PIMA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AIR PROGRAM

33 N Stone Ave, Suite 700 ▪ Tucson, AZ 85701. ▪ Phone: (520) 724-7400

AIR QUALITY OPERATING PERMIT

(As required by Title 17.12, Article II, Pima County Code)

ISSUED TO

PIMA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

TANGERINE LANDFILL 10220 W. TANGERINE ROAD MARANA, AZ 85653

This air quality operating permit does not relieve applicant of responsibility for meeting all air pollution regulations

THIS PERMIT ISSUED SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING: **Conditions Contained in Parts A & B and Attachments 1 and 2**

PDEQ PERMIT NUMBER **5011** PERMIT CLASS **I**

ISSUED: **JUNE 19, 2015** EXPIRES: **JUNE 18, 2020**

Rupesh Patel

SIGNATURE

Rupesh Patel, Air Permit Manager, PDEQ

TITLE

SUMMARY

This Title V, Class I operating permit renewal is issued to the Pima County Department of Environmental Quality, Solid Waste Management, the Permittee, for operation of the Tangerine Landfill (Landfill). The landfill is a municipal solid waste landfill that began accepting waste at the beginning of 1984. Since December 1, 2013, the landfill has been closed to the public.

The landfill originally occupied 80 acres. In 1998, and additional 7.9 acres was acquired as a property buffer. The landfill is comprised of two disposal units, separated by a utility easement that runs through the property, combining for a waste footprint of 55 acres. The smaller fill area (East Disposal Area) is on the east side of the property and includes a segregated asbestos disposal area. The larger fill area (West Disposal Area) is located west of the utility easement. The landfill accepted municipal solid waste, green waste, construction debris, manure livestock waste, inert materials, and dead animals.

The landfill is subject to the Federal Regulations governing the Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (40 CFR Part 60 Subpart WWW). The landfill has not generated Nonmethane Organic Compounds (NMOC) in excess of 50 megagrams per year triggering the requirement for a control system in accordance with 40 CFR §60.752(b)(2).

The total potential emissions from the facility, excluding insignificant and trivial activities as defined in PCC 17.04.340.A (114 & 237), as provided in the application submitted November 5, 2013 are provided in the following table. These figures are for reference purposes only and are used to establish baseline emissions for the source. They are not intended to be enforceable emission limits unless otherwise noted in Part B of this permit.

Facility-Wide Potential Emissions of Pollutants (tons/yr)											
Conventional or Criteria Air Pollutant								**NSPS**	**HAPs**		**GHG**
$PM_{2.5}$	**PM_{10}**	**PM**	**NOx**	**VOC**	**CO**	**SO_x**	**Lead**	**NMOC**	**Total**	**Single**	**CO_2e**
0.00	0.01	0.01	ND	6.80	ND	ND	ND	17.43	5.03	0.95	136,995

ND – No Data. These emissions are insignificant
NSPS – New Source Performance Standards
HAPs – Hazardous Air Pollutant(s)
GHG – Green House Gas

Based on these emissions, the facility is a true minor source for criteria pollutants, an area source of HAPs, and an existing major source for greenhouse gases (GHG). Until the landfill is closed in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW, §60.757(d), the facility is required to maintain a Class I (Title V) permit.

All terms and conditions of this permit are Federally Enforceable by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.EPA) under the Clean Air Act, except as otherwise noted.

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PART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

(References to A.R.S. are references to the Arizona Revised Statutes, references to A.A.C. are references to the Arizona Administrative Code, and references to PCC are references to Title 17 of the Pima County Code)

I. PERMIT EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL [PCC 17.12.180.A.1 & PCC 17.12.160. D.1]

A. This permit is valid for a period of five years from the date of issuance of the permit.

B. The Permittee shall submit an application for renewal of this permit at least 6 months, but not greater than 18 months prior to the date of permit expiration.

II. COMPLIANCE WITH PERMIT CONDITIONS [PCC 17.12.180.A.8.a & b]

A. The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit including all applicable requirements of Arizona air quality statutes A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 3, and Pima County air quality rules. Any permit noncompliance is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or revision; or for denial of a permit renewal application. In addition, noncompliance with any federally enforceable requirement constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act.

B. It shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

III. PERMIT REVISION, REOPENING, REVOCATION AND REISSUANCE, OR TERMINATION FOR CAUSE [PCC 17.12.180.A.8.c & PCC 17.12.270]

A. The permit may be revised, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit revision, revocation and reissuance, or termination; or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

B. The permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:

1. Additional applicable requirements under the Clean Air Act become applicable to a major source with a remaining permit term of three or more years. Such a reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to PCC 17.12.280.B. Any permit reopening required pursuant to this paragraph shall comply with provisions in PCC 17.12.280 for permit renewal and shall reset the five-year permit term.

2. Additional requirements, including excess emissions requirements, become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by the Administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the Class I permit.

3. The Control Officer or the Administrator determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.

4. The Control Officer or the Administrator determines that the permit needs to be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

C. Proceedings to reopen and issue a permit, including appeal of any final action relating to a permit reopening, shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopenings shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. Permit reopenings for reasons other than those stated in paragraph III.B.1 of Part A shall not result in the resetting of the five-year permit term.

IV. POSTING OF PERMIT [PCC 17.12.080]

The Permittee who has been granted an individual permit or a General Permit and Authorization to Operate (ATO) by PDEQ shall maintain a complete copy of the permit and ATO onsite. If it is not feasible to maintain a copy of the permit and ATO onsite, the Permittee may request, in writing, to maintain a copy of the permit at an alternate location. Upon written approval by the Control Officer, the Permittee must maintain a complete copy of the permit at the approved alternative location.

V. FEE PAYMENT [PCC 17.12.180.A.9 & PCC 17.12.510]

The Permittee shall pay fees to the Control Officer pursuant to PCC 17.12.510.

VI. ANNUAL EMISSIONS INVENTORY QUESTIONNAIRE [PCC 17.12.320]

A. When requested by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall complete and submit an annual emissions inventory questionnaire. The questionnaire is due by March 31 or ninety days after the Control Officer makes the request and inventory form available, whichever occurs later, and shall include emission information for the previous calendar year. These requirements apply whether or not a permit has been issued and whether or not a permit application has been filed.

B. The questionnaire shall be on a form provided by or approved by the Control Officer and shall include the information required by PCC 17.12.320.

VII. COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION [PCC 17.12.220.A.2]

The Permittee shall submit to the Control Officer a compliance certification that describes the compliance status of the source with respect to each permit condition. Certifications shall be submitted as specified in Part B of this permit.

A. The compliance certification shall include the following:

1. Identification of each term or condition contained in the permit including emission limitations, standards, or work practices that are the basis of the certification;

2. Identification of the method(s) or other means used by the Permittee for determining the compliance status of the source with each term and condition during the certification period. Such methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required under PCC 17.12.180(A)(3), (monitoring including the related recordkeeping and reporting requirements that verify compliance with the monitoring). If necessary, the owner or operator also shall identify any other material information that must be included in the certification to comply with Section 113(c)(2) of the Clean Air Act, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information;

3. The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit for the period covered by the certification, including whether compliance during the period was continuous or intermittent. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification;

4. For emission units subject to 40 CFR 64, the certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any period during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance defined under 40 CFR 64 occurred;

5. A progress report on all outstanding compliance schedules submitted pursuant to PCC 17.12.220; and

6. Other facts the Control Officer may require to determine the compliance status of the facility.

B. A copy of all compliance certifications for Class I permits shall also be submitted to the EPA Administrator. The address for the EPA Administrator is:

EPA Region 9 Enforcement Office, 75 Hawthorne St (Air-5), San Francisco, CA 94105

VIII. CERTIFICATION OF TRUTH, ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS [PCC 17.12.220.A.3]

Any document required to be submitted by this permit, including reports, shall contain a certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required by this permit shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

IX. INSPECTION AND ENTRY [PCC 17.12.220.A.4]

The Permittee shall allow the Control Officer or the authorized representative of the Control Officer upon presentation of proper credentials to:

A. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records are required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;

B. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;

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

D. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or other applicable requirements; and

E. Record any inspection by use of written, electronic, magnetic and photographic media.

X. PERMIT REVISION PURSUANT TO FEDERAL HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT STANDARD

[PCC 17.12.160.D.3]

If this source becomes subject to a standard promulgated by the Administrator pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (Hazardous Air Pollutants), then the Permittee shall, within twelve months of the date on which the standard is promulgated, submit an application for a permit revision demonstrating how the source will comply with the standard.

XI EXCESS EMISSIONS, PERMIT DEVIATIONS, AND EMERGENCY REPORTING [PCC 17.12.040]

A. Excess Emissions Reporting [PCC 17.12.040]

1. Excess emissions shall be reported as follows:

   a. The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this permit. The report shall be in 2 parts as specified below:

      i. Notification by telephone or facsimile within 24 hours of the time the Permittee first learned of the occurrence of excess emissions that includes all available information from PCC 17.12.040.B. The number to call to report excess emissions is **520-724-7400.** The facsimile number to report excess emissions is **520-838-7432.**

      ii. Detailed written notification by submission of an excess emissions report within 72 hours of the notification under XI.A.1.a.i of Part A. Notifications should be sent to:

      PDEQ Air Program 33 N. Stone Avenue, Suite 700, Tucson, Arizona 85701.

   b. The excess emission report shall contain the following information:

      i. The identity of each stack or other emission point where the excess emission occurred;

      ii. The magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in the units of the applicable emission limitation and the operating data and calculations used in determining the magnitude of the excess emissions;

      iii. The time and duration or expected duration of the excess emissions;

      iv. The identity of the equipment from which the excess emissions emanated;

      v. The nature and cause of the emissions;

      vi. The steps taken, if the excess emissions were the result of a malfunction, to remedy the malfunction and the steps taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of the malfunctions; and

      vii. The steps that were or are being taken to limit the excess emissions; If the source's permit contains procedures governing source operation during periods of startup or malfunction and the excess emissions resulted from startup or malfunction, a list of the steps taken to comply with the permit procedures.

2. In the case of continuous or recurring excess emissions, the notification requirements of this Section shall be satisfied if the source provides the required notification after excess emissions are first detected and includes in the notification an estimate of the time the excess emissions will continue. Excess emissions occurring after the estimated time period or changes in the nature of the emissions as originally reported shall require additional notification pursuant to XI.A.1.a & b of Part A.

B. Permit Deviations Reporting [PCC 17.12.180.A.5.b]

The Permittee shall promptly report deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. Notice in accordance with PCC 17.12.180.E.3.d shall be considered prompt for purposes of this permit.

C. Emergency Provision [PCC 17.12.180.E]

1. An "Emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, that require immediate corrective action to restore normal operation and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emission attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

2. An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with the technology-based emission limitations if the conditions of PCC 17.12.180.E.3 are met.

3. The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

   a. An emergency occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause or causes of the emergency;

   b. At the time of the emergency, the permitted facility was being properly operated;

   c. During the period of the emergency the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards or other requirements in the permit; and

   d. The Permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Control Officer by certified mail, hand delivery, or facsimile transmission within two working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice shall contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective action taken.

4. In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

5. This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

D. Compliance Schedule [ARS § 49-480.F.3 & 5]

For any excess emission or permit deviation that cannot be corrected within 72 hours, the Permittee is required to submit a compliance schedule to the Control Officer within 21 days of such occurrence. The compliance schedule shall include a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions with milestones, leading to compliance with the permit terms or conditions that have been violated.

E. Affirmative Defenses for Excess Emissions Due to Malfunctions, Startup, and Shutdown. [PCC 17.12.035]

1. Applicability

   This rule establishes affirmative defenses for certain emissions in excess of an emission standard or limitation and applies to all emission standards or limitations except for standards or limitations:

   a. Promulgated pursuant to Sections 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act,

   b. Promulgated pursuant to Titles IV or VI of the Clean Air Act,

   c. Contained in any Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) or New Source Review (NSR) permit issued by the U.S. E.P.A., or

d. Included in a permit to meet the requirements of PCC 17.16.590.A.5.

2. Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions

Emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to malfunction shall constitute a violation. The Permittee of a source with emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to malfunction has an affirmative defense to a civil or administrative enforcement proceeding based on that violation, other than a judicial action seeking injunctive relief, if the owner or operator of the source has complied with the reporting requirements of XIII.B of this Part and has demonstrated all of the following:

a. The excess emissions resulted from a sudden and unavoidable breakdown of process equipment or air pollution control equipment beyond the reasonable control of the operator;

b. The air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;

c. If repairs were required, the repairs were made in an expeditious fashion when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Off-shift labor and overtime were utilized where practicable to ensure that the repairs were made as expeditiously as possible. If off-shift labor and overtime were not utilized, the owner or operator satisfactorily demonstrated that the measures were impracticable;

d. The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;

e. All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;

f. The excess emissions were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;

g. During the period of excess emissions there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in PCC Chapter 17.08 that could be attributed to the emitting source;

h. The excess emissions did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned, and could not have been avoided by better operations and maintenance practices;

i. All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all practicable; and

j. The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.

3. Affirmative Defense for Startup and Shutdown

a. Except as provided in XI.E.3.b of Part A, and unless otherwise provided for in the applicable requirement, emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown shall constitute a violation. The Permittee of a source with emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown has an affirmative defense to a civil or administrative enforcement proceeding based on that violation, other than a judicial action seeking injunctive relief, if the owner or operator of the source has complied with the reporting requirements of XIII.B of Part A and has demonstrated all of the following:

i. The excess emissions could not have been prevented through careful and prudent planning and design;

ii. If the excess emissions were the result of a bypass of control equipment, the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe damage to air pollution control equipment, production equipment, or other property;

iii. The source's air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;

iv. The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;

v. All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;

vi. During the period of excess emissions there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in PCC Chapter 17.08 that could be attributed to the emitting source;

vii. All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all practicable; and

viii. The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.

b. If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during routine startup and shutdown, then those instances shall be treated as other malfunctions subject to XI.E.2 of Part A.

4. Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions during Scheduled Maintenance

If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during scheduled maintenance, then those instances will be treated as other malfunctions subject to XI.E.2 of Part A.

5. Demonstration of Reasonable and Practicable Measures

For an affirmative defense under XI.E.2 or 3 of Part A, the Permittee of the source shall demonstrate, through submission of the data and information required by XI.E.1 – 5 and XIII.B of Part A, that all reasonable and practicable measures within the Permittee's control were implemented to prevent the occurrence of the excess emissions.

XII. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.180.A.4]

A. The Permittee shall keep records of all required monitoring information including recordkeeping requirements established pursuant to PCC 17.12.190, where applicable, for the following:

1. The date, place as defined in the permit, and time of sampling or measurements;

2. The date(s) analyses were performed;

3. The name of the company or entity that performed the analyses;

4. A description of the analytical techniques or methods used;

5. The results of such analyses; and

6. The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

B. The Permittee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

C. All required records shall be maintained either in an unchangeable electronic format or in a handwritten logbook utilizing indelible ink.

XIII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.180.A.5]

The Permittee shall comply with all of the reporting requirements of this permit. These include all of the following:

A. Compliance certifications pursuant to VII of Part A.

B. Excess emissions; permit deviations, and emergency reports in accordance with XI of Part A.

C. Performance test results in accordance with XVII.F of Part A.

D. Reporting requirements listed in Part B of this permit.

XIV. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION [PCC 17.12.180.A.8.e, PCC 17.12.160.G, & PCC 17.12.160.H]

A. The Permittee shall furnish to the Control Officer, within a reasonable time, any information that the Control Officer may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for revising, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to the Control Officer copies of records required to be kept by the permit. For information claimed to be confidential, the Permittee, for Class I sources, shall furnish an additional copy of such records directly to the Administrator along with a claim of confidentiality.

B. If the Permittee has failed to submit any relevant facts or if the Permittee has submitted incorrect information in the permit application, the Permittee shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, an applicant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the source after the date it filed a complete application but prior to release of a proposed permit.

XV. PERMIT AMENDMENT OR REVISION [PCC 17.12.245, PCC 17.12.255 & PCC 17.12.260]

The Permittee shall apply for a permit amendment or revision for changes to the facility which do not qualify for a facility change without revision under XVI of Part A, as follows:

A. Administrative Permit Amendment (PCC 17.12.245);

B. Minor Permit Revision (PCC 17.12.255);

C. Significant Permit Revision (PCC 17.12.260).

The applicability and requirements for such action are defined in the above referenced regulations.

XVI. FACILITY CHANGES ALLOWED WITHOUT PERMIT REVISIONS [PCC 17.12.230]

A A facility with a Class I permit may make changes without a permit revision if all of the following apply:

1. The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act (Air Pollution Prevention and Control) or under modifications as defined in A.R.S. 49-401.01;

2. The changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under the permit whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions;

3. The changes do not violate any applicable requirements or trigger any additional applicable requirements;

4. The changes satisfy all requirements for a minor permit revision under PCC 17.12.255; and

5. The changes do not contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), record keeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements.

B. The substitution of an item of process or pollution control equipment for an identical or substantially similar item of process or pollution control equipment shall qualify as a change that does not require a permit revision, if the substitution meets all of the requirements of XVI.A, D and E of Part A.

C. Except for sources with authority to operate under general permits, permitted sources may trade increases and decreases in emissions within the permitted facility, as established in the permit under PCC 17.12.180.A.12 if an applicable implementation plan provides for the emissions trades, without applying for a permit revision and based on the seven working days' notice prescribed in XVI.D of Part A. This provision is available if the permit does not provide for the emissions trading as a minor permit revision.

D. For each change under XVI.A through C of Part A, a written notice, by certified mail or hand delivery, shall be received by the Control Officer and the Administrator a minimum of seven (7) working days in advance of the change. Notifications of changes associated with emergency conditions, such as malfunctions necessitating the replacement of equipment, may be provided less than 7 working days in advance of the change but must be provided as far in advance of the change, or if advance notification is not practicable as soon after the change as possible.

E. Each notification shall include:

1. When the proposed change will occur;

2. A description of the change;

3. Any change in emissions of regulated air pollutants;

4. The pollutants emitted subject to the emissions trade, if any;

5. The provisions in the implementation plan that provide for the emissions trade with which the source will comply and any other information as may be required by the provisions in the implementation plan authorizing the trade;

6. If the emissions trading provisions of the implementation plan are invoked, then the permit requirements with which the source will comply; and

7. Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

F. The permit shield described in PCC 17.12.310 shall not apply to any change made under XVI.A through C of Part A. Compliance with the permit requirements that the source will meet using the emissions trade shall be determined according to requirements of the implementation plan authorizing the emissions trade.

G. Except as otherwise provided for in the permit, making a change from one alternative operating scenario to another as provided under PCC 17.12.180.A.11 shall not require any prior notice under XVI of Part A.

H. Notwithstanding any other part of this Section, the Control Officer may require a permit to be revised for any change that when considered together with any other changes submitted by the same source under the provisions of PCC 17.12.230 over the term of the permit, do not satisfy XVI.A of Part A.

XVII. TESTING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.045 & PCC 17.12.050]

A. Operational Conditions During Testing

Performance tests shall be conducted while the unit is operating at full load under representative operational conditions unless other conditions are required by the applicable test method or in this permit. With prior written approval from the Control Officer, testing may be performed at a lower rate. Operations during start-up, shutdown, and malfunction (as defined in PCC 17.04.340.A) shall not constitute representative operational conditions unless otherwise specified in the applicable requirement.

B. Tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in the Arizona Testing Manual, 40 CFR 52; Appendices D and E, 40 CFR 60; Appendices A through F; and 40 CFR 61, Appendices B and C unless modified by the Control Officer pursuant to PCC 17.12.050.B or by the Director pursuant to A.A.C. R18-2-312.B.

C. Test Plan

At least 14 calendar days prior to performing a test, the Permittee shall submit a test plan to the Control Officer, in accordance with PCC 17.12.050.D and the Arizona Testing Manual.

D. Stack Sampling Facilities

The Permittee shall provide or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:

1. Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to the facility;

2. Safe sampling platform(s);

3. Safe access to sampling platform(s); and,

4. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

E. Interpretation of Final Results

Each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs is required to be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, compliance may, upon the Control Officer's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the other two runs. If the Control Officer or the Control Officer's designee is present, tests may only be stopped with the Control Officer's or such designee's approval. If the Control Officer or the Control Officer's designee is not present, tests may only be stopped for good cause. Good cause includes: forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances beyond the Permittee's control. Termination of any test without good cause after the first run is commenced shall constitute a failure of the test. Supporting documentation, which demonstrates good cause, must be submitted.

F. Report of Final Test Results

A written report of the results of all performance tests shall be submitted to the Control Officer within 30 days after the test is performed. The report shall be submitted in accordance with the Arizona Testing Manual and PCC 17.12.050.A.

XVIII. PROPERTY RIGHTS [PCC 17.12.180.A.8.d]

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege to the Permittee.

XIX. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE [PCC 17.12.180.A.7]

The provisions of this permit are severable. In the event of a challenge to any portion of this permit that results in any provision of this permit being held invalid, the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

XX. PERMIT SHIELD [PCC 17.12.310]

Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirement identified in the permit as of the date of permit issuance, provided that such applicable requirements are included and expressly identified in the permit. The permit shield shall not apply to any change made pursuant to XV.B of this Part A and XVI of this Part A.

XXI. ACCIDENT PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA Section 112(r))

Should this stationary source, as defined in 40 CFR Part 68.3, become subject to the accidental release prevention regulations in Part 68, then the Permittee shall submit a risk management plan (RMP) by the date specified in Section 68.10 and shall certify compliance with the requirements of Part 68 as part of the annual compliance certification as required by 40 CFR Part 70 and Part B of this permit.

XXII. ASBESTOS REQUIREMENTS (Demolition/ Renovation)

Should this stationary source, pursuant to 40 CFR 61, Subpart M become subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Asbestos for asbestos regulations when conducting any renovation or demolition at this premises, then the Permittee shall submit proper notification as described in 40 CFR Subpart M and shall comply with all other applicable requirements of subpart M. The Permittee shall keep a record of all relevant paperwork on file. [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

XXIII. STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

The Permittee shall not use, sell, or offer for sale any fluid as a substitute material for use in any motor vehicle, residential, commercial, or industrial air conditioning system, refrigerator or freezer unit, or other cooling or heating device designed to use a chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) or hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) compound as a working fluid, unless such fluid has been approved for sale and such use by the Administrator. The Permittee shall keep a record of all paperwork relevant to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subpart F onsite. [40 CFR 82 & PCC 17.16.710]

PART B: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

I. APPLICABILITY

A. The source covered by this permit is a landfill subject to Title V regulations as it has exceeded the design capacity of 2.5 million cubic meters.

B. The source is a true minor source of all criteria pollutants and HAPs based on 8760 hours per year of operation and considering emissions from other emission units and/or processes of the same SIC Code at this facility. The only equipment used at the facility is for fugitive dust activities and is not required to be permitted.

C. The source is subject to New Source Performance Standards 40 CFR Part 60 Subparts A, Cc, WWW, Title 17 of the Pima County Code (PCC), section 17.16.390, "Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills" applies, as do the fugitive dust rules found in both Title 17 and in the State Implementation Plan (SIP). A complete set of applicable rules may be found in Attachment 1.

II. EMISSION LIMITS/ STANDARDS

A. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (NSPS)

1. The Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW, "Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills". [40 CFR 60 Subparts WWW &Cc, & PCC 17.16.390.C]

2. The Permittee shall submit an annual emission report to the Control Officer and recalculate the NMOC emission rate annually using the procedures specified in III.A.1 of Part B until such time as the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, or the landfill is closed. [40 CFR 60.752(b) (1) (i) & (ii)]

3. If the NMOC emission rate, upon recalculation required in II.A.2 of Part B is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, the Permittee shall install a collection and control system in compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2). [40 CFR 60.752(b) (1) (ii)(A)}
[Material Permit Condition]

4. If the landfill is permanently closed, the Permittee shall submit a closure notification to the Control Officer as provided for in 40 CFR 60.757(d). [40 CFR 60.752(b) (1) (ii)(B)]

B. Standards for Particulate Matter:

The provisions of this section are applicable to the following fugitive dust sources: Wind Blown Dust, Haul Roads, Storage Piles, Earthmoving, Trenching, Road Construction, Land Clearing and New Unpaved Roads.

1. Opacity Limiting Standard

a. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the effluent from any single emission point or multiple emission point to have an average optical density greater than 20%.
[SIP Rule 321 & PCC 17.16.040]
[The opacity limit is only Federally Enforceable at 40% or greater opacity]

b. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the effluent from any fugitive emissions source covered by this Part to have an average optical density greater than 20%. [PCC 17.16.040]

2. Visibility Limiting Standard

The Permittee shall not allow diffusion of visible emissions including fugitive dust beyond the property boundary line within which the emissions become airborne without taking reasonably necessary precautions to control generation of airborne particulate matter.

[SIP Rule 343 & PCC 17.16.050.D.1 & 2]

a. This provision shall not apply when wind speeds exceed twenty-five miles per hour (using the Beaufort Scale of Wind Speed Equivalents, or as recorded by the National Weather Service). This exception does not apply if control measures have not been taken or were not commensurate with the size or scope of the activity.

b. This shall also not apply to emissions from undisturbed land.

[Non-Federally Enforceable]

3. The Permittee shall apply adequate amounts of water, chemical stabilizer, or other effective dust suppressant until the area becomes permanently stabilized by paving, landscaping or otherwise. [SIP Rule 224 & PCC 17.16.060]

4. Vacant lots and open spaces [SIP Rule 318 & PCC 17.16.080]

a. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit a building or its appurtenances, or a building or subdivision site, or a driveway, or a parking area, or a vacant lot or sales lot, or an urban or suburban open area to be constructed, used, altered, repaired, demolished, cleared, or leveled, or the earth to be moved or excavated, without taking reasonable precautions to limit excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. Dust and other types of air contaminants shall be kept to a minimum by good modern practices such as using an approved dust suppressant or adhesive soil stabilizer, paving, covering, landscaping, continuous wetting, detouring, barring access, or other acceptable means.

b. No vacant lot, housing plot, building site, parking area, sales lot, playground, livestock feedlot, or other open area - other than those used solely for soil-cultivation or vegetative crop-producing and harvesting agricultural purposes - shall be used or left in such a state after construction, alteration, clearing, leveling, or excavation that naturally induced wind blowing over the area causes a violation of II.B.2 of Part B. Dust emissions must be permanently suppressed by landscaping, covering with gravel or vegetation, paving, or applying equivalently effective controls.

c. No vacant lot, parking area, sales lot, or other open urban area shall be used by motor vehicles in such a manner that visible dust emissions induced by vehicular traffic on the area cause a violation of II.B.2 of Part B.

5. Roads and Streets [SIP Rule 315 & PCC 17.16.090]

a. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit the use, repair, construction or reconstruction of a roadway or alley without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. Dust and other particulates shall be kept to a minimum by employing temporary paving, dust suppressants, wetting down, detouring or by other reasonable means.

b. Dust emissions from the construction phase of a new road must be minimized by applying the same measures specified II.B.5.a of Part B.

c. No new unpaved service road or unpaved haul road shall be constructed unless dust will be suppressed after construction by intermittently watering, limiting access, or applying chemical dust suppressants to the road, in such a way that visible dust emissions caused by vehicular traffic on the road do not violate II.B.2 of Part B.

d. No new road other than a private driveway shall be constructed unless the paving specifications are those defined by, or equivalent to those of, the planning department and/or highway department of the jurisdictional agency.

e. The surfacing of roadways with asbestos tailings is prohibited.

f. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit transportation of materials likely to give rise to airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions, such as wetting, applying dust suppressants, or covering the load, to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Earth or other material that is deposited by trucking or earth moving equipment shall be removed from paved streets by the person responsible for such deposits.

6. Particulate Materials [SIP Rule 316 & PCC 17.16.100]

a. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit crushing, screening, handling, transporting or conveying of materials or other operations likely to result in significant amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions, such as the use of spray bars, wetting agents, dust suppressants, covering the load, and hoods to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.

b. Dust emissions from construction activity shall be effectively controlled by applying adequate amounts of water or other equivalently effective dust controls.

c. Dust emissions from the transportation of materials shall be effectively controlled by covering stock loads in open-bodied trucks, limiting vehicular speeds, or other equivalently effective controls.

7. Storage Piles

The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit organic or inorganic dust producing material to be stacked, piled or otherwise stored without taking reasonable precautions such as chemical stabilization, wetting, or covering to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. [SIP Rule 316 & PCC 17.16.110.A]

8. Fugitive Dust Producing Activities.

a. The Permittee is responsible for controlling windblown dust, dust from haul roads, and dust emitted from land clearing, earthmoving, demolition, trenching, blasting, road construction, mining, and other activities, as applicable. [SIP Rule 224 & PCC 17.16.060]

i. Dust emissions shall be controlled by applying adequate amounts of water, chemical stabilizer, or other effective dust suppressant until the area becomes permanently stabilized by paving, landscaping, or otherwise.

ii. The Permittee shall not leave land in such a state that fugitive dust emissions (including windblown dust or dust caused by vehicular traffic on the area) would violate this permit.

b. This subsection shall not relieve the Permittee, or its subcontractors, from compliance with all local, county, state, and federal laws, statutes, and codes, or from obtaining permits for other operations or activities when required. [PCC 17.12.010.D]

C. Odor Limiting Standard

The Permittee shall not emit gaseous or odorous materials from equipment, operations or premises under his control in such quantities as to cause air pollution. [SIP Rule 344 & PCC 17.16.030]

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (NSPS and NESHAP)

1. The Permittee shall calculate the NMOC emission rate using the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate and the equation below. The values to be used in both equations are 0.05 per year for k, 170 cubic meters per megagram for L_O, and 4,000 parts per million by volume as hexane for the C_{NMOC}. For landfills located in geographical areas with a thirty year annual average precipitation of less than 25 inches, as measured at the nearest representative official meteorologic site, the k value to be used is 0.02 per year. [40 CFR 60.754(a) (1) & (1)(i)]

$$M_{NMOC} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2kLoMi(e - kti)(C_{NMOC})(3.6x10 - 9)$$

where,

M_{NMOC} = Total NMOC emission rate from the landfill, megagrams per year
K = methane generation rate constant, $year^{-1}$
Lo = methane generation potential, cubic meters per megagram solid waste
Mi = mass of solid waste in the ith section, megagrams
ti = age of the ith section, years
C_{NMOC} = concentration of NMOC, parts per million by volume as hexane
3.6×10^{-9} = conversion factor

The mass of non degradable solid waste may be subtracted from the total mass of solid waste in a particular section of the landfill when calculating the value for Mi if documentation of the nature and amount of such wastes is maintained.

2. The Permittee shall compare the calculated NMOC mass emission rate to the standard of 50 megagrams per year. [40 CFR 60.754(a) (2)]

a. If the NMOC emission rate calculated in paragraph (a)(1) of this section is less than 50 megagrams per year, then the landfill owner shall submit an emission rate report as provided in §60.757(b)(1), and shall recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate annually as required in II.A.2 of Part B. [40 CFR 60.754(a) (2)(i)]

b. If the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, then the landfill owner shall either comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2), or determine a site-specific NMOC concentration and recalculate the NMOC emission rate using the procedures provided in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(3) of this section. [40 CFR 60.754(a) (2)(ii)]

B. Particulate Matter [PCC 17.12.180.A.3]

1. At least once in each consecutive 14-day period, a certified Method 9 observer shall conduct a visual survey of visible emissions from the sources of fugitive dust.

2. If the observer sees visible emissions from a source that on an instantaneous basis appears to exceed 20 percent, then the observer shall, if possible, take a six-minute Method 9 observation of the plume.

3. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds the opacity standard, then the Permittee shall immediately take whatever action is necessary to reduce the opacity such that it falls within the standard.

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIRMENTS

A. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (NSPS and NESHAP)

1. The Permittee shall keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible, on-site records of the design capacity report which triggered I.A and II.A.2 of Part B, the current amount of solid waste in-place, and the year-by-year waste acceptance rate. Off-site records may be maintained if they are retrievable within 4 hours. Either paper copy or electronic formats are acceptable. [40 CFR 60.758(a)]

2. The Permittee shall keep records of all monitoring required by III of Part B.

B. Particulate Matter

For each observation made in compliance with III.B of Part B, the Permittee shall keep a record of the following:

1. the name of the observer

2. the date on which the observation was made

3. the fugitive dust source being observed

4. the results of the observation

5. corrective action taken if necessary

C. The Permittee shall keep and maintain all records required by this permit (including records of monitoring) on-site for at least five years. [PCC 17.12.180.A.4.b]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (NSPS and NESHAP)

1. The Permittee shall submit an initial design capacity report to the Control Officer no later than ninety days after modification was commenced. [40 CFR 60.757(a) (1) & (1)(ii)]

   (The Tangerine Landfill submitted the initial design capacity report on April 21, 2006. The modification commenced on January 1, 2006.)

2. The Permittee shall submit an initial design capacity report in accordance with 40 CFR 60.757(a)(2) and (3). [40 CFR 60.757(a) (2) & (3)]

3. The Permittee shall submit an NMOC emission rate report to the Control Officer initially and annually thereafter. The Control Officer may request such additional information as may be necessary to verify the reported NMOC emission rate. [40 CFR 60.757(b)]

   a. The NMOC emission rate report shall contain an annual estimate of the NMOC emission rate calculated using the formula and procedures provided in III.A.1 of Part B. [40 CFR 60.757(b)(1)]

      i. The initial NMOC emission rate report may be combined with the initial design capacity report required in paragraph V.A.1 and shall be submitted no later than April 1, 2006.Subsequent NMOC emission rate reports shall be submitted annually thereafter. [40 CFR 60.757(b)(1)(i) & (i)(B)]

      ii. The NMOC emission rate report shall include all the data, calculations, sample reports and measurements used to estimate the annual emissions. [40 CFR 60.757(b)(2)]

B. Facility-Wide

1. Excess Emissions and Permit Deviation Reporting [PCC 17.12.180.A.5.b & 17.12.180.E.3.d]

   The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits (as defined in 17.04.340, "Excess emissions") established by this Part within 24 hours of the time the Permittee first learned of the excess emissions occurrence. The Permittee shall report other deviations from permit requirements in this Part within two working days of the time the Permittee first learned of the occurrence of the deviation.

   (See XI of Part A for detailed information on these two reports).

2. Semiannual Reports of Required Monitoring [PCC 17.12.180.A.5.a]

   The Permittee shall submit semiannual reports of the monitoring requirements in III.B of Part B.

3. The semiannual reports shall be due on January 31st (covering the period July 1st through December 31st) and July 31st (covering the period January 1st through June 30th) of each year. The first semiannual report due after permit issuance may not cover a 6-month period. All instances of excess emissions and deviations from permit requirements as defined in XI of Part A shall be clearly identified in such reports.

4. Compliance Certification Reporting [PCC 17.12.220.A.2]

a. The Permittee shall submit an annual compliance certification to the Control Officer and to EPA Region IX. The compliance certification report is due on February 15th of each year (covering the period January 1st through December 31st of the previous year). The first report due after permit issuance may not cover a 12-month period. (See VII of Part A for detailed information on this report).

b. For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not the Permittee has violated or is in violation of any standard in this permit, nothing in this permit shall 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. [40 CFR 60.11(g)]

5. Emission Inventory Reporting [PCC 17.12.320]

Every source subject to a permit requirement shall complete and submit an annual emissions inventory questionnaire when requested by the Control Officer. The questionnaire is due by March 31st, or 90 days after the Control Officer makes the inventory form available, whichever occurs later, and shall include emission information for the previous calendar year. These requirements apply whether or not a permit has been issued and whether or not a permit application has been filed. (See VI of Part A for additional information on this report).

VI. TESTING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.180.A.3.a & PCC 17.20.010]

For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall 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 federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed.

1. When required by the permit or requested by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall perform EPA Method 9 visible emissions observations to demonstrate compliance with the opacity standard.

2. Should the Permittee desire to test or be required to test by the Control Officer to determine compliance with any applicable standard, a written request with the appropriate test methods shall be made to the Control Officer or Permittee respectively. [PCC 17.12.180.A.3 & PCC 17.20.010]

ATTACHMENT 1: APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

40 CFR, Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources

Subpart A	General Provisions
Subpart WWW	Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
Appendix A	Test Methods

Pima County State Implementation Plan

Rule 224	Fugitive Dust Producing Activities
Rule 315	Roads and Streets parts E, and F
Rule 316	Particulate Materials
Rule 318	Vacant Lots and Open Spaces
Rule 321	Emissions-Discharge: Opacity Limiting Standards and Applicability
Rule 343	Visibility Limiting Standard
Rule 344	Odor limiting Standard

Pima County Code Title 17, Chapter 17.12 – Permits and Permit Revisions

Article I – General Provisions

17.12.010	Statutory Authority
17.12.020	Planning, Constructing, or Operating Without a Permit
17.12.035	Affirmative defenses for excess emissions due to malfunction, startup, and shudown
17.12.040	Reporting requirements
17.12.045	Test methods and procedures
17.12.050	Performance tests
17.12.080	Permit Display or Posting

Article II – Individual Source Permits

17.12.160	Permit application processing procedures for Class I permits
17.12.180	Permit contents for Class I permits
17.12.220	Compliance Plan - Certification
17.12.230	Facility Changes allowed without permit revisions Class I
17.12.245	Administrative permit amendments
17.12.255	Minor Permit Revision
17.12.260	Significant Permit Revision
17.12.270	Permit Reopenings – Revocation and reissuance – Termination
17.12.310	Permit shields
17.12.320	Annual emissions inventory questionnaire
17.12.350	Material permit condition

Article VI – Fees

17.12.510	Fees related to Class I permits

Pima County Code Title 17, Chapter 17.16 – Emission Limiting Standards

Article I – General Provisions

17.16.010 Local rules and standards; Applicability of more than one standard
17.16.020 Noncompliance with applicable standards
17.16.030 Odor limiting standards

Article II – Visible Emission Standards

17.16.040 Standards and applicability (includes NESHAP)
17.16.050 Visibility limiting standard

Article III – Emissions from Existing and New Nonpoint Sources

17.16.060 Fugitive dust producing activities
17.16.080 Vacant lots and open spaces
17.16.090 Roads and streets
17.16.100 Particulate materials
17.16.110 Storage piles

Article IV – New and Existing Stationary Source Performance Standards

17.16.130 Applicability
17.16.390 Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

Pima County Code Title 17, Chapter 17.20 – Emissions Source Testing and Monitoring

17.20.010 Source sampling, monitoring and testing
17.20.040 Concealment of emissions

Pima County Code Title 17, Chapter 17.24 – Emissions Source Recordkeeping and Reporting

17.24.020 Recordkeeping for compliance determination

ATTACHMENT 2: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The following equipment or operations have been determined by the control officer, because of their size or production rate, to be de minimus emission sources and insignificant or trivial activities in accordance with PCC 17.04.340.A (114 & 237)

Table 3 - Insignificant Activities

Description	Maximum Rated Capacity	Fuels Used
Landscaping, building maintenance, or janitorial services.	-	-
Gasoline storage tanks; provided such storage tanks are equipped with a submerged filling device, or acceptable equivalent, for the control of hydrocarbon emissions in accordance with PCC 17.16.230.B.	≤ 10,000 gallons	Gasoline
Diesel or Fuel Oil Storage Tanks.	≤ 40,000 gallons each	Diesel
Batch mixers.	≤ 5 cubic feet	-
Wet sand and gravel production facilities whose permanent in-plant roads are paved and cleaned to control dust. This does not include activities in emissions units which are used to crush or grind any nonmetallic minerals.	≤ 200 tons/hour	-
Hand-held or manually operated equipment used for buffing, polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding, or turning of ceramic art work, precision parts, leather, metals, plastics, fiberboard, masonry, carbon, glass or wood.	-	-
Powder Coating Operations	-	-
Internal combustion (IC) engine-driven compressors, IC engine-driven electrical generator sets, and IC engine driven water pumps used only for emergency replacement or standby service. *Note: Portable or temporary IC engines or other non-road engines that operate or are planned for operation at a fixed location for more than 12 months are subject to stationary source permitting requirements. Portable or temporary IC located at a facility, may be required to keep records showing when the sources are transferred to or from the facility, or moved to alternate locations at the facility in order to establish that the sources are not stationary IC engines.*	-	-
Lab equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analyses.	-	-
Trivial activities as provided in PCC 17.04.340.A.237 a through xx.	-	-