(d)(ii). These requirements have been placed in the permit (see Condition 77), but will not be triggered unless the NMOC emissions exceed 50 megagrams per year. Since the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(9)(d)(ii) have been placed in the permit, a shield will not be granted.

PREPARED BY: _____
April Westby

DATE: _____

This Statement of Basis and the Operating Permit to which it applies have been reviewed by:

_____, P.E.
April Westby, P.E.

DATE: _____

Eric P. Skelton, Control Officer

DATE: _____