

Air Quality
PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

Permittee *Ada County Solid Waste Management
Department - Ada County Landfill*

Permit Number *P-2009.0001*

Project ID *60972*

Facility ID *001-00195*

Facility Location *10300 N. Seamans Gulch Road
Boise, Idaho 83714*

Permit Authority

This permit (a) is issued according to the *Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho (Rules)*, IDAPA 58.01.01.200-228; (b) pertains only to emissions of air contaminants regulated by the state of Idaho and to the sources specifically allowed to be constructed or modified by this permit; (c) has been granted on the basis of design information presented with its application; (d) does not affect the title of the premises upon which the equipment is to be located; (e) does not release the permittee from any liability for any loss due to damage to person or property caused by, resulting from, or arising out of the design, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment; (f) does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable federal, state, tribal, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances; (g) in no manner implies or suggests that the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) or its officers, agents, or employees, assume any liability, directly or indirectly, for any loss due to damage to person or property caused by, resulting from, or arising out of design, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment. Changes in design, equipment or operations may be considered a modification subject to DEQ review in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.200-228.

Date Issued *January 22, 2009*

Date Revised *DRAFT XX, 2012*

Eric Clark, Permit Writer

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PERMIT SCOPE

Purpose

1. This is a revised permit to construct to reduce the flare flow rate to a total of 3,350 scfm. The individual flare flow rates remain 2,320 scfm for Flare 1 and 2,379 scfm for Flare 2. A hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) concentration limit of 600 ppm has been added. An appropriate H₂S monitoring schedule has also been included.
2. Those permit conditions that have been modified or revised by this permitting action are identified by the permit issue date citation located directly under the permit condition and on the right hand margin.
3. This PTC replaces Permit to Construct No. P-2009.0001, issued on July 24, 2009.
4. The emission sources regulated by this permit are listed in the following table.

Table 1 REGULATED SOURCES

Sources	Control Equipment
Hidden Hollow Landfill (HHLF) and North Ravine Cell (NRC)	Flare 1 and Flare 2
Wood Chipper w/Engine (Gen #1)	N/A
Power Screen w/Engine (Gen #2)	N/A
Emergency Engines (Gen #3/#4)	N/A

[PROPOSED]

HIDDEN HOLLOW LANDFILL CELL AND NORTH RAVINE CELL

Process Description

- The Ada County Landfill (ACLF) is located at 10300 North Seaman’s Gulch Road, Boise, Idaho. The facility covers approximately 2,700 acres of land located about 6.5 miles northwest of Boise in an attainment area for all criteria pollutants. The ACLF is comprised of the Hidden Hollow Landfill (HHLF) cell and North Ravine Cell (NRC). The HHLF cell encompasses an area of approximately 110 acres with a design capacity of 16 million cubic yards and is anticipated to be closed in 2020. The NRC encompasses an area of approximately 260 acres, has a design capacity of 70 million cubic yards and an active life of approximately 90 years. The NRC began accepting municipal solid waste in 2007.

The ACLF operates six stationary emissions units: two enclosed flares and four diesel engines, two of which are emergency. The flares are used as emission control devices to destroy NMOCs at temperatures between 1,400 to 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit. Landfill gas is drawn through a gas collection system under vacuum to the flare control system. Thermocouple sensors in the flare stacks continuously monitor operations. In the event the flame goes out, the integrated control system will shut down the flares.

Hidden Hollow Energy, LLC (HHE) currently utilizes LFG to operate two generators to produce electrical energy with plans to bring two more generators on-line in 2012. HHE is entirely independent from Ada County Landfill and operates under a separate air quality permit.

ACLF operates two emergency backup engines for the Scale House and the Household Hazardous Waste facility.

- Control Description

Table 2 LANDFILL CELLS DESCRIPTION

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Hidden Hollow Landfill & North Ravine Cell	Flares 1 and 2	John Zink enclosed landfill gas flare. Manufacturer’s recommended flowrates: 200 – 2000 scfm LFG, (combustion requires addition of ambient air)

Emission Limits

- Landfill Gas Stream Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) Limit

The H₂S concentration of the landfill gas being combusted in the flares shall not exceed 600 ppm.

[PROPOSED]

- Opacity Limit

Emissions from the flares shall not exceed 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.625. Opacity shall be determined by the procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625.

- Particulate Matter Emissions Limits for Incinerators

Particulate matter emissions from each of the flares shall not exceed 0.2 pounds per 100 pounds of gas combusted, in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.786.

- Odors

The permittee shall not allow, suffer, cause, or permit the emissions of odorous gases, liquids, or solids to the atmosphere in such quantities as to cause air pollution, in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.776.01.

Operating Requirements

11. Operations and Maintenance Manual (O&M)

The permittee shall maintain and follow the O&M manual for the landfill gas flares, which describes the procedures that will be followed to comply with the second General Provision and the manufacturer specifications for the flares. This manual shall remain on site at all times and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[07/24/2009]

12. LFG Control System

The landfill gas to the flares shall not exceed the following limits.

- 2,320 scfm to Flare1
- 2,379 scfm to Flare2
- 3,350 scfm to Combined Flares

The Flares shall be operated within the parameter ranges established by the manufacturer:

- Gas temperature at outlet = 1400 – 1800 °F

[PROPOSED]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

13. Opacity Monitoring

The permittee shall conduct a quarterly inspection of visible emissions from each of the flares during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. The inspection shall consist of a see/no see evaluation for each flare of visible emissions. If any visible emissions are present from any flare, the permittee shall either take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable, or perform a Method 9 opacity test in accordance with the procedures outlined in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. A minimum of 30 observations shall be recorded when conducting the opacity test. If opacity is greater than 20% for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period, the permittee shall take all necessary corrective action and report the exceedance in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136.

The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each visible emissions inspection and each opacity test when conducted. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date and results of each inspection and test and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time visible emissions are present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the visible emissions, and the date corrective action was taken. The visible emissions inspection is not required when any of the flares is not in operation. Records of this information shall be kept on site for the most recent two year period and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

14. Odor Complaints

The permittee shall maintain records of all odor complaints received. If the complaint has merit, the permittee shall take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date each complaint was received and a description of the following: the complaint, the permittee's assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was taken.

15. Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) Concentration Monitoring

The permittee shall measure the H₂S concentration, in ppmv, of the landfill gas stream prior to being combusted in the flares. The H₂S concentration shall be determined by conducting three separate measurements within five minutes of each other. The three separate measurements shall then be averaged to determine compliance with the H₂S Concentration Limit permit condition.

[PROPOSED]

16. Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) Concentration Monitoring Schedule

- Beginning the day following the permit issuance date, the Permittee shall measure the H₂S concentration a minimum of three times per day for four consecutive work weeks (Monday-Friday). The measurements will be collected at various times throughout the work day to establish a “peak time of day” where concentrations are highest. Initially, measurements shall be collected during the hottest part of the day and within two hours (before and after) of the hottest part of the day. Once it is established, daily measurements shall be collected at the peak time interval. If, during the four week monitoring period, there are no average exceedances of the Landfill Gas Stream H₂S Concentration permit condition, the daily monitoring schedule will begin as described below.
- The Permittee shall measure the H₂S concentration a minimum of once per day for four consecutive work weeks during the peak time. If, during this monitoring period, there are no average exceedances of the Landfill Gas Stream H₂S Concentration permit condition, the monitoring schedule will begin as described below.
- The Permittee shall measure the H₂S concentration a minimum of once per work week during the peak time. This will be the monitoring schedule going forward.
- If the measured H₂S concentration does not demonstrate compliance during any of the monitoring periods, corrective action shall be taken to reduce the concentration. Also, monitoring will revert back to the three daily measurements schedule.

[PROPOSED]

17. Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) Concentration Recordkeeping

Records shall include the results of each H₂S measurement and the calculated average of the three separate H₂S measurements used to demonstrate compliance with the H₂S Concentration Limit permit condition.

The hand held H₂S monitor used to measure the H₂S concentration of the landfill gas stream shall have a certified accuracy of plus or minus 10%. The hand held monitor shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications.

Records of this information shall be maintained in accordance with the Recordkeeping General Provision.

[PROPOSED]

18. Landfill Gas Flow Rate Monitoring

The Landfill Gas flow rate shall be monitored and recorded at the same schedule used for H₂S monitoring and recordkeeping to demonstrate compliance with the LFG Control System Permit Condition.

[PROPOSED]

Reporting Requirements

19. NMOC Reporting

The permittee shall submit an annual NMOC report until nonmethane emissions are less than 50 megagrams per year in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.859.05.a.ii. The report shall be submitted to DEQ by September 30 each year.

WOOD CHIPPER, POWER SCREEN, TWO DIESEL ENGINES AND TWO EMERGENCY ENGINES

Process Description

20. The Ada County Landfill utilizes a wood chipper and power screen to separate processed wood debris material into various sizes. The wood chipper consists of a 12 foot diameter cone to cut and shred various wood debris materials (i.e., stumps, logs, brush, yard waste, pallets, and construction waste). The chipper is powered by a 700 horsepower diesel engine. Wood debris material is loaded into the 12-foot cone and processed through a drop chute onto a conveyor. The conveyor transport the wood debris material to a power screen which further separates the processed material by shaking out the wood chips and debris into various sizes. The power screen is powered by a 106 horsepower diesel engine.

The two emergency backup engines are used at the Household Hazardous Waste Facility (44-HP Detroit Diesel) and the Scale House (80-HP John Deere).

21. Control Description

Particulate matter emissions from the wood chipper and from the power screen are uncontrolled. Emissions from the two diesel engines are uncontrolled.

Table 3 WOOD CHIPPER, POWER SCREEN DIESEL ENGINES & TWO EMEGENCY ENGINES DESCRIPTION

Emission Unit /ID No.	Emissions Unit Description	Control Device Description
Wood chipper w/Engine	700 hp, CAT C18 diesel-fired Engine	None
Power screen w/Engine	106 hp Deutz diesel-fired Engine	None
Emergency Engine #1	44 hp Detroit Diesel Engine	None
Emergency Engine #2	80 hp John Deere Engine	None

[PROPOSED]

Emission Limits

22. Opacity Limit

Emissions from the wood chipper, power screen or either diesel engine generators shall not exceed 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.625. Opacity shall be determined by the procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625.

Operating Requirements

23. Reasonable Control of Fugitive Emissions

All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent particulate matter (PM) from becoming airborne in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.650-651. In determining what is reasonable, considerations will be given to factors such as the proximity of dust-emitting operations to human habitations and/or activities and atmospheric conditions that might affect the movement of PM. Some of the reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Use, where practical, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of lands.
- Application, where practical, of asphalt, water, or suitable chemicals to, or covering of, dirt roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create dust.

- Installation and use, where practical, of hoods, fans, and fabric filters or equivalent systems to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Adequate containment methods should be employed during sandblasting or other operations.
- Covering, where practical, of open-bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts.
- Paving of roadways and their maintenance in a clean condition, where practical.
- Prompt removal of earth or other stored material from streets, where practical.

24. Fuel Oil Sulfur Content

No diesel fuel oil containing sulfur in excess of 15 ppm (0.0015% by weight) shall be burned in the diesel engines.

[PROPOSED]

25. Hours of Operation

The operation of the Power Screen and Wood Chipper diesel engines shall not exceed a maximum of 3,300 hours in any consecutive 12-month period.

[PROPOSED]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

26. Visible Emissions Monitoring

The permittee shall conduct a quarterly inspection of visible emissions from each diesel engine generator stack during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. The inspection shall consist of a see/no see evaluation of visible emissions. If any visible emissions are present from a generator stack, the permittee shall either take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable, or perform a Method 9 opacity test in accordance with the procedures outlined in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. A minimum of 30 observations shall be recorded when conducting the opacity test. If opacity is greater than 20% for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period, the permittee shall take all necessary corrective action and report the exceedance in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each visible emissions inspection and each opacity test when conducted. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date and results of each inspection and test and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time visible emissions are present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the visible emissions, and the date corrective action was taken. The visible emissions inspection is not required when any of the generators is not in operation. Records of this information shall be kept on site for the most recent two year period and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

27. Sulfur Content Monitoring

The permittee shall maintain purchase records or equivalent from the manufacturer that show the sulfur content of the fuel oil delivered to the facility. Records of this information shall be kept on site for the most recent two year period and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

28. Reasonable Control Measures

The permittee shall conduct a monthly facility-wide inspection of potential sources of fugitive emissions, during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions to ensure that the methods used to reasonably control fugitive emissions are effective. If fugitive emissions are not being reasonably controlled, the permittee shall take corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each fugitive emissions inspection. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date of each inspection and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time fugitive emissions were present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the fugitive emissions, and the date the corrective action was taken. Records of this information shall be kept on site for the most recent two year period and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

40 CFR 60 SUBPART WWW REQUIREMENTS

29. General Requirements

The permittee shall be in compliance with 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.859.03. The following permit conditions apply to Ada County Landfill based on the information in the application. Should, in the future, changes made to Ada County Landfill trigger other requirements in 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW, requirements in 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW shall govern.

30. Standards of Air Emissions for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

Operate the collection and control device installed to comply with this subpart in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.753, 60.755 and 60.756.

[40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iv)]

The collection and control system may be capped or removed provided that all the conditions of 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v) (A), (B), and (C) are met:

[40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v)]

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

[40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v)(A)]

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

[40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v)(B)]

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

[40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v)(C)]

When a MSW landfill subject to this subpart is closed, the owner or operator is no longer subject to the requirement to maintain an operating permit under 40 CFR 70 for the landfill if the landfill is not otherwise subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 70 and if the owner or operator meets the conditions for control system removal specified in 40 CFR 60.752 (b)(2)(v).

[40 CFR 60.752(d)]

31. Operational Standards for Collection and Control Systems

Each owner or operator of an MSW landfill with a gas collection and control system used to comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii) shall:

- Operate the collection system such that gas is collected from each area, cell, or group of cells in the MSW landfill in which solid waste has been in place for:
 - 5 years or more if active or
 - 2 years or more if closed or at final grade

[40 CFR 60.753(a)]

- Operate the collection system with negative pressure at each wellhead except under the following conditions:
 - A fire or increased well temperature. The owner or operator shall record instances when positive pressure occurs in efforts to avoid a fire. These records shall be submitted with the annual reports as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(f)(1);

- Use of a geomembrane or synthetic cover. The owner or operator shall develop acceptable pressure limits in the design plan;
- A decommissioned well. A well may experience a static positive pressure after shut down to accommodate for declining flows. All design changes shall be approved by DEQ.

[40 CFR 60.753(b)]

- Operate each interior wellhead in the collection system with a landfill gas temperature less than 55°C and with either a nitrogen level less than 20% or an oxygen level less than 5%. The owner or operator may establish a higher operating temperature, nitrogen, or oxygen value at a particular well. A higher operating value demonstration shall show supporting data that the elevated parameter does not cause fires or significantly inhibit anaerobic decomposition by killing methanogens.
- The nitrogen level shall be determined using Method 3C, unless an alternative test method is established as allowed by 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i).
- Unless an alternative test method is established as allowed by 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i), the oxygen shall be determined by an oxygen meter using Method 3A or 3C except that:
 - The span shall be set so that the regulatory limit is between 20 and 50% of the span;
 - A data recorder is not required;
 - Only two calibration gases are required, a zero and span, and ambient air may be used as the span;
 - A calibration error check is not required;
 - The allowable sample bias, zero drift, and calibration drift are $\pm 10\%$.

[40 CFR 60.753(c)]

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

[40 CFR 60.753(d)]

- Operate the system such that all collected gases are vented to a control system designed and operated in compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii). In the event the collection or control system is inoperable, the gas mover system shall be shut down and all valves in the collection and control system contributing to venting of the gas to the atmosphere shall be closed within one hour; and

[40 CFR 60.753(e)]

- Operate the control or treatment system at all times when the collected gas is routed to the system.

[40 CFR 60.753(f)]

- If monitoring demonstrates that the operational requirements in 40 CFR 60.753(b), (c), or (d) are not met, corrective action shall be taken as specified in 40 CFR 60.755(a)(3) through (5) or 40 CFR 60.755(c). If corrective actions are taken as specified in 40 CFR 60.755, the monitored exceedance is not a violation of the operational requirements in this section.

[40 CFR 60.753(g)]

32. Testing Methods and Procedures

After the installation of a collection and control system in compliance with 40 CFR 60.755, the owner or operator shall calculate the NMOC emission rate for purposes of determining when the system can be removed as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v), using the following equation:

$$M_{\text{NMOC}} = 1.89 \times 10^{-3} Q_{\text{LFG}} C_{\text{NMOC}}$$

Where,

M_{NMOC} = mass emission rate of NMOC, megagrams per year

Q_{LFG} = flow rate of landfill gas, cubic meters per minute

C_{NMOC} = NMOC concentration, parts per million by volume as hexane

The flow rate of landfill gas, Q_{LFG} , shall be determined by measuring the total landfill gas flow rate at the common header pipe that leads to the control device using a gas flow measuring device calibrated according to the provisions of Section 4 of Method 2E of Appendix A of 40 CFR 60.

The average NMOC concentration, C_{NMOC} , shall be determined by collecting and analyzing landfill gas sampled from the common header pipe before the gas moving or condensate removal equipment using the procedures in Method 25C or Method 18 of Appendix A of 40 CFR 60. If using Method 18 of Appendix A of 40 CFR 60, the minimum list of compounds to be tested shall be those published in the most recent Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42). The sample location on the common header pipe shall be before any condensate removal or other gas refining units. The landfill owner or operator shall divide the NMOC concentration from Method 25C of Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 by six to convert from C_{NMOC} as carbon to C_{NMOC} as hexane.

The owner or operator may use another method to determine landfill gas flow rate and NMOC concentration if the method has been approved by DEQ.

[40 CFR 60.754(b)]

33. Compliance Provisions

- For the purpose of demonstrating whether the gas collection system flow rate is sufficient to determine compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(3), the owner or operator shall measure gauge pressure in the gas collection header at each individual well, monthly. If a positive pressure exists, action shall be initiated to correct the exceedance within five calendar days, except for the three conditions allowed under 40 CFR 60.753(b). If negative pressure cannot be achieved without excess air infiltration within 15 calendar days of the first measurement, the gas collection system shall be expanded to correct the exceedance within 120 days of the initial measurement of positive pressure. Any attempted corrective measure shall not cause exceedances of other operational or performance standards. An alternative timeline for correcting the exceedance may be submitted to DEQ for approval.
 - Owners or operators are not required to expand the system as required in 40 CFR 60.755(a)(3) during the first 180 days after gas collection system startup.
 - For the purpose of identifying whether excess air infiltration into the landfill is occurring, the owner or operator shall monitor each well monthly for temperature and nitrogen or oxygen as provided in 40 CFR 60.753(c). If a well exceeds one of these operating parameters, action shall be initiated to correct the exceedance within five calendar days.

If correction of the exceedance cannot be achieved within 15 calendar days of the first measurement, the gas collection system shall be expanded to correct the exceedance within 120 days of the initial exceedance. Any attempted corrective measure shall not cause exceedances of other operational or performance standards. An alternative timeline for correcting the exceedance may be submitted to DEQ for approval.

- An owner or operator seeking to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(4) through the use of a collection system not conforming to the specifications provided in 40 CFR60.759 shall provide information satisfactory to DEQ as specified in 40 CFR60.752(b)(2)(i)(C) demonstrating that off-site migration is being controlled.

[40 CFR 60.755(a)]

- For purposes of compliance with 40 CFR 60.753(a), each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall place each well or design component as specified in the approved design plan as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i). Each well shall be installed no later than 60 days after the date on which the initial solid waste has been in place for a period of:

- 5 years or more if active; or
- 2 years or more if closed or at final grade.

[40 CFR 60.755(b)]

- The following procedures shall be used for compliance with the surface methane operational standard as provided in 40 CFR 60.753(d).
 - After installation of the collection system, the owner or operator shall monitor surface concentrations of methane along the entire perimeter of the collection area and along a pattern that traverses the landfill at 30 meter intervals (or a site-specific established spacing) for each collection area on a quarterly basis using an organic vapor analyzer, flame ionization detector, or other portable monitor meeting the specifications provided in 40 CFR 60.755(d).
 - The background concentration shall be determined by moving the probe inlet upwind and downwind outside the boundary of the landfill at a distance of at least 30 meters from the perimeter wells.
 - Surface emission monitoring shall be performed in accordance with section 4.3.1 of Method 21 of Appendix A of 40 CFR 60, except that the probe inlet shall be placed within five to 10 centimeters of the ground. Monitoring shall be performed during typical meteorological conditions.
 - Any reading of 500 ppm or more above background at any location shall be recorded as a monitored exceedance and the actions specified in the following 40 CFR 60.755(c)(4)(i) through (v) shall be taken. As long as the specified actions are taken, the exceedance is not a violation of the operational requirements of 40 CFR 60.753(d).
 - The location of each monitored exceedance shall be marked and the location recorded.
 - Cover maintenance or adjustments to the vacuum of the adjacent wells to increase the gas collection in the vicinity of each exceedance shall be made and the location shall be re-monitored within 10 calendar days of detecting the exceedance.
 - If the re-monitoring of the location shows a second exceedance, additional corrective action shall be taken and the location shall be monitored again within 10 days of the second exceedance. If the re-monitoring shows a third exceedance for the same location, the action specified in 40 CFR 60.755(c)(4)(v) shall be taken, and no further monitoring

of that location is required until the action specified in 40 CFR 60.755(c)(4)(v) has been taken.

- Any location that initially showed an exceedance but has a methane concentration less than 500 ppm methane above background at the 10-day re-monitoring specified in 40 CFR 60.755(c)(4)(ii) or (iii) shall be re-monitored one month from the initial exceedance. If the one-month monitoring shows a concentration less than 500 ppm above background, no further monitoring of that location is required until the next quarterly monitoring period. If the one-month monitoring shows an exceedance, the actions specified in 40 CFR 60.755(c)(4) (iii) or (v) shall be taken.
- For any location where monitored methane concentration equals or exceeds 500 ppm above background three times within a quarterly period, a new well or other collection device shall be installed within 120 calendar days of the initial exceedance. An alternative remedy to the exceedance, such as upgrading the blower, header pipes or control device, and a corresponding timeline for installation may be submitted to DEQ for approval.
- The owner or operator shall implement a program to monitor for cover integrity and implement cover repairs as necessary on a monthly basis.

[40 CFR 60.755(c)]

- Each owner or operator seeking to comply with the provisions in 40 CFR 60.755 (c) shall comply with the following instrumentation specifications and procedures for surface emission monitoring devices:
 - The portable analyzer shall meet the instrument specifications provided in Section 3 of Method 21 of Appendix A of 40 CFR 60, except that “methane” shall replace all references to VOC.
 - The calibration gas shall be methane, diluted to a nominal concentration of 500 ppm in air.
 - To meet the performance evaluation requirements in section 3.1.3 of Method 21 of Appendix A of 40 CFR 60, the instrument evaluation procedures of section 4.4 of Method 21 of Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 shall be used.
 - The calibration procedures provided in Section 4.2 of Method 21 of Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 shall be followed immediately before commencing a surface monitoring survey.
- The provisions apply at all times, except during periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction, provided that the duration of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction shall not exceed five days for collection systems and shall not exceed one hour for treatment or control devices.

[40 CFR 60.755(d-e)]

34. Monitoring of Operations

Each owner or operator seeking to comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A) for an active gas collection system shall install a sampling port and a thermometer, other temperature measuring device, or an access port for temperature measurements at each wellhead and:

- Measure the gauge pressure in the gas collection header on a monthly basis as provided in 40 CFR 60.755(a)(3); and
- Monitor nitrogen or oxygen concentration in the landfill gas on a monthly basis as provided in 40 CFR 60.755(a)(5); and
- Monitor temperature of the landfill gas on a monthly basis as provided in 40 CFR 60.755(a)(5).

[40 CFR 60.756(a)]

Each owner or operator seeking to comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii) using an enclosed combustor shall calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications, the following equipment.

- A temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder and having a minimum accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius or ± 0.5 degrees Celsius, whichever is greater.
- A device that records flow to or bypass of the control device. The owner or operator shall either:
 - Install, calibrate, and maintain a gas flow rate measuring device that shall record the flow to the control device at least every 15 minutes.

[40 CFR 60.756(b)]

Each owner or operator seeking to comply with §60.752(b)(2)(iii) using an open flare shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications the following equipment:

- A heat sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or thermocouple, at the pilot light or the flame itself to indicate the continuous presence of a flame.
- A device that records flow to or bypass of the flare. The owner or operator shall either:
 - Install, calibrate, and maintain a gas flow rate measuring device that shall record the flow to the control device at least every 15 minutes; or
 - Secure the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. A visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism shall be performed at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and that the gas flow is not diverted through the bypass line.

[40 CFR 60.756(c)]

Each owner or operator seeking to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 60.755(c), shall monitor surface concentrations of methane according to the instrument specifications and procedures provided in 40 CFR 60.755(d). Any closed landfill that has no monitored exceedances of the operational standard in three consecutive quarterly monitoring periods may skip to annual monitoring. Any methane reading of 500 ppm or more above background detected during the annual monitoring returns the frequency for that landfill to quarterly monitoring.

[40 CFR 60.756(f)]

35. Reporting Requirements

An amended design capacity report shall be submitted to DEQ providing notification of an increase in the design capacity of the landfill, within 90 days of an increase in the maximum design capacity of the landfill to or above 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters. This increase in design capacity may result from an increase in the permitted volume of the landfill or an increase in the density as documented in the annual recalculation required in 40 CFR 60.758(f).

[40 CFR 60.757(a)(3)]

Each owner or operator subject to the requirements shall submit an NMOC emission rate report to DEQ initially and annually thereafter, except as provided for in 40 CFR 60.757(b)(3). DEQ may request such additional information as may be necessary to verify the reported NMOC emission rate.

- The NMOC emission rate report shall contain an annual or five-year estimate of the NMOC emission rate calculated using the formula and procedures provided in 40 CFR 60.754(a) or (b), as applicable.
- The initial NMOC emission rate report may be combined with the initial design capacity report required in 40 CFR 60.757(a) and shall be submitted no later than indicated in 40 CFR 60.757(b)(1)(i)(A) and (B). Subsequent NMOC emission rate reports shall be submitted annually thereafter, except as provided for in 40 CFR 60.757(b)(3).
- The NMOC emission rate report shall include all the data, calculations, sample reports and measurements used to estimate the annual or five-year emissions.
- Each owner or operator subject to the requirements is exempted from the requirements of 40 CFR 60.757(b)(1) and 40 CFR 60.757(b)(2), after the installation of a collection and control system in compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2), during such time as the collection and control system is in operation and in compliance with 40 CFR 60.753 and 40 CFR 60.755.

[40 CFR 60.757(b)]

Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i) shall submit a collection and control system design plan to DEQ within one year of the first report required under 40 CFR 60.757(b) in which the emission rate equals or exceeds 50 megagrams per year.

[40 CFR 60.757(c)]

Each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall submit a closure report to DEQ within 30 days of waste acceptance cessation. DEQ 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 DEQ, 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 60.757(d)]

Each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall submit an equipment removal report to DEQ 30 days prior to removal or cessation of operation of the control equipment.

- The equipment removal report shall contain all of the following items:
 - A copy of the closure report submitted in accordance with 40 CFR 60.757(d)
 - A copy of the initial performance test report demonstrating that the 15 year minimum control period has expired; and
 - Dated copies of three successive NMOC emission rate reports demonstrating that the landfill is no longer producing 50 megagrams or greater of NMOC per year.
 - DEQ may request such additional information as may be necessary to verify that all of the conditions for removal in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v) have been met.

[40 CFR 60.757(e)]

Each owner or operator of a landfill seeking to comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2) using an active collection system designed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii) shall submit to DEQ annual reports of the recorded information in 40 CFR 60.757 (f)(1) through 40 CFR 60.757(f)(6). The initial annual report shall be submitted within 180 days of installation and start-up of the collection and control system, and shall include the initial performance test report required under 40 CFR 60.8. For enclosed combustion devices and flares, reportable exceedances are defined under 40 CFR 60.758(c).

- Value and length of time for exceedance of applicable parameters monitored under 40 CFR 60.756(a), (b), (c), and (d).
- Description and duration of all periods when the gas stream is diverted from the control device through a bypass line or the indication of bypass flow as specified under 40 CFR 60.756.
- Description and duration of all periods when the control device was not operating for a period exceeding one hour and length of time the control device was not operating.
- All periods when the collection system was not operating in excess of five days.
- The location of each exceedance of the 500 ppm methane concentration as provided in 40 CFR 60.753(d) and the concentration recorded at each location for which an exceedance was recorded in the previous month.
- The date of installation and the location of each well or collection system expansion added pursuant to 40 CFR 60.755(a)(3), (b), and (c)(4).

[40 CFR 60.757(f)]

36. Recordkeeping Requirements

Each owner or operator of an MSW landfill subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.752(b) shall keep for at least five years up-to-date, readily accessible, on-site records of the design capacity report which triggered 40 CFR 60.752(b), the current amount of solid waste in-place, and the year-by-year waste acceptance rate. Off-site records may be maintained if they are retrievable within four hours. Either paper copy or electronic formats are acceptable.

[40 CFR 60.758(a)]

Each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible records for the life of the control equipment of the data listed in 40 CFR 60.758(b)(1) through 40 CFR 60.758(b)(4) as measured during the initial performance test or compliance determination. Records of subsequent tests or monitoring shall be maintained for a minimum of five years. Records of the control device vendor specifications shall be maintained until removal.

- Where an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart seeks to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii):
 - The maximum expected gas generation flow rate as calculated in 40 CFR 60.755(a)(1). The owner or operator may use another method to determine the maximum gas generation flow rate, if the method has been approved by DEQ.
 - The density of wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other gas extraction devices determined using the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.759(a)(1).
 - Where an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart seeks to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii) through use of an enclosed combustion device other than a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity equal to or greater than 44 megawatts.
 - The average combustion temperature measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period of the performance test.

- The percent reduction of NMOC determined as specified in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii)(B) achieved by the control device.

[40 CFR 60.758(b)]

Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator of a controlled landfill subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep for five years up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of the equipment operating parameters specified to be monitored in 40 CFR 60.756 as well as up-to-date, readily accessible records for periods of operation during which the parameter boundaries established during the most recent performance test are exceeded.

- The following constitute exceedances that shall be recorded and reported under 40 CFR 60.757(f):
 - For enclosed combustors except for boilers and process heaters with design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts (150 million British thermal unit per hour) or greater, all three-hour periods of operation during which the average combustion temperature was more than 28°C below the average combustion temperature during the most recent performance test at which compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii) was determined.
 - Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of the indication of flow to the control device or the indication of bypass flow or records of monthly inspections of car-seals or lock-and-key configurations used to seal bypass lines, specified under 40 CFR 60.756.

[40 CFR 60.758(c)]

Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep for the life of the collection system an up-to-date, readily accessible plot map showing each existing and planned collector in the system and providing a unique identification location label for each collector.

- Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible records of the installation date and location of all newly installed collectors as specified under 40 CFR 60.755(b).
- Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep readily accessible documentation of the nature, date of deposition, amount, and location of asbestos-containing or nondegradable waste excluded from collection as provided in 40 CFR 60.759(a)(3)(i) as well as any nonproductive areas excluded from collection as provided in 40 CFR 60.759(a)(3)(ii).

[40 CFR 60.758(d)]

Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep for at least five years up-to-date, readily accessible records of all collection and control system exceedances of the operational standards in 40 CFR 60.753, the reading in the subsequent month whether or not the second reading is an exceedance, and the location of each exceedance.

[40 CFR 60.758(e)]

Landfill owners or operators who convert design capacity from volume to mass or mass to volume to demonstrate that landfill design capacity is less than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters, as provided in the definition of “design capacity”, shall keep readily accessible, on-site records of the annual recalculation of site-specific density, design capacity, and the supporting documentation. Off-site records may be maintained if they are retrievable within four hours. Either paper copy or electronic formats are acceptable.

[40 CFR 60.758(f)]

37. Specifications for Active Collection Systems

Each owner or operator seeking to comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i) shall site active collection wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other extraction devices at a sufficient density throughout all gas producing areas using the following procedures unless alternative procedures have been approved by DEQ as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(C) and (D):

- The collection devices within the interior and along the perimeter areas shall be certified to achieve comprehensive control of surface gas emissions by a professional engineer. The following issues shall be addressed in the design: depths of refuse, refuse gas generation rates and flow characteristics, cover properties, gas system expandibility, leachate and condensate management, accessibility, compatibility with filling operations, integration with closure end use, air intrusion control, corrosion resistance, fill settlement, and resistance to the refuse decomposition heat.
- The sufficient density of gas collection devices determined in 40 CFR 60.759(a)(1) shall address landfill gas migration issues and augmentation of the collection system through the use of active or passive systems at the landfill perimeter or exterior.
- The placement of gas collection devices determined in 40 CFR 60.759 (a)(1) shall control all gas producing areas, except as provided by 40 CFR 60.759(a)(3)(i) and 40 CFR 60.759(a)(3)(ii).
 - Any segregated area of asbestos or nondegradable material may be excluded from collection if documented as provided under 40CFR 60.758(d). The documentation shall provide the nature, date of deposition, location and amount of asbestos or nondegradable material deposited in the area, and shall be provided to DEQ upon request.
 - Any nonproductive area of the landfill may be excluded from control, provided that the total of all excluded areas can be shown to contribute less than one percent of the total amount of NMOC emissions from the landfill. The amount, location, and age of the material shall be documented and provided to DEQ upon request. A separate NMOC emissions estimate shall be made for each section proposed for exclusion, and the sum of all such sections shall be compared to the NMOC emissions estimate for the entire landfill. Emissions from each section shall be computed using the following equation:

$$Q_i = 2 k L_o M_i (e^{-kt} i) (C_{NMOC}) (3.6 \times 10^{-9})$$

Where,

Q_i = NMOC emission rate from the i^{th} section, megagrams per year

k = methane generation rate constant, year⁻¹

L_o = methane generation potential, cubic meters per megagram solid waste

M_i = mass of the degradable solid waste in the i^{th} section, megagram

t_i = age of the solid waste in the i^{th} section, years

C_{NMOC} = concentration of nonmethane organic compounds, parts per million by volume

3.6×10^{-9} = conversion factor

- The values for k and C_{NMOC} determined in field testing shall be used if field testing has been performed in determining the NMOC emission rate or the radii of influence (this distance from the well center to a point in the landfill where the pressure gradient applied by the blower or compressor approaches zero). If field testing has not been performed, the default values for k , L_o and C_{NMOC} provided in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(1) or the alternative values from 40 CFR 60.754(a)(5) shall be used. The mass of nondegradable solid waste contained within the given section may be subtracted from the total mass of the section when estimating emissions provided the nature, location, age, and amount of the nondegradable material is documented as provided in 40 CFR 60.759(a)(3)(i).

[40 CFR 60.759(a)]

Each owner or operator seeking to comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(A) shall construct the gas collection devices using the following equipment or procedures:

- The landfill gas extraction components shall be constructed of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe, fiberglass, stainless steel, or other nonporous corrosion resistant material of suitable dimensions to: convey projected amounts of gases; withstand installation, static, and settlement forces; and withstand planned overburden or traffic loads. The collection system shall extend as necessary to comply with emission and migration standards. Collection devices such as wells and horizontal collectors shall be perforated to allow gas entry without head loss sufficient to impair performance across the intended extent of control. Perforations shall be situated with regard to the need to prevent excessive air infiltration.
- Vertical wells shall be placed so as not to endanger underlying liners and shall address the occurrence of water within the landfill. Holes and trenches constructed for piped wells and horizontal collectors shall be of sufficient cross-section so as to allow for their proper construction and completion including, for example, centering of pipes and placement of gravel backfill. Collection devices shall be designed so as not to allow indirect short circuiting of air into the cover or refuse into the collection system or gas into the air. Any gravel used around pipe perforations should be of a dimension so as not to penetrate or block perforations.
- Collection devices may be connected to the collection header pipes below or above the landfill surface. The connector assembly shall include a positive closing throttle valve, any necessary seals and couplings, access couplings and at least one sampling port. The collection devices shall be constructed of PVC, HDPE, fiberglass, stainless steel, or other nonporous material of suitable thickness.

[40 CFR 60.759(b)]

Each owner or operator seeking to comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(A) shall convey the landfill gas to a control system in compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii) through the collection header pipe(s). The gas mover equipment shall be sized to handle the maximum gas generation flow rate expected over the intended use period of the gas moving equipment using the following procedures:

- For existing collection systems, the flow data shall be used to project the maximum flow rate. If no flow data exists, the procedures in 40 CFR 60.759(c)(2) shall be used.
- For new collection systems, the maximum flow rate shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 60.755(a)(1).

[40 CFR 60.759(c)]

40 CFR 63 SUBPART AAAA REQUIREMENTS

38. General Requirements

The permittee shall comply with 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA. The following permit conditions apply to Ada County Landfill based on the information in the application. Should, in the future, changes made to Ada County Landfill trigger other requirements in 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA, requirements in 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA shall govern.

39. Compliance Date

The Ada County Landfill is an existing affected source and is an area source meeting the criteria in 40 CFR 63.1935(a)(3), you must comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.1955(b) and 63.1960 through 63.1980 by the date your landfill is required to install a collection and control system by 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2), which is April 28, 2007.

[40 CFR 63.1945(f)]

40. Compliance Requirements Voided

The Ada County Landfill is no longer required to comply with the requirements of this subpart when you are no longer required to apply controls as specified in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v).

[40 CFR 63.1950]

41. General Compliance Requirements

Compliance is determined in the same way it is determined for 40 CFR part 60, subpart WWW, including performance testing, monitoring of the collection system, continuous parameter monitoring, and other credible evidence. In addition, continuous parameter monitoring data, collected under 40 CFR 60.756(b)(1), (c)(1), and (d) of subpart WWW, are used to demonstrate compliance with the operating conditions for control systems. If a deviation occurs, you have failed to meet the control device operating conditions described in this subpart and have deviated from the requirements of this subpart. Finally, you must develop a written SSM plan according to the provisions in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3). A copy of the SSM plan must be maintained on site. Failure to write or maintain a copy of the SSM plan is a deviation from the requirements of this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.1960]

A deviation is defined in 40 CFR 63.1990. For the purposes of the landfill monitoring and SSM plan requirements, deviations include the items in 40 CFR 63.1965(a) through (c).

- A deviation occurs when the control device operating parameter boundaries described in 40 CFR 60.758(c)(1) are exceeded.
- A deviation occurs when one hour or more of the hours during the three-hour block averaging period does not constitute a valid hour of data. A valid hour of data must have measured values for at least three 15-minute monitoring periods within the hour.
- A deviation occurs when a SSM plan is not developed, implemented, or maintained on site.

[40 CFR 63.1965]

42. Three hour Block Averaging Requirements

Averages are calculated in the same way as they are calculated in 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW, except that the data collected during the events listed in 40 CFR 63.1975(a), (b), (c), and (d) are not to be included in any average computed under this subpart:

- Monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero (low-level) and high-level adjustments.
- Startups
- Shutdowns
- Malfunctions

[40 CFR 63.1975]

43. Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

Records and reports must be kept as specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW. An annual report must also be submitted as described in 40 CFR 60.757(f) every six months.

Records and reports must be kept as shown in Table 1 of Subpart AAAA. Applicable records include SSM plans and the SSM plan reports.

[40 CFR 63.1980(a-b)]

44. 40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA Table 1

The permittee shall comply with the General Provisions of 40 CFR 63 included in 40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA Table 1.

Table 4 SUBPART AAAA TABLE 1

Part 63 Citation	Description	Explanation
63.1(a)	Applicability: general applicability of NESHAP in this part	Affected sources are already subject to the provisions of paragraphs (a)(10)–(12) through the same provisions under 40 CFR, part 60 subpart A.
63.1(b)	Applicability determination for stationary sources	
63.1(e)	Title V permitting	
63.2	Definitions	
63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Affected sources are already subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) through the same provisions under 40 CFR, part 60 subpart A.
63.5(b)	Requirements for existing, newly constructed, and reconstructed sources	
63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance requirements, startup, shutdown and malfunction plan provisions	
63.6(f)	Compliance with nonopacity emission standards	Affected sources are already subject to the provisions of paragraphs (f)(1) and (2)(i) through the same provisions under 40 CFR, part 60 subpart A.
63.10(b)	General recordkeeping requirements	

63.10(d)(5)	If actions taken during a startup, shutdown and malfunction plan are consistent with the procedures in the startup, shutdown and malfunction plan, this information shall be included in a semi-annual startup, shutdown and malfunction plan report. Any time an action taken during a startup, shutdown and malfunction plan is not consistent with the startup, shutdown and malfunction plan, the source shall report actions taken within 2 working days after commencing such actions, followed by a letter 7 days after the event	
63.12(a)	These provisions do not preclude the State from adopting and enforcing any standard, limitation, etc., requiring permits, or requiring emissions reductions in excess of those specified	
63.15	Availability of information and confidentiality	

GENERAL PROVISIONS

General Compliance

45. The permittee has a continuing duty to comply with all terms and conditions of this permit. All emissions authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit and the *Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*. The emissions of any pollutant in excess of the limitations specified herein, or noncompliance with any other condition or limitation contained in this permit, shall constitute a violation of this permit and the *Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*, and the Environmental Protection and Health Act, Idaho Code §39-101, et seq.
- [Idaho Code §39-101, et seq.]**
46. The permittee shall at all times (except as provided in the *Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*) maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as practicable, all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit and other applicable Idaho laws for the control of air pollution.
- [IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]**
47. Nothing in this permit is intended to relieve or exempt the permittee from the responsibility to comply with all applicable local, state, or federal statutes, rules and regulations.
- [IDAPA 58.01.01.212.01, 5/1/94]**

Inspection and Entry

48. Upon presentation of credentials, the permittee shall allow DEQ or an authorized representative of DEQ to do the following:
- Enter upon the permittee's premises where an emissions source is located or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records are kept under conditions of this permit;
 - Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - As authorized by the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act, sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of determining or ensuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

[Idaho Code §39-108]

Construction and Operation

49. This permit shall expire if construction has not begun within two years of its issue date, or if construction is suspended for one year.
- [IDAPA 58.01.01.211.02, 5/1/94]**
50. The permittee shall furnish DEQ written notifications as follows in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.211:
- A notification of the date of initiation of construction, within five working days after occurrence; except in the case where pre-permit construction approval has been granted then notification shall be made within five working days after occurrence or within five working days after permit issuance whichever is later;
 - A notification of the date of any suspension of construction, if such suspension lasts for one year or more;

- A notification of the anticipated date of initial start-up of the stationary source or facility not more than sixty days or less than thirty days prior to such date; and
- A notification of the actual date of initial start-up of the stationary source or facility within fifteen days after such date.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.03, 5/1/94]

Performance Testing

51. If performance testing (air emissions source test) is required by this permit, the permittee shall provide notice of intent to test to DEQ at least 15 days prior to the scheduled test date or shorter time period as approved by DEQ. DEQ, at its option, may have an observer present at any emissions tests conducted on a source. DEQ requests that such testing not be performed on weekends or state holidays.
52. All performance testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures in IDAPA 58.01.01.157. Without prior DEQ approval, any alternative testing is conducted solely at the permittee's risk. If the permittee fails to obtain prior written approval by DEQ for any testing deviations, DEQ may determine that the testing does not satisfy the testing requirements. Therefore, at least 30 days prior to conducting any performance test, the permittee is encouraged to submit a performance test protocol to DEQ for approval. The written protocol shall include a description of the test method(s) to be used, an explanation of any or unusual circumstances regarding the proposed test, and the proposed test schedule for conducting and reporting the test.
53. Within 30 days following the date in which a performance test required by this permit is concluded, the permittee shall submit to DEQ a performance test report. The written report shall include a description of the process, identification of the test method(s) used, equipment used, all process operating data collected during the test period, and test results, as well as raw test data and associated documentation, including any approved test protocol.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping

54. The permittee shall maintain sufficient records to ensure compliance with all of the terms and conditions of this permit. Records of monitoring information shall include, but not be limited to the following: (a) the date, place, and times of sampling or measurements; (b) the date analyses were performed; (c) the company or entity that performed the analyses; (d) the analytical techniques or methods used; (e) the results of such analyses; and (f) the operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement. All monitoring records and support information shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Supporting information includes, but is not limited to, all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation and copies of all reports required by this permit. All records required to be maintained by this permit shall be made available in either hard copy or electronic format to DEQ representatives upon request.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]

Excess Emissions

55. The permittee shall comply with the procedures and requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136 for excess emissions due to startup, shutdown, scheduled maintenance, safety measures, upsets and breakdowns.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136, 4/5/00]

Certification

56. All documents submitted to DEQ, including, but not limited to, records, monitoring data, supporting information, requests for confidential treatment, testing reports, or compliance certification shall contain a certification by a responsible official. The certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document(s) are true, accurate, and complete.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.123, 5/1/94]

False Statements

57. No person shall knowingly make any false statement, representation, or certification in any form, notice, or report required under this permit, or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.125, 3/23/98]

Tampering

58. No person shall knowingly render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this permit or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.126, 3/23/98]

Transferability

59. This permit is transferable in accordance with procedures listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.209.06.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.209.06, 4/11/06]

Severability

60. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]