

**STATEMENT OF BASIS FOR CITY OF SPOKANE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL  
NORTHSIDE LANDFILL  
CHAPTER 401 AIR OPERATING PERMIT  
AOP-16 RENEWAL #3**

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Date: draft**

BACT	Best available control technology
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon monoxide
dba	Doing business as
dscf	Dry standard cubic foot
ECOLOGY	Washington State Department of Ecology
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
gr/dscf	Grains per dry standard cubic foot
HAP	Hazardous air pollutant as designated under Title III of FCAA
IEU	Insignificant Emission Units
MMBTU	Millions of British thermal units
MRRR	Monitoring, recordkeeping, & reporting requirements
NAA	Nonattainment area
NMOC	Non-methane organic compounds
NOC	Notice of Construction
NOx	Oxides of nitrogen
O2	Oxygen
O&M	Operation & maintenance
Pb	Lead
PM	Particulate matter
PM-10	Particulate matter, 10 microns or less in size
PM-2.5	Particulate matter, 2.5 microns or less in size
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PSEU	Pollutant-Specific Emissions Unit
RACT	Reasonably available control technology
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RM	EPA reference method from 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A
SCAPCA	Spokane County Air Pollution Control Authority (on June 3, 2007, SCAPCA was renamed to SRCAA)
SRCAA	Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency (prior to June 3, 2007, agency was named SCAPCA)
scf	Standard cubic foot
SO2	Sulfur dioxide
SOx	Oxides of sulfur
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

## DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND PHRASES

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

Administrator	The administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or her/his designee [WAC 173-401-200(112), 2/12/25]
Chapter 401 Permit	Any permit or group of permits covering a source, subject to the permitting requirements of Chapter 173-401 WAC, that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised pursuant to Chapter 173-401 WAC [WAC 173-401-200(5), 2/12/25]
Emission Limitation	A requirement established under the FCAA or Chapter 70A.15 RCW which limits the quantity, rate or concentration of emissions of air contaminants on a continuous basis, including any requirement relating to the operation or maintenance of a source to assure continuous emission reduction and any design, equipment work practice, or operational standard promulgated under the FCAA or Chapter 70A.15 RCW [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-030(29), 2/12/25]
Emissions Unit	Any part of a stationary source or source which emits or would have the potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act, Chapter 70A.15 RCW, or 70A.388 RCW [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-030(31), (2/12/25)]
Federal Clean Air Act	Federal Clean Air Act. also known as Public Law 88-206, 77 Stat. 392. December 17, 1963, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., as last amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, P.L. 101-549, November 15, 1990 [WAC 173-401-200(14), (2/12/25)]
Opacity	The degree to which an object seen through a plume is obscured, stated as a percentage [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-030(61), 2/12/25]
PM Standard	An emission limitation on the amount of particulate matter an emissions unit may emit, generally expressed in terms of grains per dry standard cubic foot, pounds per hour, or some other concentration or emission rate.

Visible Emissions  
Standard

An emission limitation on visible emissions expressed in  
percent opacity

**STATEMENT OF BASIS FOR CITY OF SPOKANE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL  
NORTHSIDE LANDFILL  
CHAPTER 401 AIR OPERATING PERMIT  
AOP-16**

The City of Spokane operates a municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill, the Northside Landfill, at 5502 Nine Mile Road in Spokane, WA. The majority of the landfill is closed, however a small portion of landfill is still open and actively accepting waste in a "Minimum Functional Cell," (MFS cell).

WAC 173-401-700(8) requires that at the time a draft permit is issued under the Title V program, a statement be provided setting forth the legal and factual basis for permit conditions including reference to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions for the conditions. This document provides the basis for the draft permit renewal for the Northside Landfill.

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

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

**FACILITY SUMMARY**

The Northside Landfill was the primary municipal solid waste disposal facility for Spokane County from the 1930s until 1991. The landfill accepted materials ranging from municipal solid waste to ash from an incinerator operated during the 1940s–1950s. In the early 1980s, trace levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the landfill were detected in the Spokane Aquifer and nearby wells. Because of the nature and levels of contaminants, EPA placed the Northside Landfill on the National Priorities List under the Superfund Law. Remedial activities included extraction and treatment of groundwater and closing and capping the landfill. Also included in the remedial actions was the installation of an active gas collection and control system, which included three enclosed landfill flares.

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

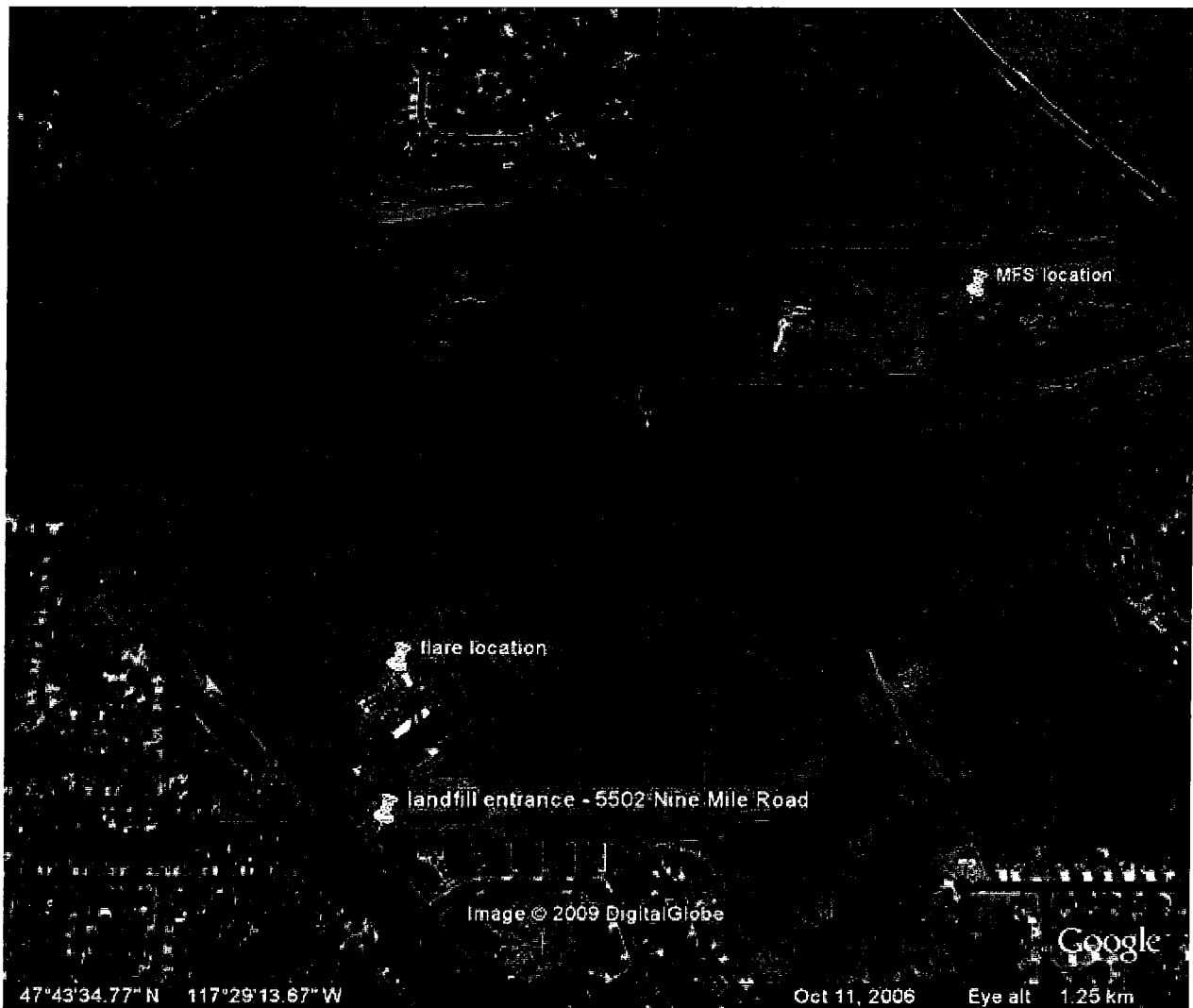
Three enclosed landfill flares have been installed at the Northside Landfill. The flares are used

to burn landfill gases collected from the closed portion of the landfill (primarily methane with some VOC and toxic components). The gas collection system at the landfill consists of gas extraction wells and manifold piping. The landfill gases are collected by a system of wells including internal wells and the trench wells. Gas is pulled from the ground surrounding the wells by a vacuum exhauster. The collected gases are pumped to the flare station for control.

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

An aerial view of the landfill site is provided in Figure 1 below:

**Figure 1 – Northside Landfill, with locations of flares and MFS.**



### **PERMITTING HISTORY**

SRCAA has issued the following Notice of Construction (NOC) approval orders and regulatory orders to the Northside Landfill:

- NOC #378 was approved 3/19/92 for construction of an active landfill collection system and three flares at the site.
- NOC #378 was revised 5/31/01 to i) change the frequency of landfill gas BTU content measurements from daily to weekly, and ii) remove the registration requirement.
- NOC #378 was revised 8/30/02 to change the flare source testing requirements to be consistent with the applicable emission guideline (40 CFR 60 Subpart Cc).

SRCAA has issued the following Air Operating Permits (AOP) to the Northside Landfill:

- AOP-16 was issued to the City of Spokane Northside Landfill on 1/2/03.
- AOP-16, Renewal #1 was issued on 6/10/10
- AOP-16, Renewal #2 was issued on 7/17/17

## **GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) REQUIREMENTS**

### **Chapter 173-441 WAC – State GHG reporting requirements**

On December 1, 2010, Ecology promulgated a regulation, Chapter 173-441 WAC, for state reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Chapter 173-441 WAC establishes GHG reporting requirements that apply to owners and operators of certain facilities that directly emit GHG in Washington. The rule applies to any facility that emits 10,000 metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) or more per calendar year in total GHG emissions. In 2015, Ecology amended chapter 173-441 WAC, in order to maintain consistency with EPA's greenhouse gas reporting program. The amendments included revising the global warming potentials in WAC 173-441-040, updating calculation and monitoring methods, and minor streamlining revisions to reporting requirements. In 2016, Ecology further amended Chapter 173-441 WAC, in order to have terminology consistent with Chapter 173-442 WAC – Clean Air Rule [see Clean Air Rule discussion below]

For an existing facility that began operation before January 1, 2012, GHG emissions must be reported to the Washington Department of Ecology for calendar year 2012 and each subsequent calendar year. The report is due by March 31<sup>st</sup> of each calendar year for GHG emissions in the previous calendar year if a person is also required to report GHG emission to EPA under 40 CFR Part 98.

NSLF does not currently emit more than 10,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. Therefore, the state greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting requirements, given in Chapter 173-441 WAC, were added to the revised air operating permit as Condition I.G.6 under the “Applicable When Triggered Requirements” section of the permit. The requirements will only apply if NSLF has high enough GHG emissions to require reporting to Ecology, as required in Chapter 173-441 WAC.

### **Chapter 173-408 WAC – Landfill Methane Emissions**

On May 13, 2024 Ecology promulgated a regulation, Chapter 173-408 WAC to reduce methane emissions from municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills in accordance with 70A.540 RCW. Chapter 173-408 applies MSW landfills that have received solid waste since January 1, 1992. As discussed earlier most of Northside Landfill is closed and only has one open cell. The closed portion of the landfill has not accepted MSW since January 1, 1992. However the open cell has received MSW since that date.

Northside Landfill reached out to Ecology for an applicability determination for the facility. Once reviewing the relevant information Ecology determined that the site is two separate landfills for

the purposes of this rule. The closed portion is exempt from the rule entirely unless a portion is reopened. However the open cell is subject to this rule. The cell currently has less than 450,000 tons of MSW in place (Currently reported as 265,030.4 tons) as of this review. Therefore, the only requirement is to report that the amount of waste in place is still below 450,000 tons. The first report will be due April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2026. SRCAA will add a requirement that no more than 450,000 tons MSW be in place in the open cell and to report the amount of MSW in place to ECOLOGY and SRCAA Under Condition II.B.2. Additionally, the remainder of WAC 173-408 will be added to the “Applicable When Triggered Requirement” as Condition I.G.7

### **Federal GHG requirements**

On October 30, 2009, and as amended on July 12, 2010, September 22, 2010, November 30, 2010, December 1, 2010, December 17, 2010, December 27, 2010, and March 18, 2011, EPA promulgated regulations for mandatory federal GHG reporting in 40 CFR Part 98. In general, the regulations require that facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e must report their GHG emissions to EPA. Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>e at NSLF are below the 25,000 metric tons of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub>e, therefore the federal GHG reporting requirements in 40 CFR Part 98 are not required.

The federal GHG reporting requirements given in 40 CFR Part 98 are not considered “applicable requirements,” as defined in 40 CFR 70.2, under the title V operating permit program. Therefore, inclusion of the federal GHG reporting requirements in 40 CFR Part 98 is not required for the Title V permit.

### **40 CFR Parts 51, 52, 70, and 71 - “Tailoring Rule”**

On May 13, 2010, EPA issued a final rule that “tailors” the applicability criteria given in 40 CFR Parts 51, 52, 70, and 71 that determine which stationary sources and modification projects become subject to permitting requirements for GHG emissions under the PSD and Title V programs of the Clean Air Act. Per the 2010 version of the tailoring rule, on and after July 1, 2011, any existing or new source with the potential to emit more than 100,000 tpy CO<sub>2</sub>e needed a Title V permit. Additionally, for PSD, permitting requirements were triggered if the project was expected to increase GHG emissions by more than 75,000 tpy CO<sub>2</sub>e.

On June 23, 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court issued its decision in *Utility Air Regulatory Group v. EPA*, 134 S. Ct. 2427 (2014) (“UARG”). The Court held that EPA may not treat GHGs as an air pollutant for purposes of determining whether a source is a major source required to obtain a PSD or title V permit. The Court also held that PSD permits that are otherwise required (based on emissions of other pollutants) may continue to require limitations on GHG emissions based on the application of Best Available Control Technology (BACT).

On April 10, 2015, in accordance with the Supreme Court decision, the D.C. Circuit issued an amended judgment in *Coalition for Responsible Regulation, Inc. v. EPA*, Nos. 09-1322, 10-073, 10-1092 and 10-1167 (D.C. Cir. April 10, 2015), which, among other things, vacated the PSD and title V regulations under review in that case to the extent that they require a stationary source to obtain a PSD or title V permit solely because the source emits or has the potential to

emit GHGs above the applicable major source thresholds. The D.C. Circuit also directed EPA to consider whether any further revisions to its regulations are appropriate in light of UARG, and if so, to undertake to make such revisions.

On April 30, 2015, in response to the court decision, EPA issued a direct final rule to narrowly amend the permit rescission provisions in the PSD regulations. This action allows the rescission of Clean Air Act PSD permits that issued by the EPA or delegated state and local permitting authorities on the sole basis of a source's GHG emissions.

On August 26, 2016, the EPA proposed a set of changes needed to bring EPA's air permitting regulations in line with Supreme Court and D.C. Circuit decisions on greenhouse gas permitting. This rulemaking proposes revisions to existing PSD and title V regulations to ensure that neither the PSD nor title V rules require a source to obtain a permit solely because the source emits or has the potential to emit GHGs above the applicable thresholds.

As part of the AOP-16, renewal application, Northside Landfill submitted information on their maximum GHG PTE from the facility for 2017-2020. Per NSLF, it is difficult to calculate a GHG PTE as what they intake varies year to year. However reported PTE amounts are less than 7,000 tpy of CO<sub>2</sub>e and are decreasing as the closed cell gets older.

Northside Landfill is not considered major for GHG under the tailoring rule. SRCAA is meeting the requirements of the tailoring rule by incorporating the applicable state GHG reporting requirements under Chapter 173-441 WAC into this Title V permit. In addition, the permit incorporates the most recent version of Chapter 173-400 WAC (last updated 12/19/2022), which adopts the tailoring rule new source review thresholds on a state level. This version of Chapter 173-400 WAC adopts by reference the subparts of 40 CFR 52.21, into WAC 173-400-720, "Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD)," which includes the tailoring rule new source review thresholds. While it is unlikely that Northside Landfill will increase their PTE GHG emissions to the PSD permitting level, the permit requires that Northside Landfill meet the requirements given in the current version of Chapter 173-400 WAC for any new source review project that might occur (see Condition I.G.1). This condition will ensure that Northside Landfill must obtain a PSD permit and meet BACT for any future project that causes an increase of GHG emissions above the thresholds established in the tailoring rule.

## **CAM APPLICABILITY**

40 CFR Part 64 (Compliance Assurance Monitoring) requires monitoring sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with the applicable requirements (e.g., emissions limits) and to ensure operators pay the same level of attention to pollution control measures as to production activities. The rule applies to each pollutant-specific emissions unit (PSEU) at a facility that meet the following criteria:

- i. Is located at major source subject to Title V operational permits program, and
- ii. Is subject to emission limitation and has a control device to meet that limit (e.g., electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, fabric filters), and

- iii. Has pre-controlled emissions > major source size threshold (e.g., >100 tons/year uncontrolled emissions).

Northside Landfill is not a major source and is subject to the AOP program, only because it is subject to rules promulgated under Section 111 of the FCAA. Therefore no CAM conditions are necessary.

### **EXCESS EMISSION / EMERGENCY PROVISIONS**

On 5/22/15, Ecology received a SIP call from EPA regarding the Excess Emissions provisions given in WAC 173-400-107, specifically the treatment of excess emissions during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM). To address the SIP call, Ecology completed rulemaking with revised requirements given in WAC 173-400-081, titled "Emission limits during startup and shutdown" and a new section in WAC 173-400-082, titled "Alternative emission limit that exceeds an emission standard in the SIP" (filed on 8/16/18) that was submitted to EPA for inclusion into Washington's SIP. This action also removes WAC 173-400-107 from the SIP. These changes were approved by the EPA on 12/28/23 and became effective 1/29/24. Since the SIP Changes have been approved WAC 173-400-107 no longer applies.

Ecology has promulgated and SRCAA has adopted two state-only sections, (not federally enforceable), given in WAC 173-400-108 and 173-400-109, pertaining to unavoidable excess emissions that took effect when the SIP changes were approved. The renewal permit includes the requirements from WAC 173-400-108 and WAC 173-400-109.

The requirements of WAC 173-400-081 and WAC 173-400-082 are not specifically listed as applicable requirements in the renewal permit because neither section currently apply to Northside Landfill. Additionally, Ecology issued a request to EPA to remove portions of WAC 173-400-081 and WAC 173-400-082 from the SIP changes on 12/15/23. No action on these changes have been made on that request at this time.

### **COMPLIANCE HISTORY**

SRCAA has performed compliance inspections at the Northside Landfill periodically since 1992. The most recent inspection was performed on 4/16/2024. SRCAA has issued two Notices of Violation (NOVs) to the Northside Landfill. Both of the NOVs (SRCAA NOV #7701, issued on 10/21/08, and SRCAA NOV #7479, issued 10/06/06) were issued for failure to submit their annual NMOC emission rate by the required date.

In addition to the two NOVs, on 2/28/00, a corrective action letter was sent to the Northside Landfill regarding implementing procedures and modifications to ensure proper location, operation, and maintenance of the flare temperature monitoring equipment. This letter was in response to a 1/18/00 letter from the Northside Landfill which proposed procedures and modifications to ensure the flare temperatures are properly maintained and monitored.

## EMISSION UNITS

Emissions from the facility include combustion emissions (primarily NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and SO<sub>x</sub>) from the flares and some VOC and toxic air pollutants, collected from the landfill, that are not controlled by the flares. Annual criteria pollutant and total HAP emissions from the facility for the last completed operating year (2024) are listed in Table 1 below.

**Table 1 – 2024 Criteria Pollutant and HAP emissions**

Pollutant	Emissions (tons/yr)
Particulate Matter (PM)	0.32
PM10	0.32
Sulfur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	0.03
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO <sub>x</sub> )	0.26
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0.54
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	0.05
Total Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS, Chlorine)	0.34

Emission units at the Northside Landfill can be broken into two main categories: Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfill and active landfill gas collection and control system sources. A subsection on each of these categories follows. The emission units listed in these sections have specific requirements (i.e., emission limitations or monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements) in addition to the facility-wide emission limitations and associated monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

There are also several sources that are considered “significant” emission units, but do not have additional requirements that apply. These sources are subject only to the facility-wide emission limitations and associated monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements and are discussed and listed in the Miscellaneous Emission unit subsection below.

The insignificant emission units at the Northside Landfill are discussed and listed in the last subsection.

### **Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfill**

During the previous renewal the facility was subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cc (40 CFR 62 Subpart GGG). Since the last renewal, a new emission guideline and federal plan have been promulgated under 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cf (40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO). The new rules apply to MSW landfills which were constructed or modified before July 17, 2014 (previous rules applied for MSW landfills constructed or modified before May 30, 1991). 40 CFR 62 GGG and 40 CFR Subpart OOO are substantially similar in their requirements. However, the

threshold to install a control system has been lowered from 50 Megagrams per year to 34 Megagrams per year unless they are a legacy controlled landfill. Northside Landfill is not a legacy controlled landfill under the definition of the rule. Therefore, the new threshold applies to Northside Landfill and SRCAA will include the provisions of 40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO in the renewal.

SRCAA has adopted the new federal plan, 40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO, by reference in SRCAA Regulation I Section 2.20(A)(1). Additionally, it has been adopted by Ecology under WAC 173-400-070(7).

Some discussion is necessary about WAC 173-400-070(6). SRCAA does adopt that WAC by reference under SRCAA Regulation I Section 2.14(A)(1) and therefore has an obligation to enforce its provisions. WAC 173-400-070(6) consists of language that adopts 40 CFR 62 Subpart GGG and then contains specific language implementing the provision of 40 CFR 62 Subpart GGG. This is consistent with Ecology attempting to implement a state plan for MSW Landfills in accordance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cc. However, that state plan was never approved leading to the applicability of the Subpart GGG. As discussed, 40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO has similar provisions with the exception of the threshold for installing a control system. Therefore, SRCAA is streamlining the 50 Megagram of NMOC threshold to install controls to 34 Megagrams in the AOP renewal. SRCAA will include references to both WAC 173-400-070(6) and (7) but CFR references will be updated to the provisions of 40 CFR 62 OOO.

According to 40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO, a MSW landfill that has a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters is required to obtain an air operating permit. Northside Landfill has a design capacity of 3.62 million megagrams (3.01 million megagrams from the closed portion of the landfill and 0.61 million megagrams from the MFS cell). Since the MFS cell is still open and the landfill has a design capacity of over 2.5 million megagrams, the City of Spokane was required to apply for an operating permit under SRCAA's Title V air operating permit program as established in Chapter 173-401 WAC.

According to 40 CFR 62.16711(f) when a landfill is closed, the owner or operator is no longer subject to the requirement to maintain an operating permit for the landfill if the landfill is not subject to Chapter 173-401 WAC for some other reason and either: i) the landfill was never subject to the requirements for a control system under 40 CFR 62.16714 or ii) the landfill meets the conditions for control system removal specified in 40 CFR 62.714(f). Therefore, if the Northside Landfill is completely closed in the future (i.e., the MFS cell is closed), the air operating permit for the facility may no longer be required.

According to the requirements of 40 CFR 62.16714(e), a landfill is required to collect and control emissions if the uncontrolled emissions from the landfill exceed 34 megagrams per year. In 2020 Northside Landfill conducted new testing and found that the uncontrolled emissions from both the closed cell and MFS to be 19.6 megagrams per year. Therefore, while there is a gas collection system installed on the closed portion of the landfill it is not required in accordance with 40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO. If the uncontrolled emissions from the landfill exceed 34 megagrams per year in the future, a collection and control system will be required under 40

CFR 62 Subpart 000.

It should be noted that Northside Landfill does have an installed gas collection system that is not required under this 40 CFR 62 Subpart 000. To avoid confusion SRCAA is separating the requirements of 40 CFR 62 Subpart 000 from the requirements of the collection system in the AOP.

**Table 2 – Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Significant Emission Units**

Description	ID Number Used in Permit Application	Fuels Used	Air Pollution Control Equipment
Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSW), that includes closed lined cell and a minimum functional cell (MFS)	1-1	N/A	Not Required under 40 CFR 62 Subpart 000 (addressed as a separate emission point)

**Active Landfill Gas Collection and Control System**

Significant active landfill gas collection and control system emission units are listed in Table 3 below. The flare system was approved under NOC #378.

**Table 3 – Active Landfill Gas Collection and Control System Significant Emission Units**

Description	ID Number Used in Permit Application	Fuels Used	Air Pollution Control Equipment
Active Landfill Gas Collection System for closed cell of the MSW (NOC #378)	4-1, 4-2, 4-3	Landfill Gas and Propane (to start flares)	Three Landfill Gas Flares for closed cell (1,267 scfm design capacity per flare) - one operating flare, two back-up flares

**Formerly Significant Emission Units**

Previously SRCAA had categorized the units listed in Table 4 as significant emission units however they do not have specific requirements (i.e., Notice of Construction approval conditions, state emission standards, etc.) that apply to these emission points. These sources are subject only to the facility-wide emission limitations. The landfill haul roads and roadways were constructed prior to the existence of SRCAA’s new source review program. The condensate sumps and sewer discharge were not reviewed as part of the Notice of Construction for the landfill gas collection and control system. Therefore, SRCAA is categorizing these sources as insignificant emissions units.

**Table 4 – Formerly Significant Emission Units Subject Only to Facility-wide Emission Limitations**

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

**Insignificant Emission Units**

Insignificant emission units (IEUs) include any activity or emission unit located at a major source which qualifies as insignificant under the criteria listed in WAC 173-401-530. All IEUs, identified in the permit application, are presented below in Table 5 including those mentioned above.

Additionally, since the last review NSLF, SRCAA has become aware of 5 passive vents that have carbon filters on them that are connected to the minimum functional cell. These vents may be a source of very small amount of emissions. Any emissions are already captured in facility-wide emission calculations. The carbon filters are only an attempt to mitigate any odors that may occur. In order to document the presence of these vents, SRCAA will add them to the IEU list.

IEUs are subject to the generally applicable requirements (i.e., facility-wide emission limitations). According to WAC 173-401-530, testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting are not required for IEUs unless determined by the permitting authority to be necessary to assure compliance or unless it is otherwise required by a generally applicable requirement of the state implementation plan. SRCAA has determined that testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting are not necessary for the IEUs presented in Table 5 to assure compliance with the generally applicable requirements. SRCAA’s determination was based on the following:

- SRCAA has not documented a violation of any of the generally applicable requirements in the past from the list of IEUs in Table 5 (i.e., the IEUs have had a consistent compliance history); and
- The IEUs emit very small quantities of pollutants and/or do not operate continuously.

**Table 5 – Insignificant Emission Units**

Emission Unit Description	Basis / Justification for IEU Designation
Fuel Storage Tank (split-compartment above ground storage tank: 500-gallon gasoline storage compartment, 1500-gallon diesel storage compartment)	WAC 173-401-533(2)(c)
Portable Space Heater, rated at 70,000 BTU/hr (kerosene fueled)	WAC 173-401-533(2)(r)
Landfill Haul Roads & Roadways <sup>1</sup>	WAC 173-401-530(1)
PEW Pump <sup>1</sup>	WAC 173-401-530(1)
Condensate Sumps (5) <sup>1</sup>	WAC 173-401-530(1)
Passive Vents connected only to the minimum functional cell (5) <sup>2</sup>	WAC 173-401-530(1)

<sup>1</sup> – Formerly Significant Emission Unit

<sup>2</sup> – These vents currently have carbon filters on them, they are an attempt to mitigate odor and will not be listed in the AOP as there is no requirement that they are to be installed

**NEW APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS**

There are no new applicable requirements for Northside Landfill other than those discussed previously (WAC 173-400-408 and 40 CFR 62 Subpart 000).

**PERMIT TERMS, CONDITIONS, EMISSION LIMITS, MRRR, & PERMIT SHIELD**

**SECTION I - STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

This section of NSLF's permit contains the standard terms and conditions that apply to all sources in SRCAA's Title V program. These include all terms required in Chapter 173-401 WAC as well as requirements from other air quality laws and regulations. For this facility, a few new terms have been added to this section. These additional terms are footnoted in this document to facilitate their identification. This section is organized in seven subsections including:

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

A discussion of each subsection follows. The requirements in each section are briefly discussed, along with the citations for each requirement. Using the same methodology as the permit, requirements that are not required under the FCAA are indicated by the phrase

"STATE/LOCAL ONLY" after the legal citation and are not enforceable by EPA or citizens. Although, in and of itself, Chapter 173-401 WAC is not federally enforceable, the requirements of this regulation are based on federal requirements for the operating permit program. Upon issuance of the original permit for the facility, the terms based on Chapter 173-401 WAC became federally enforceable for the source. These terms will be replaced with the updated terms given in this renewal permit.

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

#### **A. Permit Administration**

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

- I.A.1. Federal Enforceability. All permit conditions are federally enforceable unless specified in the permit as a state or local only requirement. [WAC 173-401-625, 10/4/93]
- I.A.2. Duty to Comply. The permittee must comply with the terms and conditions of the permit. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(a), 2/12/25]
- I.A.3. Schedule of Compliance. The permittee must continue to comply with all applicable requirements and must comply with new requirements on a timely basis. [WAC 173-401-630(3), 2/3/16]
- I.A.4. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense. The permittee cannot use the fact that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce an activity as a defense in an enforcement action. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(b), 2/12/25]
- I.A.5. Permit Actions. This term discusses modification, revocation, reopening, and/or reissuance of the permit for cause. If the permittee files a request to modify, revoke, reissue, or terminate the permit, the request does not stay any permit condition, nor does notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(c), 2/12/25]
- I.A.6. Reopening for Cause. This term lists instances when the permit must be reopened and revised, including times when additional requirements become applicable, when the permit contains mistakes, or when revision or revocation is necessary to assure compliance with applicable requirements. [WAC 173-401-730, 10/4/93]

- I.A.7. Emissions Trading. No permit revision will be required, under any approved, economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes, for changes that are provided for in the permit. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(g), 2/12/25]
- I.A.8. Property Rights. The permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(d), 2/12/25]
- I.A.9. Duty to Provide Information. The permittee must furnish, within a reasonable time to SRCAA, any information, including records required in the permit, that is requested in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(e), 2/12/25]
- I.A.10. Duty to Supplement or Correct Application. The permittee, upon becoming aware that any relevant facts were omitted or incorrect information was submitted in the permit application, must promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. The permittee must also provide information as necessary to address any new requirements that become applicable after the date a complete application has been filed but prior to the release of a draft permit. [WAC 173-401-500(6), 2/12/25]
- I.A.11. Permit Fees. The permittee must pay fees as a condition of this permit in accordance with SRCAA's fee schedule. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(f), 2/12/25]
- I.A.12. Severability. If any provision of the permit is held to be invalid, all unaffected provisions of the permit will remain in effect and enforceable. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(h), 2/12/25]
- I.A.13. Permit Appeals. The permit or any conditions in it may be appealed only by filing an appeal with the pollution control hearings board and serving it on SRCAA within thirty days of receipt pursuant to RCW 43.21B.310. This provision for appeal is separate from and additional to any federal rights to petition and review under §505(b) of the FCAA, including petitions filed pursuant to 40 CFR 70.8(c) and 70.8(d). [WAC 173-401-620(2)(i), 2/12/25] [WAC 173-401-735(1), 2/12/25]
- I.A.14. Permit Renewal and Expiration. The permit is in effect for five years. The permittee's right to operate this source terminates with the expiration of the permit unless a timely and complete application for renewal is submitted. Chapter 173-401-710(1) allows SRCAA to set, in the permit, the due date for the renewal as long as it is no more than 18 months and no less than six months prior to expiration of the permit. SRCAA specifies in the permit that the renewal must be submitted no more than 18 months and less than 12 months prior to the permit expiration. The facility may continue to operate subject to final action by SRCAA on the application, as long as a timely and complete application has been filed and all requested additional information necessary to process the permit is submitted by the deadline specified in writing by SRCAA. [WAC 173-401-

610, 10/4/93] [WAC 173-401-705, 10/4/93] [WAC 173-401-710(1) & (3), 9/16/02]

- I.A.15. Permit Continuation. The permit will not expire until the renewal permit has been issued or denied if a timely and complete application has been submitted. [WAC 173-401-620(2)(j), 2/12/25]
- I.A.16. Permit Shield. Compliance with a permit condition is deemed compliance with the applicable requirements identified in the permit upon which that condition is based, as of the date of permit issuance except that this shield will not affect the following:
- a. The provisions of Section 303 of the FCAA (emergency orders), including the authority of the Administrator under that section
  - b. The liability of the permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
  - c. The ability of EPA to obtain information from the permittee pursuant to Section 114 of the FCAA;
  - d. The ability of SRCAA to establish or revise requirements for the use of reasonably available control technology (RACT) as provided in Chapter 252, Laws of 1993.

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

## **B. Inspection and Entry**

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

- I.B.1. Inspection and Entry. Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee must allow SRCAA, or an authorized representative, to enter a Chapter 401 facility or location where records are kept, to have access to and copy, at reasonable times records, to inspect, at reasonable times, any facility or equipment or operations regulated by the permit, and/or to perform sampling or monitoring, at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring compliance. [WAC 173-401-630(2), 2/3/16] [RCW 70A.15.2500 (formerly 70.94.200), 1998 – STATE /LOCAL ONLY] [SRCAA Regulation I, Article II, Section 2.02.E & F, 7/9/20 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [NOC #378, Condition 10, 3/19/92 as revised on 5/31/01, 8/30/02 & 9/2/16]

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

### **C. Emergency Provisions**

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

I.C.1. **Excess Emissions.** This term incorporates the excess emissions provisions of Chapter 173-400 WAC. If excess emissions due to startup or shutdown conditions, scheduled maintenance, or upsets are determined to be unavoidable under the procedures and criteria in WAC 173-400-108 and WAC 173-400-109 such emissions are violations of the applicable statute, regulation, permit, or regulatory order but are not subject to penalty. The permittee shall submit a notification of the excess emissions in accordance with Condition I.D.7-Prompt Reporting of Deviations below, and upon request by SRCAA, submit a report in accordance with Condition C.4-Emergency, Excess Emissions, Upset Conditions and/or Breakdown Reports below. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-108 and -109, 8/16/18] [WAC 173-401-615(3)(b), 9/16/02]

I.C.2. **Report of Breakdown.** This term establishes the conditions under which violations of SRCAA Regulation I may be excused. If pollutants are emitted in excess of the limits established by SRCAA Regulation I as a direct result of unavoidable upset conditions or unavoidable and unforeseeable breakdown of equipment or control apparatus, SRCAA may excuse the permittee from penalties if the permittee submits a notification of the breakdown is reported in accordance with Condition I.D.7-Prompt Reporting of Deviations below and upon request by SRCAA's control officer, submits a report in accordance with Condition I.C.4-Emergency, Excess Emissions, Upset Conditions and/or Breakdown Reports.

The control officer, upon receipt of a report from the permittee describing a breakdown, may:

- a. Allow operation exempt from penalties, but only for a limited time period, after which the permittee will be required to comply with SRCAA Regulation I or be subject to the penalties in SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.11. Such an exemption may be withdrawn if the exempt operation becomes a cause of complaints; or
- b. Require that the permittee curtail or cease operations until repairs are completed if the quantity of pollutants or the nature of the pollutants could cause damage.

Note: This provision does not provide relief against federally enforceable applicable requirements. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 6.08, 7/9/20- STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

#### **D. General Monitoring, Recordkeeping, & Reporting**

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

- I.D.1 Records of Required Monitoring Information. This term details what records must be kept relating to monitoring. [WAC 173-401-615(2)(a), 9/16/02]
- I.D.2 Permanent Shutdown of an Emission Unit. If an emission unit is permanently shut down, rendering existing permit terms and conditions irrelevant, the permittee will not be required, after the shutdown, to meet any monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements, no longer applicable for that emission unit, once any residual requirements, such as the semi-annual report and annual compliance certification covering the last period during which the unit last operated, have been met. All records, relating to the shut down emission unit, generated while the emission unit was in operation, must be kept in accordance with Conditions I.D.1 - Records of Required Monitoring Information and I.D.5 – Retention of Records.

Contemporaneous with the shutdown of the emission unit, the permittee must record the date that operation of the emission unit ceased using a log or file on site. The shutdown date must be reported to SRCAA on the monitoring report, required under Condition I.D.6 Monitoring Reports, covering the period during which the shutdown occurred. [WAC 173-401-725(4)(a), 10/4/93] [WAC 173-401-650(1)(a), 10/4/93]

- I.D.3 Operational Flexibility. In the event that an emission unit is not operated during a period equal to or greater than the monitoring period designated, no monitoring is required. Recordkeeping and reporting must note the reason why and length of time that the emission unit was not operated. [WAC 173-401-650(1)(a), 10/4/93]
- I.D.4 Records of Changes. The permittee must keep records of changes made at the source that result in emissions of a regulated air pollutant, subject to an applicable requirement, but not otherwise regulated under the permit, and the nature and quantity of emissions resulting from such a change. [WAC 173-401-615(2)(b), 9/16/02]

- I.D.5 Retention of Records. The permittee must keep monitoring data and information supporting the data for a period of five years. Records may be kept in electronic format, however, originals of support information, generated in hardcopy format, must be kept for the required five years. [WAC 173-401-615(2)(c), 9/16/02]
- I.D.6 Monitoring Reports. The permittee must submit monitoring reports at least once every six months and such reports must identify all deviations from the permit requirements. The monitoring reports must be certified by a responsible official. SRCAA has added language to this condition that if monitoring reports are required, by an underlying requirement, to be submitted more frequently than every six months, the responsible official certification is required only for the semiannual reports but that the certification must cover all reports submitted since the last certification. The addition of this last requirement meets the intent of the law in that all reports are certified, while minimizing the burden on the responsible official every time a report is submitted. Allowing a source this flexibility could become more important in the future, e.g., if SRCAA were to require a source to submit monitoring data by telemetry or by some other real time mechanism where responsible official certification would be difficult, if not impossible. [WAC 173-401-615(3)(a), 9/16/02]
- I.D.7 Prompt Reporting of Deviations. The permittee must promptly report deviations from permit requirements, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective measures taken. (Prompt is defined in this permit term and is consistent with the reporting time limits of terms in the Emergency Provisions section.) [Streamlined condition for the notification requirements in [WAC 173-401-615(3)(b), 9/16/02]; [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-108, 8/16/18]
- I.D.8 Emission Inventory. The permittee must submit an inventory of emissions from the source each year and must maintain records sufficient to document reported emissions. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-105, 2/12/25 (10/25/18)]
- I.D.9 Insignificant Emission Units. Emissions from emission units, designated insignificant based solely on WAC 173-401-530(1)(a), must remain below threshold levels. Upon request from SRCAA, the permittee must demonstrate that the actual emissions from such a unit or activity are below the applicable emission thresholds. [WAC 173-401-530(6), 9/16/02]
- I.D.10 Report Submittals. This term provides the address to which reports must be sent and requires all reports to be certified by a responsible official. [WAC 173-401-520, 10/4/93]
- I.D.11 Rendering Device or Method Inaccurate. The permittee may not render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under Chapter 70A.15 (formerly 70.94) or 70A.25 (formerly 70.120) RCW, or any ordinance, resolution, regulation, permit, or order in force pursuant thereto. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.08(F), 6/1/23]

## **E. Compliance Certification**

As part of SRCAA's Title V program, sources are required to submit annual compliance certifications. (SRCAA may require more frequent certifications if the source is out of compliance or if an underlying requirement specifies more frequent submittals.) This subsection addresses the details of these compliance certification submittals including, how often submittals must occur, what the submittals must contain and to whom the certifications must be sent. Generally, the language tracks the rule language closely, with only minor changes for clarity or conciseness. There is no intent to alter the effect of the requirements.

- I.E.1 Compliance Certification Submittals. This term covers the frequency for submitting compliance certifications. [WAC 173-401-630(5)(a), 2/3/16]
- I.E.2 Compliance Certification Contents. This term describes what must be included in each compliance certification. [WAC 173-401-630(5)(c), 2/3/16] [WAC 173-401-530(c), 9/16/02]
- I.E.3 Credible Evidence. For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing violations, the permittee shall not preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.16(A), 7/9/20, which adopts by reference 40 CFR 60.11(g), 1/12/11][40 CFR 52.33, 10/26/16]
- I.E.4 Submittal to EPA. This term requires that certifications be sent to EPA as well as SRCAA. [WAC 173-401-630(5)(d), 2/3/16]

## **F. Truth and Accuracy of Statements and Documents and Treatment of Documents**

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

- I.F.1. False Information. This term specifies that owner or operator may not make any false statement, representation, or certification in any form, notice, or report required under Chapter 70A.15 (formerly 70.94) or 70A.25 (formerly 70.120) RCW or any ordinance, resolution, regulation, permit, or order in force pursuant thereto. Additionally, the permittee shall not willfully make a false or misleading statement to the Board of Directors of SRCAA or their authorized representatives as to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Board. [SRCAA Regulation I, 2.08.E, 6/1/23] [SRCAA Regulation I, 2.08.A, 6/1/23]
- I.F.2. Alteration of Documents. This term prohibits the reproduction or alteration of any document issued by SRCAA, if the purpose of such is to evade or violate any requirement. [SRCAA Regulation I, 2.08.B, 6/1/23]

I.F.3. Availability of Documents. This term specifies that any order required to be obtained by SRCAA Regulation I must be available on the premises designated on the order [SRCAA Regulation I, 2.08.C, 6/1/23]

I.F.4. Posting of Notices. This term specifies that any notices which SRCAA requires to be displayed shall be posted. The permittee may not mutilate, obstruct, or remove any notice unless authorized to do so by the SRCAA. [SRCAA Regulation I, 2.08.D, 6/1/23]

### **G. Applicable When Triggered Requirements**

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

I.G.1. New Source Review. Prior to the establishment of a new source, including modifications, the permittee may be required to file and obtain approval under SRCAA 's Notice of Construction program. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference portions of Chapter 173-400 WAC, 2/12/25] [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(8), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference Chapter 173-460 WAC, 11/22/19 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [SRCAA Regulation I, Article V, 6/1/23 – portions of which are STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

I.G.2. Replacement or Substantial Alteration of Existing Control Equipment. Prior to replacing or substantially altering existing control equipment, the permittee shall file and obtain approval under SRCAA 's Notice of Construction program. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14 (A)(8), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-114, 2/12/25 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [SRCAA Regulation I, Article V, 6/1/23 – portions of which are STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

I.G.3. Demolition and Renovation (Asbestos). The permittee must comply with applicable local, state, and federal requirements regarding demolition and renovation. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.17, 7/9/20, which adopts by reference 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, 2016] [SRCAA Regulation I, Article IX, 5/1/14 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

I.G.4. Source Testing. To demonstrate compliance Ecology or SRCAA may conduct or require that a test be conducted using approved EPA methods from 40 CFR Parts 51, 60, 61, and 63 which are adopted by reference or approved procedures contained in "Source Test Manual - Procedures for Compliance Testing," State of Washington, Department of Ecology, as of September 20, 2004, on file at Ecology. All testing shall be performed in accordance with SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.09, "Source Tests." The permittee may

be required to provide the necessary platform and sampling ports for Ecology personnel or others to perform a test of an emission unit. Ecology or SRCAA shall be allowed to obtain a sample from any emission unit. The permittee shall be given an opportunity to observe the sampling and to obtain a sample at the same time.

Methods or procedures shall be considered approved if the source submits a source test plan to SRCAA at least 30 days prior to the testing date, or a shorter time if designated in writing by SRCAA, and SRCAA approves the plan in writing. In order to maintain the approved status for the methods and/or procedures, any changes to the plan shall be approved by SRCAA in writing prior to implementation.

[WAC 173-401-615(1), 9/16/02] [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.09, 7/9/20]

- I.G.5. Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions. If regulated substances are stored on-site in quantities, at the process level, that are above the threshold quantities, as determined under 40 CFR §68.115, the permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 68 - Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions no later than either three years after the date on which a regulated substance present above a threshold quantity is first listed under 40 CFR §68.130, or the date on which a regulated substance is first present above a threshold quantity in a process. [40 CFR Part 68, 12/19/19 – FEDERAL ONLY]
- I.G.6. Reporting of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases. The permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements given in Chapter 173-441 WAC related to the reporting of emissions of greenhouse gases. [Chapter 173-441 WAC, 2/9/22– STATE/LOCAL ONLY]
- I.G.7. Landfill Methane Emissions. The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements given in Chapter 173-408 related to landfill methane emissions [WAC 173-408, 5/13/24 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

## **SECTION II -EMISSION LIMITATIONS & MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

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

This section of the permit is formatted differently from the STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS section. Requirements are presented in tables. Applicable requirements are listed in the third column in emission limitation tables. The basis for the applicable requirements is listed in the second column of the emission limitation tables. The averaging time and reference test method, used to determine compliance with the requirement, are listed in the fourth and fifth columns, if applicable. The monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements (MRRR) used to assure compliance with the requirement are listed in the sixth

columns of the emission limitation tables. The monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements (MRRR) are enforceable and are given in the last subsection in the permit. It should be noted that while a violation of a MRRR is a violation of the permit, it is not necessarily a violation of the underlying emission limitation.

For Northside Landfill, this section contains four subsections:

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

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

If an applicable requirement does not include sufficient monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting to satisfy WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), the permit will establish adequate monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting. This is known as gapfilling. Applicable requirements for which gapfilling is proposed can be identified by the note, following the MRRR citation, indicating that at least a portion of the MRRR is from gapfilling

#### **A. Facility-wide Emission Limitations**

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

This requirements of this subsection, and corresponding MRRR reference (if applicable), are discussed below.

Condition II.A.1: Use of reasonably available control technology. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-040(1)(c), 2/12/25(8/16/18)]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(7) (covered under section B of permit)

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

Condition II.A.2 Visible emissions may not exceed 20% except as allowed in WAC 173-400-040. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-040(2) STATE/LOCAL ONLY 2/12/25]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(7) (covered under section B of permit)

#### MRRR

Condition 1M: The permittee must perform weekly inspections during daylight hours while the facility is operating for the purpose of observing points of potential visible emissions and PM emissions from all emission units listed in Tables 2 – 4 above. Weekly inspections should reasonably assure compliance because the Northside Landfill has a consistent compliance history (i.e., the likelihood of violation is low) and because the processes conducted at the facility do not vary a lot over time (i.e., the facility is maintained and operated in a relatively constant state).

If visible emissions are observed during an inspection or are otherwise observed by the permittee, the permittee shall verify and certify that:

- 1) The visible emissions or PM emissions are not the result of equipment malfunction, and the equipment, if any, from which the emissions are released, is performing its normal, designed function;
- 2) The air pollution control equipment, if any, is being operated properly in accordance with normal operating procedures; and
- 3) If the visible emissions are the result of fugitive emissions, reasonable precautions are being taken to minimize emissions.

If 1), 2), and/or 3) are not being met, corrective action must be taken as soon as possible, but no later than three days from discovery, to correct the problem. Taking corrective action does not relieve the permittee from complying with the underlying requirement, nor does it relieve the permittee from the obligation to report any permit deviations as required in Condition I.D.7-Prompt Reporting of Deviations.

If visible emissions are still observed and 1), 2), and 3) are being met, the permittee shall perform or have performed, RM 9 (July 1, 1993) or Ecology Method 9A (July 12, 1990), whichever is applicable, on the source of the visible emissions. The test shall occur within a reasonable timeframe but no later than 24 hours after discovery of the emissions. If the visible emissions exceed the applicable standard, the permittee shall take timely and appropriate corrective action (as soon as possible, but within 24 hours) to address the problem. The results of the RM 9 or Ecology Method 9A test shall be submitted to SRCAA within two working days of the test.

Taking corrective action does not relieve the permittee from complying with the underlying requirement, nor does it relieve the permittee from the obligation to report any permit deviations as required in Condition I.D.7 - Prompt Reporting of Deviations.

[WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-050(1), 2/12/25(8/16/18)] [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-060, 2/12/25(10/25/18)] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR

Condition II.A.3 Visible Emissions shall not equal or exceed 20%, as specified in SRCAA Regulation I, 6.02 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY [SRCAA Regulation I, 6.02, 7/9/20 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

**MRRR**

Condition 1M: The same monitoring is required as for Visible Emissions, WAC 173-400-040, given in Condition II.A.4. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-050(1), 2/12/25(8/16/18)] [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-060, 2/12/25(10/25/18)] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR

Condition II.A.4: No person shall cause or permit the emission of particulate matter from any source to be deposited (fallout) beyond the property under direct control of the owner or operator of the source in sufficient quantity to unreasonably interfere with the use and enjoyment of the property upon which the material is deposited.  
[SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-040(3), 2/25/25- STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 6.05.A, 7/9/20 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]  
NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(7) (covered under section B of permit)

**MRRR**

Condition 2M: The permittee must perform weekly inspections of the facility during daylight hours while the facility is operating to verify that fallout is not occurring and must record and investigate complaints received regarding fallout.

Potential fugitive emissions from the facility include dust from haul roads at the landfill. Weekly inspections should reasonably assure compliance because the Northside Landfill has a consistent compliance history (i.e., the likelihood of

violation is low). During normal operation, fugitive particulate matter is not visible at the facility.

Taking corrective action does not relieve the permittee from the obligation to comply with the underlying emission limitation, nor does it relieve the permittee from reporting any permit deviations as required in Condition I.D.7- Prompt Reporting of Deviations.

The permittee must maintain records of each inspection and complaint investigation. Records must include the date and time of the inspection, observations made, the date and time of any complaints received, the date and time of the complaint investigation, the results of complaint investigations, a description of any corrective action taken, and any other information required in permit condition I.D.1-Records of Required Monitoring Information. Records must be kept in accordance with Condition I.D.5-Retention of Records, and, upon request, such records must be made available for inspection by SRCAA staff or other authorized representatives.

For permit conditions that require reasonable precautions to be taken or that call for the use of recognized good practices or procedures or effective control apparatus and measures, examples of reasonable precautions; recognized good practices and procedures; and effective control apparatus and measures are given in the permit.

[WAC 173-401-615(1) &(2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition II.A.5 Reasonable precautions must be taken to:

- a) Prevent PM from becoming airborne when constructing, altering, repairing, or demolishing buildings, appurtenances, and roads;
- b) Prevent tracking of PM onto paved roadways open to the public;
- c) Prevent the release of air contaminants, as specific in WAC 173-400-040(3)(a), if located in an attainment area and not impacting a NAA;
- d) Prevent PM from becoming airborne when handling, transporting, and /or storing PM; and
- e) Prevent fugitive dust from becoming airborne and source must be maintained and operated to minimize emissions.

[SRCAA Regulation I, Section 6.05.B, 7/9/20] [SRCAA Regulation I, 6.05.C, 7/9/20] [SRCAA Regulation I, 6.05.D,7/9/20] [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-040(4) & (9) 2/12/25(8/16/18)]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, WAC 173-400-040(3)(a) and 173-400-040(8) do not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(7) (covered under section B of permit)

**MRRR**

Condition 2M: The same monitoring is required as for WAC 173-400-040(2) – Fallout, given in Condition II.A.4. The permittee must perform weekly inspections during daylight hours while the facility is operating, investigate complaints, and take corrective action if potential problems are identified. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition II.A.6: Recognized good practices and procedures must be used to reduce odors to a reasonable minimum, in accordance with WAC 173-400-040(5). [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-040(5), 2/12/25 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, WAC 173-400-040(4) does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(7) (covered under Section II.B of permit)

**MRRR**

Condition 2M: The monitoring is the same as required for WAC 173-400-040(2) - Fallout, given in Condition II.A.4. The permittee must perform weekly inspections during daylight hours while the facility is operating, investigate complaints, and take corrective action if potential problems are identified. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition II.A.7: It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow the emission of any air contaminant in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as is, or is likely to be:

- a. Injurious to the health and safety of human, animal or plant life;
- b. Injurious or cause damage to property; or
- c. Which unreasonably interferes with enjoyment of life and property.

Compliance with this requirement shall be determined per the provisions given in SRCAA Regulation I Section 6.04. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 6.04, 6/1/23]

NOTE – SRCAA Regulation I, Section 6.04(D) through (G) are STATE/LOCAL ONLY

MRRR

Condition 2M: The monitoring is the same as required for WAC 173-400-040(2) - Fallout, given in Condition II.A.4. The permittee must perform weekly inspections during daylight hours while the facility is operating, investigate complaints, and take corrective action if potential problems are identified. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition II.A.8 No person shall cause or permit the installation or use of any means which conceals or masks an emission of an air contaminant which would otherwise violate any provisions of SRCAA Regulation I or Chapter 173-400 WAC. [SRCAA Regulation I, 6.07, 7/9/20]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(7) (covered under Section II.B of the permit)

MRRR

Condition 2M: The monitoring is the same as for WAC 173-400-040(2) - Fallout, given in Condition II.A.4. The permittee must perform weekly inspections during daylight hours while the facility is operating, investigate complaints, and take corrective action if potential problems are identified. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition II.A.9 Particulate matter emissions from combustion and incineration units shall not exceed 0.1 gr/dscf corrected to 7% oxygen, as specified in WAC 173-400-050(1) & WAC 173-400-050(3). [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-050(1) & (3) 2/12/25 (8/16/18)]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(7) (covered under Section II.B of permit)

MRRR

Conditions 1M: The same monitoring is required as for Visible Emissions, WAC 173-400-040, given in Condition II.A.2. Because of the general correlation between particulate matter emissions and visible emissions (i.e., visible emissions are an indicator of particulate matter), the monitoring focuses on identifying visible emissions. Weekly inspections should reasonably assure compliance because the Northside Landfill has a consistent compliance history. Additionally, all of the combustion units (i.e., flares) burn only LFG and propane (for start-up), which are relatively clean burning fuels which do not create high levels of particulate emissions when burned in properly operated combustion units. The

permit limits the flares to the use of propane (LPG) and landfill gas. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-050(1), 2/12/25(8/16/18)] [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-060 2/12/25(10/25/18)] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR

Condition II.A.10: Particulate matter emissions from general process units shall not exceed 0.1 gr/dscf, as specified in WAC 173-400-060. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-060 2/12/25(10/25/18)]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(7) (covered under section B of permit)

#### MRRR

Conditions 1M: The same monitoring is required as for Visible Emissions, WAC 173-400-040, given in Condition II.A.2 because of the general correlation between particulate matter emissions and visible emissions (i.e., visible emissions are an indicator of particulate matter), the monitoring focuses on identifying visible emissions. Weekly inspections should reasonably assure compliance because the Northside Landfill has a consistent compliance history. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-050(1), 2/12/25(8/16/18)] [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-060 2/12/25(10/25/18)] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR

Condition II.A.11: SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from each unit shall not exceed 1000 ppm on a dry basis corrected to 7% oxygen, as specified in WAC 173-400-040(6). [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-040(7) 2/12/25(8/16/18)] [WAC 173-400-040 (2/12/25), STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

NOTE: Per WAC 173-400-070, this requirement does not apply to the MSW landfill cells subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(7) (covered under section B of permit)

#### MRRR

Condition 3M: Because SO<sub>2</sub> emissions at this source would only occur from the three landfill gas flares, monitoring for this requirement consists of using only allowed fuels. The permit limits the source to the use of propane (LPG) and landfill gas. Based on the source testing that has been done on the landfill flares, SO<sub>2</sub> emissions will not exceed 1000 ppm at 7% O<sub>2</sub> while burning landfill gas. The highest SO<sub>2</sub> concentration measured from the flare during source testing was 16.2 ppm SO<sub>2</sub>. Therefore, while burning the allowable fuels, the SO<sub>2</sub> emission

limit of 1000 ppm @ 7% oxygen will not be exceeded. [WAC 173-401-615(1) & (2), 9/16/02] NOTE: This is a gapfilling MRRR.

Condition II.A.12: No use of excess stack height or dispersion techniques to meet ambient air quality standards or PSD increments except as allowed under WAC 173-400-200. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-200, 1/10/05]

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

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

Condition II.A.13: No varying of emissions according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations is allowed, except as allowed under WAC 173-400-205. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-205, 3/22/91]

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

Condition II.A.14: No outdoor burning, except as allowed under Chapter 173-425 WAC and/or SRCAA Regulation I, 6.01. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(3), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference Chapter 173-425 WAC, 3/13/00 – STATE/LOCAL ONLY] [SRCAA Regulation I, 6.01, 7/9/20 - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

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

Condition II.A.15: Handling and use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) must be in accord with 40 CFR Part 82. [40 CFR Part 82, 4/10/20 (except those subparts for which a shield is granted in Section III below)]

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

Some conditions have been removed from the facility-wide emission limitations because SRCAA has determined these conditions are not applicable to the Northside Landfill. These conditions are listed below and are not included in the Northside Landfill's operating permit.

**TABLE 6 – Removed Permit Conditions From Section II.A**

CITATION	DESCRIPTION	REASON NOT INCLUDED IN THE PERMIT
SRCAA Regulation I, 6.14.D.1, 5/3/07(11/12/93) - STATE/LOCAL ONLY]	Fines content of traction sanding materials must not equal or exceed 3% fines or 25% durability index.	The requirements given in SRCAA Regulation I, Section 6.14 were written to cover emissions from paved public roadways maintained by government agencies, not paved surfaces at facilities owned by government agencies. There are other rules and requirements that apply to the facility which require control of fugitive emissions from paved surfaces at this facility, including Conditions II.A.4 and II.A.5. As a result, SRCAA Regulation I, Section 6.14 does not apply to this facility.
SRCAA Regulation I, 6.14.D.2, 5/3/07(1/7/99)	No contract for traction sanding materials shall be executed unless it includes the standards set forth in SRCAA Regulation I, 6.14.D.1.	The requirements given in SRCAA Regulation I, Section 6.14 were written to cover emissions from paved public roadways maintained by government agencies, not paved surfaces at facilities owned by government agencies. There are other rules and requirements that apply to the facility which require control of fugitive emissions from paved surfaces at this facility, including Conditions II.A.4 and II.A.5. As a result, SRCAA Regulation I, Section 6.14 does not apply to this facility.
WAC 173-400-040(8), 5/31/16(8/20/93)*  SRCAA Regulation I, 6.07, 3/4/04- STATE/LOCAL ONLY	No person shall cause or permit the installation or use of any means which conceals or masks an emission of an air contaminant which would otherwise violate any provisions of Chapter 173-400 WAC.	SRCAA revised condition II.A.7 and II.A.8 to adequately address this provision. It was therefore removed from the permit

[WAC 173-400-040 (2/12/25), STATE/LOCAL ONLY]		
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**B. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfill Emission Limitations**

This section covers the municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill to which the requirements of 40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO and WAC 173-400-070(6) and (7) apply. Per EPA, the requirements of 40 CFR 62, Subpart OOO and WAC 173-400-070(6) and (7) only apply to the landfill cells (open and closed cells).

It should be noted that although landfill gas from the closed portion of the landfill is collected and controlled through an active flare system, a collection and control system is not required under WAC 173-400-070(7) and 40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO because the uncontrolled landfill emissions are below 34 megagrams per year. If the uncontrolled emissions from the landfill exceed 34 megagrams per year in the future, a collection and control system will be required under WAC 173-400-070(7).

This requirements of this subsection, and corresponding MRRR reference (if applicable), are discussed below:

Condition II.B.1: If the Emission Unit 1-1 has a NMOC emission rate of 34 megagrams per year or greater and the landfill does not demonstrate methane emissions are below 500 PPM in accordance with 40 CFR 62.16718(a)(6), the permittee must comply with all of the requirements of 40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO including the requirement to install and operate a gas collection and control system that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 62.16714 within thirty (30) months of the date when the NMOC emission rate reached or exceeded 34 megagrams. The system must follow the operational standards in 40 CFR 62.16716. [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.20, 6/1/23, which adopts by reference 40 CFR 62.16714, 2/14/22] [ SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.14(A)(1), 6/1/23, which adopts by reference Chapter 173-400-070(6) and (7) WAC (12/19/22)]

MRRR  
Conditions

6M, 7M,  
8M, 9M, & 10M: The MRRR for this condition are outlined in the 40 CFR 62, Subpart OOO, which are implemented through WAC 173-400-070(7) and SRCAA Regulation I Section 2.20. The permittee must annually calculate the NMOC emission rate using the equation and constants provided in 40 CFR 62.16718(a). The permittee must first calculate emissions using the Tier 1 analysis followed by Tier 2 analysis (if necessary). If emissions are still in excess of 34 megagrams per year the facility may choose to demonstrate compliance with either Tier 3 or Tier 4 analysis listed in 40 CFR 6216718(a).

If the permittee cannot demonstrate emissions below 34 megagrams per year or methane concentrations less than 500 ppm (in accordance with the Tier 4 analysis requirements) the permittee must comply with all the requirements of 40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO, including the requirement to install a compliant gas control system within 30 months. The gas control system shall comply with Condition 10M.

If the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or less than 34 megagrams per year, the permittee shall submit to EPA and SRCAA reports as described in Condition 7M. The permittee shall keep records in accordance with Condition 8M.

If the MSW is permanently closed permittee shall submit a closure report to EPA and SRCAA within 30 days of waste acceptance as described in Condition 9M. Additional information may be requested to determine if a closure has taken place.

Note: This is a streamlined provision with the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(6). The requirement under WAC 173-400-070(6) require the permittee to install a control system when 50 Megagrams of emissions are reached. SRCAA has streamlined that requirement to 34 Megagrams per year.

[SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.20, 6/1/23, which adopts by reference 40 CFR 62.16718, 2/14/2022] [SRCAA Regulation I, Section 2.20, 6/1/23, which adopts by reference WAC 173-400-070(6) and (7), 12/19/22]

Condition II.B.2: If the minimum functional cell located at the MSW accepts more than 450,000 tons of waste the permittee must comply with all the requirements of WAC 173-408 [WAC 173-408, 5/13/24 STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

MRRR  
Condition  
11M:

The MRRR for this condition are outlined in the WAC 173-408. The permittee shall submit an annual report to Ecology and SRCAA that demonstrates that minimum functional cell has not exceeded the 450,000 limit that is required to avoid the additional control requirements of WAC 173-408. [WAC 173-408, 5/13/24 STATE/LOCAL ONLY]

Some requirements from WAC 173-400-070 were either one time requirements that have already been satisfied or have been superseded by new regulations. These requirements are listed below and are not included in the Northside Landfill's operating permit.

**TABLE 7 – Removed Permit Conditions From Section II.B**

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

**C. Active Landfill Gas Collection and Control System Emission Limitations**

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

This requirements of this subsection, and corresponding MRRR reference (if applicable), are discussed below.

Condition II.C.1: A copy of the Notice of Construction and the conditions of approval shall be kept on site and made available to SRCAA personnel upon request.

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

Condition II.C.2: All landfill gas, collected in the active collective system, shall be vented to the flare. The flare shall be operating whenever landfill gas is directed to the flare.

SRCAA approval is required prior to uncontrolled exhausting of landfill gas, collected in the active collection system, to the atmosphere.

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

Condition II.C.3: Each flare shall operate at a minimum temperature of 1400° F and shall have a minimum retention time of 0.6 seconds. [NOC #378, Condition 3, 3/19/92 as revised on 5/31/01,8/30/02, & 9/2/16]

MRRR:  
Conditions  
4M & 5M:

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

Records are required to be kept for each operating flare, in accordance with the following:

- a. The combustion zone temperature in each flare shall be continuously monitored whenever the flare is in operation. The combustion zone temperature shall be averaged and recorded at least once every two minutes whenever each flare is in operation (i.e., average temperature during each two minute monitoring period). Each operating flare shall be equipped with a system that will automatically shut down the flare within three minutes of the temperature decreasing to 1425° F or lower and display an alarm with the cause of the flare shutdown. The cause of each flare shutdown must be investigated and corrective action(s) taken prior to restarting the flare. Records must be kept of all flare shutdowns and the corrective action(s) taken.
- b. The volumetric flow rate of landfill gas entering each flare shall be measured and recorded at least three times every week.
- c. At least once every week, either i) the energy (in BTU/ft<sup>3</sup>) content, or ii) the methane concentration (in percent by volume) of the landfill gas, shall be measured and recorded.
- d. For each operating flare, valid combustion zone temperatures shall be recovered for at least 90% of the monitoring periods during each month. Periods that the flare does not operate and periods during which an unavoidable monitoring system malfunction occurred are not included in the data recovery calculation to determine if the 90% data recovery

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

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

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

- e. Records shall be kept in accordance Condition I.D.5- Retention of Records, and, upon request, such records shall be made available for inspection by SRCAA staff or other authorized representatives.

In addition to the records described above, the permittee is required submit an operation and maintenance (O&M) manual for the flares. The most recently submitted O&M manual shall be followed. Records shall be kept of all the dates and nature of maintenance activities performed on the flares. Records shall be kept in accordance with Condition I.D.5- Retention of Records, and, upon request, such records shall be made available for inspection by SRCAA staff or other authorized representatives.

[NOC #378, Conditions 4, 5, 6, & 8, 3/19/92 as revised on 5/31/01, 8/30/02, & 9/2/16]

Condition II.C.4: All flare operators shall be familiar with the operation and maintenance manual, and it shall be kept accessible to the operators. [NOC #378, Condition 8, 3/19/92 as revised on 5/31/01, 8/30/02, & 9/2/16]

**MRRR**

Condition 5M: The permittee is required submit an operation and maintenance (O&M) manual for the flares. The most recently submitted O&M manual shall be followed. Records shall be kept of all the dates and nature of maintenance activities performed on the flares. Records shall be kept in accordance with Condition I.D.5- Retention of Records, and, upon request, such records shall be made available for inspection by SRCAA staff or other authorized representatives.

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

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

**TABLE 8 – Removed Permit Conditions From Section II.C**

<b>CITATION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>REASON NOT INCLUDED IN THE PERMIT</b>
NOC #378, Condition 5, 3/19/92 as revised on 5/31/01. This Condition was eliminated in the revision dated 8/30/02	The owner or operator shall conduct source testing within 180 days of start-up to determine actual emissions from each flare.	Initial source testing was conducted in 1993. Since that time, one flare has been tested in each of the following years: 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2020.
NOC #378, Condition 2, 3/19/92 as revised on 5/31/01. This Condition was eliminated in the revision dated 8/30/02	The actual retention time for each flare shall be verified by SRCAA using the results from the source test required in Condition #5.	Each flare has already been source tested at least once. The actual retention time for each flare has already been verified by SRCAA.

**SECTION III - PERMIT SHIELD**

Section III of the permit lists regulations for which the facility has requested, and SRCAA proposes to grant, a permit shield per WAC 173-401-640(2). SRCAA review and findings regarding on whether a shield will be granted are summarized in subsections A and B below.

**A. Inapplicable Requirements For Which a Shield Will Be Granted**

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

Findings: Periodically, the City of Spokane has entered into contracts with private commercial power generators to lease the landfill gas and space at the landfill in order to establish and operate equipment that converts the landfill gas to electricity. According to the federal definition of a “stationary source,” all emission units are included that are 1) of the same industrial grouping, 2) on contiguous or adjacent lands, and 3) under common control. To be considered part of the “major stationary source” that includes all of the emission units at the Northside Landfill, commercial power generation projects and associated equipment would have to be under the control of the City of Spokane, or a support facility for the Northside Landfill. To be considered a “support facility,” the equipment must be integral to the operation of the source (i.e., be something that the Northside Landfill cannot function without). Since any emission units associated with past or current commercial power generation projects are not under the control of the City of Spokane and are not a “support facility,” the emission units are not part of the stationary source. Therefore, the requirements associated with past or current commercial power generation projects are not applicable requirements and are not included in the air operating permit for the Northside Landfill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7PS. Air Quality Regulations Applicable to Emissions from Fuel Storage Tanks

Findings: WAC 173-401-533(2) lists emission units or activities that are exempt from Chapter 173-401 WAC on the basis of size or production rate. Per WAC 173-401-533(2)(c), operation, loading and unloading of storage tanks with capacities less than 10,000 gallons and when storing liquids with vapor pressures < 80 mmHg @ 21°C are considered insignificant emission units and are exempt from Chapter 173-401 WAC. The tank is a split compartment above ground storage tank, with a 500 gallon capacity compartment (for gasoline storage) and a 1,500 gallon capacity compartment (for diesel storage). The fuel storage tank at the Northside Landfill meets the criteria for insignificant emissions units.

#### 8PS. Air Quality Regulations Applicable to Emissions from portable space heater

Findings: WAC 173-401-533(2) lists emission units or activities that are exempt from Chapter 173-401 WAC on the basis of size or production rate. Per WAC 173-401-533(2)(r), fuel fired space heaters and hot water heaters burning kerosene and generating < five million BTU/hr are considered insignificant emission units and are exempt from Chapter 173-401 WAC. The unit has a rated heat output of 70,000 BTU/hr and burns kerosene as the fuel. The space heater in operation at the Northside Landfill meets the criteria for insignificant emissions units.

#### **B. Applicable Requirements For Which a Shield Will Not Be Granted**

##### Gas Collection and Control Requirements – [WAC 173-400-070(7)]

Findings: This section contains requirements for landfill gas collection and control systems for facilities that are required to install such systems under WAC 173-400-070(7) (i.e., landfills with uncontrolled NMOC emissions above 34 megagrams per year). At the time of permit issuance, the Northside Landfill does not have uncontrolled NMOC emissions above 34 megagrams per year, so these requirements are not triggered. However, during the permit term, the uncontrolled NMOC emissions could exceed 34 megagrams per year, which would trigger the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(7). These requirements have been placed in the permit, but will not be triggered unless the NMOC emissions exceed 34 megagrams per year. Since the requirements of WAC 173-400-070(7) have been placed in the permit, a shield will not be granted.

##### Air Quality Regulations Applicable to Emissions from Roadways

Findings: The permittee has requested that roadways at the site be considered insignificant emission units under WAC 173-401-530(1)(d). Per WAC 173-401-530(1)(d), emission units or activities which generate only fugitive emissions and are subject to no applicable requirement, other generally applicable state implementation plan requirements, may be considered insignificant emission units. However, there are several conditions in the permit that apply to fugitive PM emission sources and/or roadways at the site (Conditions 49, 50, 62, and 63). These conditions are based on applicable requirements in WAC 173-400(40) and SRCAA Regulation I, Sections 6.05 and 6.14. Since these requirements also apply to roadways (paved and unpaved) at the site, a shield will not be granted.

