



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1410 North Hilton • Boise, Idaho 83706 • (208) 373-0502

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor
Curt Fransen, Director

April 15, 2015

Dave Logan, Director Ada County Solid Waste Management
Ada County Landfill
200 W Front Street
Boise, ID 83702

RE: Facility ID No. 001-00195, Ada County Landfill, Boise
Final Permit Letter

Dear Mr. Logan:

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is issuing Permit to Construct (PTC) No. P-2009.0001 Project 61360 to Ada County Landfill located at Boise for the consolidation of operations with Hidden Hollow Energy, LLC into a single facility. This PTC is issued in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.200 through 228 (Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho) and is based on the certified information provided in your PTC application received April 29, 2014.

This permit is effective immediately and replaces PTC Nos. P-2009.0001, issued on September 28, 2012 and P-2009.0098, issued on June 19, 2012. This permit does not release Ada County Landfill from compliance with all other applicable federal, state, or local laws, regulations, permits, or ordinances.

This PTC was processed in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.209.05.c. In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.381.03.b, so long as the change does not violate any terms or conditions of the existing Tier I permit, you may operate the source described in the PTC immediately. DEQ will now begin processing two Tier I operating permits; one for Landfill operations and the other for the landfill gas engine operations. Both Tier I permits will be issued to the Ada County Landfill in approximately 60 days.

Pursuant to the Construction and Operation Notification General Provision of your permit, it is required that construction and operation notification be provided. Please provide this information as listed to DEQ's Boise Regional Office, 1445 N. Orchard, Boise, ID 83706, Fax (208) 373-0287.

In order to fully understand the compliance requirements of this permit, DEQ highly recommends that you schedule a meeting with J.R. Fuentes, Title V Source Inspector, at (208) 373-0550 to review and discuss the terms and conditions of this permit. Should you choose to schedule this meeting, DEQ recommends that the following representatives attend the meeting: your facility's plant manager, responsible official, environmental contact, and any other staff responsible for day-to-day compliance with permit conditions.

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.23, you, as well as any other entity, may have the right to appeal this final agency action within 35 days of the date of this decision. However, prior to filing a petition for a contested case, I encourage you to contact Kelli Wetzel at (208) 373-0502 or kelli.wetzel@deq.idaho.gov to address any questions or concerns you may have with the enclosed permit.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mike Simon". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Mike" and last name "Simon" clearly distinguishable.

Mike Simon
Stationary Source Program Manager
Air Quality Division

MSKW

Permit No. P-2009.0001 PROJ 61360

Enclosures

AIR QUALITY

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

Permittee Ada County Landfill
Permit Number P-2009.0001
Project ID 61360
Facility ID 001-00195
Facility Location 10300 North 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 the 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; and (g) in no manner implies or suggests that the Idaho 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

April 15, 2015


Kelli Wetzel, Permit Writer


Mike Simon, Stationary Source Manager

Contents

1	Permit Scope.....	3
2	Hidden Hollow Cell and North Ravine Cell.....	4
3	Emergency Engines	7
4	40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW Requirements.....	14
5	40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA Requirements.....	26
6	Landfill Gas Engines	31
7	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Requirements for LFG Engines 1 through 4.....	33
8	40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ Requirements for LFG Engines 3 and 4	35
9	General Provisions.....	41

1 Permit Scope

Purpose

- 1.1 This is a modified permit to construct (PTC) to combine Ada County Landfill and Hidden Hollow Energy, LLC into a single facility. The modification also includes the addition of a hydrogen sulfide scrubber treatment system, an increase in the allowable flow rate to the gas collection system, the removal of two existing non-emergency engines, and the addition of two landfill gas engines.
- 1.2 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.
- 1.3 This PTC replaces Permit to Construct No. P-2009.0001, issued on September 28, 2012, and P-2009.0098 PROJ 60803, issued on June 19, 2012.

Regulated Sources

Table 1.1 lists all sources of regulated emissions in this permit.

Table 1.1 Regulated Sources

Source	Control Equipment
Hidden Hollow Cell (HHC) and North Ravine Cell (NRC)	Flare 1, Flare 2 and H ₂ S scrubber treatment system
Emergency Engines #1 and #2	None
Landfill Gas Engines #1, #2, #3, and #4	H ₂ S scrubber treatment system

[April 15, 2015]

2 Hidden Hollow Cell and North Ravine Cell

2.1 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 Cell (HHC) and North Ravine Cell (NRC). The HHC encompasses an area of approximately 110 acres with a design capacity of 16 million cubic yards and is anticipated to be closed at the earliest 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 four stationary emissions units: two enclosed flares and two emergency diesel engines. Hidden Hollow Energy, LLC operates two existing landfill gas (LFG) engines. Two additional LFG engines are anticipated to be constructed within two years of permit issuance. A hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) scrubber treatment system scrubs the landfill gas prior to combustion activities in the LFG engines and flares. The flares are used as emission control devices to destroy nonmethane organic compounds (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.

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

2.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 2.1 Landfill Cells Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Hidden Hollow Cell and North Ravine Cell	H ₂ S Scrubber Treatment System Flares 1 and 2

[April 15, 2015]

Emission Limits

2.3 Landfill Gas Stream Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) Limit

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

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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

2.7 Operations and Maintenance Manual (O&M)

The permittee shall maintain and follow the O&M manual for the landfill gas flares, H₂S scrubber treatment system, and landfill gas flow-rate monitor which describes the procedures that will be followed to comply with the second General Provision and the manufacturer specifications. This manual shall remain on site at all times and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[April 15, 2015]

2.8 LFG Control System

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

- 2,320 scfm to Flare 1
- 2,379 scfm to Flare 2
- 4,699 scfm to Combined Flares

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

- Gas temperature at outlet = ≥ 1400 °F and ≤ 1800 °F

[April 15, 2015]

2.9 H₂S Scrubber Treatment System

The landfill gas H₂S scrubber treatment system shall be installed and commence operation no later than 120 days after permit issuance. The H₂S scrubber treatment system shall meet the following requirements:

- As part of the H₂S scrubber treatment system, a H₂S analyzer shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer specifications downstream of the H₂S scrubber and upstream of the flares and LFG engines.
- The H₂S concentration of the landfill gas exiting the H₂S scrubber treatment system, prior to being combusted in the engines or flares, shall not exceed the landfill gas stream hydrogen sulfide limit (Permit Condition 2.3).
- The system shall be capable of treating a minimum of 4,699 scfm of landfill gas.
- The system shall be operated by the permittee at all times that landfill gas is combusted in the landfill gas control devices (i.e., flare and internal combustion engines), except for periods of startup, shutdown, scheduled maintenance, safety measures, upset, and breakdown afforded by and determined to comply with the requirements appearing under IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136.

[April 15, 2015]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) Concentration Monitoring and Recordkeeping Schedule

- The H₂S analyzer shall be validated and recorded in accordance with the O&M manual no less than quarterly.
- The measured H₂S concentrations from the H₂S analyzer shall be monitored continuously and the highest daily value (over a 24-hour period) will be recorded in units of ppm.
- Monitoring and recordkeeping shall occur during each calendar day of operations. If the measured H₂S concentration does not demonstrate compliance, monitoring frequency shall revert to each operating hour until 5 consecutive days of monitoring shows compliance with the H₂S limit (Permit Condition 2.3).
- Records shall be maintained on site and in accordance with the Recordkeeping General Provision.

[April 15, 2015]

2.13 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.

3 Emergency Engines

3.1 Process Description

Two emergency backup engines are located at the facility. Emergency Engine #1 is located at the Household Hazardous Waste Facility (44-HP Detroit Diesel) and Emergency Engine #2 is located at the Scale House (80-HP John Deere). Both are used to provide backup power during power outages.

Emergency Engine #1 was installed in 1998 and is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

Emergency Engine #2 was installed in August of 2011 and is subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII.

Two prior permitted engines that powered both a wood chipper and power screen have been removed from service. The stationary wood chipping and screening operation has been replaced with a portable drum chipping operation that includes a single non-road engine.

[April 15, 2015]

3.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 3.1 Emergency Engines Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Emergency Engine #1 -- Detroit, 44 hp diesel fired	None
Emergency Engine #2 -- John Deere, 80 hp diesel fired	None

[April 15, 2015]

Emission Limits

3.3 Opacity Limit

Emissions from either emergency engine 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

3.4 Maintenance and Testing

Maintenance and testing shall be limited to one hour daily for each emergency engine.

[April 15, 2015]

3.5 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.

3.6 Fuel Oil Sulfur Content

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

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

3.7 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.

3.8 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.

3.9 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.

Federal Requirements

40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

- 3.10 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), Emergency Engine #1 must comply with the applicable emission and operating limitations of the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ by May 3, 2013.

[April 15, 2015]

- 3.11 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6602, the permittee shall comply with the requirements in Table 2c to this subpart. The emission limits and operating restrictions that apply to Emergency Engine #1 are as follows:

- During periods of startup, the engine's time spent at idle and startup time needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine must be minimized, not to exceed 30 minutes.
- Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.
- Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.
- Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

[April 15, 2015]

- 3.12 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6605, the permittee shall, at all times, operate and maintain Emergency Engine #1, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require the permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[April 15, 2015]

- 3.13 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(1), the permittee must operate and maintain Emergency Engine #1 and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop a maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

[April 15, 2015]

- 3.14 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6625 (f), the permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter on Emergency Engine #1 if one is not already installed.

[April 15, 2015]

- 3.15 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6625 (i), the permittee has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c to this subpart (in Permit Condition 3.11) for Emergency Engine #1. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water

content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The permittee shall keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

[April 15, 2015]

- 3.16 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6640(a), the permittee shall demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Table 2c to this subpart for Emergency Engine #1.

[April 15, 2015]

- 3.17 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6640(b), the permittee shall report each instance in which each emission limitation or operating limitation in Table 2c to this subpart were not met for Emergency Engine #1.

[April 15, 2015]

- 3.18 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6640(f), the permittee must operate Emergency Engine #1 according to the following requirements. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described below, is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the following requirements, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under the subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

- There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.
- The permittee may operate the emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified below for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed.
 - Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The permittee may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.
 - Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.
 - Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

- Emergency stationary RICE located at major sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.
[April 15, 2015]
- 3.19 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6655(a), the permittee shall keep records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
[April 15, 2015]
- 3.20 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6655(d), the permittee shall keep the records required in Table 6 to this subpart to show compliance with each emission or operating limitation for Emergency Engine #1.
[April 15, 2015]
- 3.21 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6655 (e), the permittee shall keep the records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE, Emergency Engine #1, in order to demonstrate that the permittee operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the permittee's own maintenance plan.
[April 15, 2015]
- 3.22 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6655(f), an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the stationary emergency RICE that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation; including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If engines are used for demand response, the permittee must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the stationary emergency RICE was operated as part of demand response.
[April 15, 2015]
- 3.23 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6660(a), the permittee shall keep the records in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).
[April 15, 2015]
- 3.24 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6660(b), the permittee shall keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.
[April 15, 2015]
- 3.25 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6660(c), the permittee shall keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).
[April 15, 2015]

Federal Requirements

40 CFR 60 Subpart III – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

- 3.26 In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)(i), Emergency Engine #2 is subject to the provisions of the subpart. It is applicable to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005 and are manufactured after April 1, 2006 and are not fire pump engines.
[April 15, 2015]
- 3.27 In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4202(a)(2), the permittee must certify Emergency Engine #2 to the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants.
[April 15, 2015]
- 3.28 In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4206, the permittee shall operate and maintain Emergency Engine #2 according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine.
[April 15, 2015]
- 3.29 In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4207, the permittee must use diesel fuel in Emergency Engine #1 that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.
[April 15, 2015]
- 3.30 In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4209(a), the permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of Emergency Engine #2.
[April 15, 2015]
- 3.31 In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4211(c), the engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.
[April 15, 2015]
- 3.32 In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4211(f), the permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements below. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.
- There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.
 - The permittee may operate the emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified below for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year.
 - Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The permittee may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator

maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

- Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.
- Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.
- Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response. The 50 hours per calendar year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

[April 15, 2015]

- 3.33 In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4214(b), if the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the permittee is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the permittee must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

[April 15, 2015]

Incorporation of Federal Requirements by Reference

- 3.34 Unless expressly provided otherwise, any reference in this permit to any document identified in IDAPA 58.01.01.107.03 shall constitute the full incorporation into this permit of that document for the purposes of the reference, including any notes and appendices therein. Documents include, but are not limited to:

- Applicable requirements of Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS), 40 CFR Part 60
- Applicable requirements of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), 40 CFR Part 63

For permit conditions referencing or cited in accordance with any document incorporated by reference (including permit conditions identified as NSPS and NESHAP), should there be any conflict between the requirements of the permit condition and the requirements of the document, the requirements of the document shall govern, including any amendments to that document.

[April 15, 2015]

4 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW Requirements

4.1 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.

4.2 Standards of Air Emissions for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.752(b), the permittee shall 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.

- 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;
- 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);
- The collection and control system shall have been in operation a minimum of 15 years; and
- 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.
- In accordance with 40 CFR 60.752(d), 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).

4.3 Operational Standards for Collection and Control Systems

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.753, 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
- 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.

- 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 $\pm 10\%$.
- 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.
- 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
- Operate the control or treatment system at all times when the collected gas is routed to the system.
- 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.

4.4 Testing Methods and Procedures

- In accordance with 40 CFR 60.754(b), 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.

- For the NMOC control system performance test required in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii)(B), Method 25, 25C, or Method 18 of Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 must be used to determine compliance with the 98 weight-percent efficiency or the 20 ppmv outlet concentration level, unless another method to demonstrate compliance has been approved by the Administrator as provided by 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(B). Method 3 or 3A shall be used to determine oxygen for correcting the NMOC concentration as hexane to 3 percent. In cases where the outlet concentration is less than 50 ppm NMOC as carbon (8 ppm NMOC as hexane), Method 25A should be used in place of Method 25. If using Method 18 of appendix A of this part, 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 following equation shall be used to calculate efficiency:

$$\text{Control Efficiency} = (\text{NMOC}_{\text{in}} - \text{NMOC}_{\text{out}}) / (\text{NMOC}_{\text{in}})$$

Where,

NMOC_{in} = mass of NMOC entering control device

NMOC_{out} = mass of NMOC exiting control device

[April 15, 2015]

4.5 Compliance Provisions

- In accordance with 40 CFR 60.755(a), 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 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(4) through the use of a collection system not conforming to the specifications provided in 40 CFR 60.759 shall provide information satisfactory to DEQ as specified in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(C) demonstrating that off-site migration is being controlled.
- In accordance with 40 CFR 60.755(b), 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.
- In accordance with 40 CFR 60.755(c), 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.
- In accordance with 40 CFR 60.755(d-e), 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.

4.6 Monitoring of Operations

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.756(a), 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).

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.756(b), 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.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.756(c), 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.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.756(f), 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.

4.7 Reporting Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.757(a)(3), 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).

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.757(b), 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.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.757(c), 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.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.757(d), 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).

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.757(e), 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.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.757(f), 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).

4.8 Recordkeeping Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.758(a), 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.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.758(b), 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.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.758(c), the permittee shall keep for 5 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.

- All 3-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 constitute exceedances that shall be recorded and reported under 40 CFR 60.757(f).
- The permittee 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.

The permittee shall keep for at least 5 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.

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.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.758(d), 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).

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.758(e), 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.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.758(f), 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.

[April 15, 2015]

4.9 Specifications for Active Collection Systems

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.759(a), 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 expandability, 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).

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.759(b), 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.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.759(c), 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).

5 40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA Requirements

5.1 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.

5.2 Compliance Date

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.1945(f), the Ada County Landfill is an existing affected source and is a major source meeting the criteria in 40 CFR 63.1935(a)(1), the permittee 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.

[April 15, 2015]

5.3 Compliance Requirements Voided

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.1950, 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).

5.4 General Compliance Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.1960, 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.

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.1965, 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.

5.5 Three Hour Block Averaging Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.1975, 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.

5.6 Operating and Maintenance Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6 (e)(1), the permittee must meet the following operation and maintenance requirements for the landfill gas treatment system:

- At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, this general duty to minimize emissions requires that the owner or operator reduce emissions from the affected source to the greatest extent which is consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices, nor does it require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures (including the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3)), review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.
- Malfunctions must be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence. To the extent that an unexpected event arises during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, an owner or operator must comply by minimizing emissions during such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction event consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices.
- Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to section 112 of the Act are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in relevant standards.

[April 15, 2015]

5.7 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.1980(a-b), 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.

5.8 Recordkeeping of SSM event

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6 (e)(3), the permittee shall comply with the following recordkeeping requirements for the landfill gas treatment system:

- When actions taken by the owner or operator during a startup or shutdown (and the startup or shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards), or malfunction (including actions taken to correct a

malfunction) are consistent with the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator must keep records for that event which demonstrate that the procedures specified in the plan were followed.

- These records may take the form of a "checklist," or other effective form of recordkeeping that confirms conformance with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and describes the actions taken for that event.
- In addition, the permittee shall keep records of these events as specified in paragraph 63.10(b), including records of the occurrence and duration of each startup or shutdown (if the startup or shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards), or malfunction of operation and each malfunction of the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
- Furthermore, the permittee shall confirm that actions taken during the relevant reporting period during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction were consistent with the affected source's startup, shutdown and malfunction plan in the semiannual (or more frequent) startup, shutdown, and malfunction report required in 40 CFR 63.10(d)(5).
- If an action taken by the permittee during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction (including an action taken to correct a malfunction) is not consistent with the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and the source exceeds any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standard, then the owner or operator must record the actions taken for that event and must report such actions within 2 working days after commencing actions inconsistent with the plan, followed by a letter within 7 working days after the end of the event, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(d)(5) (unless the owner or operator makes alternative reporting arrangements, in advance, with the Administrator).

[April 15, 2015]

5.9 SSM Plan Maintenance

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6 (e)(3)(v), the permittee shall comply with the following recordkeeping requirements for the landfill gas treatment system:

- The permittee shall maintain at the affected source a current startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and must make the plan available upon request for inspection and copying by the Administrator.
- In addition, if the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan is subsequently revised as provided in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3)(viii), the owner or operator must maintain at the affected source each previous (i.e., superseded) version of the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and must make each such previous version available for inspection and copying by the Administrator for a period of 5 years after revision of the plan.
- If at any time after adoption of a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan the affected source ceases operation or is otherwise no longer subject to the provisions of this part, the owner or operator must retain a copy of the most recent plan for 5 years from the date the source ceases operation or is no longer subject to this part and must make the plan available upon request for inspection and copying by the Administrator.
- The Administrator may at any time request in writing that the owner or operator submit a copy of any startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (or a portion thereof) which is maintained at the affected source or in the possession of the owner or operator.
- Upon receipt of such a request, the owner or operator must promptly submit a copy of the requested plan (or a portion thereof) to the Administrator.

- The owner or operator may elect to submit the required copy of any startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan to the Administrator in an electronic format. If the owner or operator claims that any portion of such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan is confidential business information entitled to protection from disclosure under section 114(c) of the Act or 40 CFR 2.301, the material that is claimed as confidential must be clearly designated in the submission.

[April 15, 2015]

5.10 SSM Plan Revisions by Administrator

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6 (e)(3)(vii), the permittee shall comply with the following recordkeeping requirements for the landfill gas treatment system:

- Based on the results of a determination made under 40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)(i), the Administrator may require that an owner or operator of an affected source make changes to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for that source. The Administrator must require appropriate revisions to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, if the Administrator finds that the plan:
 - Does not address a startup, shutdown, or malfunction event that has occurred;
 - Fails to provide for the operation of the source (including associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment) during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction event in a manner consistent with the general duty to minimize emissions established by paragraph 40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)(i);
 - Does not provide adequate procedures for correcting malfunctioning process and/or air pollution control and monitoring equipment as quickly as practicable; or
 - Includes an event that does not meet the definition of startup, shutdown, or malfunction listed in 40 CFR 63.2.

[April 15, 2015]

5.11 SSM Plan Revisions by Permittee

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6 (e)(3)(viii), the permittee shall comply with the following recordkeeping requirements for the landfill gas treatment system:

- The permittee may periodically revise the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for the affected source as necessary to satisfy the requirements of this part or to reflect changes in equipment or procedures at the affected source.
- Unless the permitting authority provides otherwise, the owner or operator may make such revisions to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan without prior approval by the Administrator or the permitting authority.
- However, each such revision to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan must be reported in the semiannual report required by 40 CFR 63.10(d)(5).
- If the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan fails to address or inadequately addresses an event that meets the characteristics of a malfunction but was not included in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan at the time the owner or operator developed the plan, the owner or operator must revise the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan within 45 days after the event to include detailed procedures for operating and maintaining the source during similar malfunction events and a program of corrective action for similar malfunctions of process or air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

- In the event that the permittee makes any revision to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan which alters the scope of the activities at the source which are deemed to be a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, or otherwise modifies the applicability of any emission limit, work practice requirement, or other requirement in a standard established under this part, the revised plan shall not take effect until after the owner or operator has provided a written notice describing the revision to the permitting authority.

[April 15, 2015]

5.12 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 5.1 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(c)	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	

6 Landfill Gas Engines

6.1 Process Description

Up to four landfill gas engines will utilize landfill gas from the Ada County Landfill to drive 1.6-megawatt (MW) generators. At 100% load, each of the associated engines operates at 2233 brake horsepower (bhp). All fuel used by each of these engines is obtained from the Ada County Landfill gas.

The landfill gas collected by the Ada County Landfill undergoes treatment prior to combustion in the engines. The treatment process includes dewatering, compression, cooling, filtration, and hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) removal.

6.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 6.1 Landfill Gas Engines Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
LFG Engine #1 – Caterpillar 3520C, 2233 bhp	H ₂ S Scrubber Treatment System
LFG Engine #2 – Caterpillar 3520C, 2233 bhp	
LFG Engine #3 – Caterpillar 3520C, 2233 bhp	
LFG Engine #4 – Caterpillar 3520C, 2233 bhp	

Emission Limits

6.3 Landfill Gas Stream Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) Limit

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

[April 15, 2015]

6.4 Odors

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

[April 15, 2015]

6.5 Opacity Limit

Emissions from the landfill gas engine stacks, or any other stack, vent, or functionally equivalent opening associated with the landfill gas engines, 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.

[April 15, 2015]

Operating Requirements

6.6 Engine Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall operate and maintain the landfill gas engines in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations.

[April 15, 2015]

6.7 Allowable Fuel

The engines shall burn landfill gas only.

[April 15, 2015]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

6.8 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.

[April 15, 2015]

6.9 Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) Concentration Monitoring and Recordkeeping Schedule

The H₂S concentration in the landfill gas stream prior to being combusted in the landfill gas engines shall be monitored and recorded by the Ada County Landfill in accordance with Permit Condition 2.12.

[April 15, 2015]

6.10 Landfill Gas Flow Rate Monitoring

The landfill gas flow rate shall be monitored and recorded by the Ada County Landfill in accordance with Permit Condition 2.13.

[April 15, 2015]

7 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Requirements for LFG Engines 1 through 4

7.1 Process Description

The landfill gas engines consist of up to four Caterpillar 3520C spark-ignition internal combustion engines (LFG Engines 1 through 4). LFG engines 1 and 2 were manufactured prior to June 12, 2006. LFG engines 3 and 4 will be manufactured after July 1, 2010 and have yet to be installed. Therefore, each engine is subject to NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ requirements. LFG engines 3 and 4 are also subject to NESHAP 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ requirements.

7.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 7.1 Landfill Gas Engines Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
LFG Engine #1 – Caterpillar 3520C, 2233 bhp	H ₂ S Scrubber Treatment System
LFG Engine #2 – Caterpillar 3520C, 2233 bhp	
LFG Engine #3 – Caterpillar 3520C, 2233 bhp	
LFG Engine #4 – Caterpillar 3520C, 2233 bhp	

[April 15, 2015]

Operating Requirements

7.3 Emission and Operating Limitations

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(2), the LFG Engines do not have to meet the emission limitations and operating limitations of the Subpart.

[April 15, 2015]

7.4 General Compliance

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6605, the permittee shall operate and maintain the engines and associated pollution control equipment (where applicable) in a manner that minimizes emissions.

[April 15, 2015]

7.5 General Maintenance

In accordance with 63.6625(c), the permittee must operate and maintain the stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis by monitoring and recording the fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, the permittee shall operate the engines in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.

[April 15, 2015]

7.6 Engine Startup

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6625(h), the engine's time spent at idle during startup shall be minimized to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, but not to exceed 30 minutes.

[April 15, 2015]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

7.7 Initial Notification

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6645(f), the permittee shall submit an initial notification that includes the information in §63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v), and a statement that the stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion.

[April 15, 2015]

7.8 Recordkeeping Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6655(c), the permittee shall keep records of the daily fuel usage monitors.

[April 15, 2015]

7.9 Record Retention

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6660, all records shall be readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for a minimum of five (5) years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance procedure, corrective action or report.

[April 15, 2015]

Reporting Requirements

7.10 Reporting Requirement

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6650(g), the permittee shall submit an annual report with the following information:

- Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in the calculations.
- A demonstration that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.
- The operating limits provided in the federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits
- Any problems or error suspected with the meters.

[April 15, 2015]

8 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ Requirements for LFG Engines 3 and 4

8.1 Process Description

LFG engines 3 and 4 will consist of Caterpillar 3520C spark-ignition internal combustion engines and be manufactured after July 1, 2010. Therefore, each engine is subject to NESHAP 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ requirements. LFG engines 3 and 4 have yet to be installed.

8.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 8.1 Landfill Gas Engines #3 and #4 Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
LFG Engine #3 – Caterpillar 3520C, 2233 bhp	H ₂ S Scrubber Treatment System
LFG Engine #4 – Caterpillar 3520C, 2233 bhp	

Emission Limits

8.3 Emission Standards

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4233, the permittee must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart for LFG Engines 3 and 4.

Table 8.2 Table 1 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60 – NO_x, CO and VOC Emission Standards for Stationary SI Landfill/Digester Gas Engines

Engine type and fuel	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission Standards ^(a)					
			g/hp-hr			ppmvd at 15% O ₂		
			NO _x	CO	VOC ^(b)	NO _x	CO	VOC ^(b)
Landfill/Digester Gas	hp≥500	7/1/2010	2.0	5.0	1.0	150	610	80

a) Owners and operators of stationary non-certified SI engines may choose to comply with the emission standards in units of either g/hp-hr or ppmvd at 15 percent O₂.

b) For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

[April 15, 2015]

Operating Requirements

8.4 Lifetime Operation and Maintenance

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4234, the permittee shall operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in 40 CFR 60.4233(e) over the entire life of the engines.

[April 15, 2015]

8.5 Maintenance Plan

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4243(b)(2)(ii), the permittee shall keep a maintenance plan and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engines in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

[April 15, 2015]

8.6 AFR Controller Maintenance and Operation

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4243(g), the permittee shall maintain and operate the AFR controller in order to ensure proper operation of the engine and control device to minimize emissions at all times.

[April 15, 2015]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

8.7 Records

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4245 (a)(1) and (2), the permittee shall keep records of the following information:

- For each engine notifications submitted and all documentation supporting any notification.
- Maintenance conducted on each SI engine.

The permittee shall maintain these records on-site and be made available to DEQ representatives upon request for a period of at least five years.

[April 15, 2015]

Performance Testing Requirements

8.8 Performance Test Schedule

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4243(b)(2)(ii), the owner or operator shall conduct an initial performance test and conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance on each engine.

- The permittee shall conduct the initial performance test within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate, but not later than 180 days after initial startup.

[April 15, 2015]

8.9 Performance Test Procedures

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4244, the permittee shall follow the procedures:

- Each performance test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that are specified by Table 2 to Subpart JJJJ.
- The permittee may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c). If your stationary SI internal combustion engine is non-operational, you do not need to startup the engine solely to conduct a performance test.
- The permittee must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.8(f). Each test run must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and last at least 1 hour.
- To determine compliance with the NO_x mass per unit output emission limitation for each engine, the permittee shall convert the concentration of NO_x in the engine exhaust using the following equation:

$$ER = \frac{C_d * 1.912 * 10^{-3} * Q * T}{HP - hr}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of NO_x in g/hp-hr.

C_d = Measured NO_x concentration in parts per million by volume (ppmv).

1.912×10^{-3} = Conversion for ppm NO_x to grams per standard cubic meter @ 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, horsepower-hour.

- To determine compliance with the CO mass per unit output emission limitation, the permittee shall convert the concentration of CO in the engine exhaust using the following equation:

$$ER = \frac{C_d * 1.164 * 10^{-3} * Q * T}{HP - hr}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of CO in g/hp-hr.

C_d = Measured CO concentration in parts per million by volume (ppmv).

1.164×10^{-3} = Conversion for ppm CO to grams per standard cubic meter @ 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, horsepower-hour.

- When calculating emissions of VOC, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included. To determine compliance with the VOC mass per unit output emission limitation, the permittee shall convert the concentration of VOC in the engine exhaust using the following equation:

$$ER = \frac{C_d * 1.833 * 10^{-3} * Q * T}{HP - hr}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of VOC in g/hp-hr.

C_d = Measured VOC concentration as propane in parts per million by volume (ppmv).

1.833×10^{-3} = Conversion for ppm VOC measured as propane to grams per standard cubic meter @ 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, horsepower-hour.

8.10 Requirements for Performance Tests

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4244(a), the permittee must comply with the following requirements for performance tests within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load:

Table 8.2 Table 2 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests

For each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
1. Stationary SI internal combustion engine demonstrating compliance according to §60.4244.	a. limit the concentration of NO _x in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A or ASTM Method D6522–00(2005) ^a .	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
	ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B ^b of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A or ASTM Method D6522–00(2005) ^a .	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO _x concentration.	
	iii. Determine the exhaust flow rate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 19 of 40 CFR part 60.		
	iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO _x concentration.	
	v. Measure NO _x at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine.	(5) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method D6522–00(2005) ^a , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.	
	b. limit the concentration of CO in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
	ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B ^b of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A or ASTM Method D6522–00(2005) ^a .	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.	
	iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for CO concentration.	
	v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary	(5) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522–00(2005) ^a ,	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of	

For each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
	internal combustion engine.	Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).	the three 1-hour or longer runs.	
	c. limit the concentration of VOC in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
	ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B ^b of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A or ASTM Method D6522–00(2005) ^a .	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for VOC concentration.	
	iii. Determine the exhaust flow rate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 19 of 40 CFR part 60.		
	iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for VOC concentration.	
	v. Measure VOC at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine.	(5) Methods 25A and 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 25A with the use of a methane cutter as described in 40 CFR 1065.265, Method 18 or 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ^{c,d} Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.	

a ASTM D6522–00 is incorporated by reference; see 40 CFR 60.17. Also, you may petition the Administrator for approval to use alternative methods for portable analyzer.

b You may use ASME PTC 19.10–1981, Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses, for measuring the O₂ content of the exhaust gas as an alternative to EPA Method 3B.

c You may use EPA Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, provided that you conduct an adequate presurvey test prior to the emissions test, such as the one described in OTM 11 on EPA's Web site (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc/prelim/otm11.pdf>).

d You may use ASTM D6420–99 (2004), Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Organic Compounds by Direct Interface Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry as an alternative to EPA Method 18 for measuring total nonmethane organic.

Reporting Requirements

8.11 Initial Notification

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4245, the permittee must meet the following notification, reporting and recordkeeping requirements:

If the SI engines have not been certified by an engine manufacturer to meet the emission standards of 40 CFR 60.4231, the permittee must submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the following information:

- Name and address of the owner or operator;
- The address of the affected source;
- Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;
- Emission control equipment; and
- Fuel used.

[April 15, 2015]

8.12 Performance Test Submittal

In accordance with 60.4245(d), the permittee must submit a copy of each performance test as conducted in 40 CFR 60.4244 within 60 days after the test has been completed.

[April 15, 2015]

8.13 General Provisions of 40 CFR 60

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4246, the permittee shall comply with the following applicable General Provisions of 40 CFR 60:

Table 8.3 Table 3 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart JJJJ

General Provision Citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§60.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §60.4248.
§60.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§60.4	Address	Yes	
§60.5	Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
§60.6	Review of plans	Yes	
§60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Yes	Except that §60.7 only applies as specified in §60.4245.
§60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that §60.8 only applies to owners and operators who are subject to performance testing in subpart JJJJ.
§60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes	Requirements are specified in subpart JJJJ.
§60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§60.13	Monitoring requirements	No	
§60.14	Modification	Yes	
§60.15	Reconstruction	Yes	
§60.16	Priority list	Yes	
§60.17	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
§60.18	General control device requirements	No	
§60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

[April 15, 2015]

9 General Provisions

General Compliance

- 9.1 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, 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.]

- 9.2 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]

- 9.3 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

- 9.4 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, 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 Notification

- 9.5 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]

- 9.6 The permittee shall furnish DEQ written notifications as follows:

- 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; and
- A notification of the initial date of achieving the maximum production rate, within five working days after occurrence - production rate and date.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.03, 5/1/94]

Performance Testing

- 9.7 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 may, at its option, 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.
- 9.8 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.
- 9.9 Within 30 days, or up to 60 days when requested 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

- 9.10 The permittee shall maintain sufficient records to ensure compliance with all of the terms and conditions of this permit. Monitoring records 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, 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

- 9.11 The permittee shall comply with the procedures and requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136 for excess emissions due to start-up, shut-down, scheduled maintenance, safety measures, upsets, and breakdowns.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136, 4/5/00]

Certification

- 9.12 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

- 9.13 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

- 9.14 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

- 9.15 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

- 9.16 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]