

## NOTICE OF RENEWAL AND MODIFICATION OF THE TITLE V PERMIT ISSUANCE TO THE SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

Pursuant to the Monterey Bay Air Resources District (MBARD) Rule 218, MBARD solicits written comments to the preliminary decision to approve the issuance of the Title V Permit renewal and major modification to the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (SVSWA) for the existing Johnson Canyon Landfill located at 31400 Johnson Canyon Road in Gonzales, California.

Pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XXX Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, the landfill, which has a design capacity of greater than 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters, is subject to Title V regulations.

The facility has added a new positive aerated static pile (ASP) compost facility and has added two new emergency backup diesel generators. Located at the landfill is a landfill gas collection, treatment, and destruction system, an ASP composting facility, and two emergency stationary diesel-powered engine-generator sets. The ASP facility is supported by third-party owned and operated supporting equipment, which include a portable track mounted shredder, portable track mounted trommel screen and a portable track mounted grinder. The collected landfill gas is treated and combusted in a third-party owned and operated internal combustion engine or enclosed flare or in a separate enclosed ground flare owned by the SVSWA. The internal combustion engine drives a generator to produce electricity which is sold to the local utility company.

The proposed permit will be forwarded to the US EPA for a 45-day review period. MBARD will not issue a permit to which EPA objects. The public may petition the US EPA, Region 9, Operating Permits Section, within 60 days after the US EPA 45-day review period to object the issuance of the final permit. This petition shall be based only on objections that were raised with reasonable specificity during the public comment period, unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise the issue during that time period.

SVSWA's application and MBARD Evaluation Report of the renewal and major modification of the Title V permit are available for public inspection at MBARD office at 24580 Silver Cloud Court, Monterey, CA. A copy of the evaluation report is found on MBARD website at [www.mbard.org](http://www.mbard.org).

The public has an opportunity to review and comment on the proposed Project. Under special circumstances, MBARD may hold a public hearing. Written comments must be submitted to the address below and be postmarked by Monday, March 27, 2023.

Monterey Bay  
Air Resources District  
24580 Silver Cloud Court  
Monterey, CA 93940  
(831) 647-9411  
[ajimenez@mbard.org](mailto:ajimenez@mbard.org)  
Attention: Armando Jimenez

**MONTEREY AIR RESOURCES DISTRICT  
TITLE V OPERATING PERMIT RENEWAL AND SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATION  
STATEMENT OF BASIS**

24580 Silver Cloud Court  
Monterey, CA 93940  
Telephone: (831) 647-9411

Dated: February 2023

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**APPLICATION RECEIVED FROM:**

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority  
Johnson Canyon Landfill  
128 Sun Street Suite 101  
Salinas, CA 93902

**PLANT SITE LOCATION:**

31400 Johnson Canyon Road  
Gonzales, California

**APPLICATION PROCESSED BY:**

Armando Jimenez, Air Quality Engineer

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Nature of Business:     Municipal Solid Waste Landfill

SIC Code:             4953 - Refuse Systems

**RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL:**

Name:     Mr. R Patrick Mathews  
Title:     General Manager/Chief Administrative Officer  
Phone:     (831) 775-3000

**FACILITY CONTACT PERSON:**

Name:     Mr. Cesar Zuniga  
Title:     Operations Manager/Assistant General Manager  
Phone:     (831) 775-3000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FACILITY DESCRIPTION ..... 3

PROJECT DESCRIPTION..... 3

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION..... 3

APPLICABLE FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS..... 5

COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION FOR APPLICABLE FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS ..... 6

THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS WILL BE INCLUDED ON THE TITLE V PERMIT ..... 21

FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS ..... 21

TESTING REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES..... 23

RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS ..... 23

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS ..... 24

GENERAL CONDITIONS ..... 24

## **FACILITY DESCRIPTION**

Pursuant to Rule 218 of the Monterey Bay Air Resources District (MBARD) Rules and Regulations, MBARD intends to issue a Title V Operating Permit renewal and significant modification to the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (SVSWA), Johnson Canyon Landfill (JCL). SVSWA operates a Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) at the Johnson Canyon Landfill in Gonzales in Monterey County. The facility is permitted by CalRecycle to receive a maximum of 1,694 tons per day of MSW through 2025, with phased increases beginning 2026. The facility has been accepting waste since the site opened on July 26, 1976.

Previously, this Landfill was subject to NSPS 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW, however, Subpart WWW is no longer applicable. The landfill was authorized for an expansion of the landfill on December 20, 2021, and commenced construction of the expansion on February 2, 2022, as allowed by their Solid Waste Facility Permit 27-AA-0005. The landfill is now subject to the requirements of NSP 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XXX. JCL is subject to Title V permitting as the facility is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XXX, Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills due to the landfill's design capacity of greater than 2.5 million cubic meters and 2.5 million megagrams.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

SVSWA has submitted an application for the renewal and modification of the Title V permit. The modification is the inclusion of the new positive aerated static pile (ASP) compost facility and addition of two emergency backup generators into the Title V permit.

The new compost facility accepts both source separated and comingled green waste, wood waste, packaged and unpackaged food waste materials. These materials will come from three franchise haulers currently serving Salinas Valley cities and unincorporated Monterey County, as well as landscapers, food processing businesses, and homeowners. The woody material is ground using a grinder followed by sorting through a trommel screen to produce a variety of products, including wood chips, mulches, soil amendments, compost feedstock, and co-generation fuel. The packaged food wastes will be separated from its packaging with a food waste de-packager located near the compost facility. Ground wood and green waste material, pre and postconsumer food waste, along with agricultural food wastes will be composted using the Aerated Static Pile (ASP) system. The compost system is designed to produce up to 75,000 tons per year of compost.

## **EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION**

Located at the landfill is a landfill gas collection, treatment, and destruction system, which is not subject to the NSPS requirements as the facility's non-methane organic compounds (NMOC) emission rate is below the 34 megagrams per year threshold. an ASP composting facility, and two emergency stationary diesel-powered engine-generator sets. The ASP facility is supported by third-party owned and operated supporting equipment, which include a portable track mounted shredder, portable track mounted trommel screen and a portable track mounted grinder. The collected landfill gas is treated and combusted in a third-party owned and operated internal combustion engine or enclosed flare or in a separate enclosed ground flare owned by the SVSWA. The internal combustion engine drives a generator to produce electricity which is sold to the local utility company.

Ameresco's landfill gas to energy plant uses landfill gas collected from the Johnson Canyon as fuel for an IC engine rated at 1,966 horsepower (Bhp) and 1.4 megawatt output. Siloxanes, organic compounds and sulfur compounds that are in the landfill gas are removed by a gas treatment and regeneration system. The organic and sulfur compounds removed by the gas treatment and regeneration system are abated by a small, enclosed flare rated at 5.6 MMBtu/hr per hour.

Below is the equipment description with the addition of the new aerated static pile compost facility:

1. 163 Acre Landfill Site Of Which 96 Acres Are Permitted For Waste Disposal.
2. NSPS Exempt Landfill Gas Collection System, Vertical Wells, Lateral Collector Pipes, Header Pie, And Gas Movers To Collect And Route Landfill Gas To The Landfill Gas Treatment System.
3. NSPS Exempt Landfill Gas Treatment System, System To Filter, De-Water, And Compress Landfill Gas. Treated Gas Routed To Gas Destruction Systems.
4. NSPS Exempt Treated Gas Destruction Systems:
  - A) One Third-Party Owned And Operated Gas Engine-Generator Set, Nominally Rated At 1,966 Bhp And 1.4 Mw Output.
  - B) One Third Party Owned And Operated Landfill Gas Treatment & Regeneration System Abated By An Enclosed Ground Flare Rated At 5.6 MMBtu/hr.
  - C) Enclosed Ground Flare, Rated At 18 MMBtu/Hr Maximum.
  - D) Enclosed Ground Flare, Rated At 30 MMBtu/Hr Maximum.

5. Aerated Static Pile Compost Facility

6. Third-Party Owned And Operated Portable Shredder On Tracks. Tracks And Shredder Powered By A Permit Exempt Diesel Engine.

7. Ancillary Equipment

Stationary Emergency Internal Combustion Engine-Generator Set, Powered By A Tier 3 Caterpillar/Perkins Diesel Engine Rated At 609 Bhp.

Stationary Emergency Internal Combustion Engine-Generator Set, Powered By A Tier 3 Caterpillar/Perkins Diesel Engine Rated At 247 Bhp.

[Third-Party Owned And Operated Portable Trommel Screen On Tracks. Tracks And Screening Operations Powered By A Permit Exempt Diesel Engine.](#)

[Third-Party Owned And Operated Portable Grinder On Tracks. Tracks And Grinding Operations Powered By A Permit Exempt Diesel Engine.](#)

**APPLICABLE FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Applicable Requirement</b>	<b>Equipment Affected</b>
Rule 200, Permits Required	Facility Wide
Rule 201, Sources Not Requiring Permits	Facility Wide
Rule 207, Review of New or Modified Sources	Facility Wide
Rule 214, Breakdown Condition	Facility Wide
Rule 218, Title V: Federal Operating Permits	Facility Wide
Rule 308, Title V: Federal Operating Permit Fees	Facility Wide
Rule 400, Visible Emissions	Facility Wide
Rule 403, Particulate Matter	Facility Wide
Rule 404, Sulfur Compounds and Nitrogen Oxides	Enclosed Ground Flares and Internal Combustion Engines
Rule 412, Sulfur Content Fuels	Enclosed Ground Flares and Internal Combustion Engines
Rule 426, Architectural Coatings	Facility Wide
Rule 437, Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	Facility Wide
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), General Provisions	Facility Wide
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW, NSPS for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	Facility Wide
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XXX, NSPS for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills That Commenced Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification After July 17, 2014	Facility Wide
40 CFR Part 62, Subpart OOO, Federal Plan Requirements for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills that Commenced Construction On Or Before July 17, 2014 and Have Not Been Modified or Reconstructed Since July 17, 2014	Facility Wide
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, NSPS For Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engine	Ancillary Emergency Diesel-Powered Generator
40 CFR Part 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring	Facility Wide
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA, NESHAPS For Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	Facility Wide
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAPS For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines	Ancillary Emergency Diesel-Powered Generator

## **COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION FOR APPLICABLE FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS**

### Rule 200 – Permits Required

The purpose of this Rule is to identify when MBARD permits are issued. The provisions of this Rule shall apply to any person who builds, erects, alters, or replaces any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance which may cause the issuance of air contaminants or the use of which may eliminate or reduce or control the issuance of air contaminants.

Pursuant to Section 3.1, person shall build, erect, alter, or replace any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance which may cause the issuance of air contaminants or the use of which may eliminate or reduce or control the issuance of air contaminants unless the facility owner or operator has obtained a separate written Authority to Construct for each permit unit from the Air Pollution Control Officer. An Authority to Construct shall remain in effect until the Permit to Operate the equipment for which the application was filed is granted or denied or the application is cancelled.

This facility has historically complied with the requirements of this rule and continued compliance is expected.

### Rule 201 – Sources Not Requiring Permits

The purpose of this Rule is to provide a list of source and equipment categories which are exempt from the requirements of MBARD Rule 200 (Permits Required) to obtain an Authority to Construct (ATC) or Permit to Operate (PTO).

This rule identifies which equipment is exempt from MBARD permitting requirements.

### Rule 207 – Review of New or Modified Sources (as adopted on 4/20/11)

The rule applies to all new stationary sources and all modifications to existing stationary sources. MBARD has established that any landfill (a place used for the disposal of garbage where the rubbish, etc. is buried under a shallow layer of ground) is not subject to local MBARD permitting. This is because a landfill does not trigger local MBARD permitting requirements for any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance. Therefore, this landfill has not been reviewed under MBARD new source review rule and no conditions from this rule will be included on the permit for the landfill proper.

However, other operations or processes related to and located at the landfill site may require local permits. This is the case for the installation of the enclosed ground flares and new composting operation. MBARD evaluated the aerated static pile compost facility under application GNR-017897 under the new source review (NSR) requirements.

### *ASP Emissions*

MBARD will estimate the composting emissions using the California Air Resources Board (CARB) report on estimating emissions from composting facilities, “ARB Emissions Inventory Methodology for

Composting Facilities” dated 3/2/2015<sup>1</sup>. CARB’s report addresses composting facilities with feedstocks that include greenwaste, co-composting (greenwaste combined with biosolids and/or manure) and foodwaste with greenwaste. The report’s recommended emission factors for the composting process are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. CARB recommended emission factors for greenwaste and foodwaste.

Pollutant	Stockpile (lbs/wet ton-day)	Composting process (lbs/wet ton)
VOC	0.20	3.58
NH <sub>3</sub>	N/A	0.78

CARB’s report also provides information on the different control methodologies and the corresponding control efficiencies for composting. For composting facilities using forced ASP, the report provides a volatile organic compounds (VOC) control efficiency of 80%-98% and an ammonia control efficiency of 53%. MBARD will use the mid-range control efficiency of 89%.

The facility has proposed a maximum compost throughput of 75,000 tons per year or 205.5 tons per day. The VOC emissions for the composting operations are estimated as follows:

$$VOC_{composting} \left( \frac{lb}{yr} \right) = Composting\ EF \times (1 - control\ efficiency) \times total\ annual\ throughput$$

$$VOC_{composting} \left( \frac{lb}{yr} \right) = \frac{3.58\ lb}{ton} \times (1 - 0.89) \times \frac{75,000\ tons}{yr} = 29,535\ lb\ VOC/yr$$

$$VOC_{composting} \left( \frac{ton}{yr} \right) = \frac{29,535\ lb}{yr} \times \frac{ton}{2,000\ lb} = 14.8\ ton\ VOC/yr$$

The facility is expected to operate the entire year; thus, the resulting daily emissions are 80.9 lb VOC/day.

$$VOC_{composting} \left( \frac{lb}{day} \right) = \left( \frac{29,535\ lb}{yr} \right) \times \left( \frac{yr}{365\ days} \right) = 80.9\ lb\ VOC/day$$

The NH<sub>3</sub> emissions for the composting operations are estimated as follows:

$$NH_{3,composting} \left( \frac{lb}{yr} \right) = Composting\ EF \times (1 - control\ efficiency) \times total\ annual\ throughput$$

$$NH_{3,composting} \left( \frac{lb}{yr} \right) = \frac{0.78\ lb}{ton} \times \frac{75,000\ tons}{yr} \times (1 - 0.53) = 27,495\ lb\ NH_3/yr$$

$$NH_{3,composting} \left( \frac{ton}{yr} \right) = \frac{27,495\ lb}{yr} \times \frac{ton}{2,000\ lb} = 13.7\ ton\ NH_3/yr$$

$$NH_{3,composting} \left( \frac{lb}{day} \right) = \frac{27,495\ lb}{yr} \times \frac{yr}{365\ days} = 75.3\ lb\ NH_3/day$$

<sup>1</sup> California Air Resources Board, “ARB Emissions Inventory Methodology for Composting Facilities”, 3/2/2015. [https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/ei/areasrc/composting\\_emissions\\_inventory\\_methodology\\_final\\_combined.pdf](https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/ei/areasrc/composting_emissions_inventory_methodology_final_combined.pdf)



The landfill currently receives and diverts green/wood waste. The facility currently stockpiles and grounds the green/wood waste into different products, including wood chips, mulches, soil amendments, and co-generation fuel. The facility has provided records showing that the landfill has been receiving and diverting green/wood waste. Table 2 shows the data for the past three years and it shows that the facility has been receiving and diverting an average of 34,701 tons per year of green/wood waste. The proposed project would not be creating any new green/wood waste stockpile operations.

Table 2. Historical diverted green/wood waste.

Year	Diverted green/wood waste (tons)
2017-2018	34,528
2016-2017	37,603
2015-2016	31,972
Average	34,701

MBARD's policy is not to permit the stockpiling of green/wood waste. In addition, the facility is not proposing to stockpile food waste, de-packaged produce, and culls. Thus, the engineering review of this project will not include a quantification of the stockpiling operations in the emissions inventory.

*Proposed ASP Emissions*

Table 3 shows the composting emissions for the proposed project. Note that the emissions do not include supporting composting equipment (tub grinders, trommel screens, etc.). The supporting equipment is permitted separately through a third-party contractor.

Table 3. Compost emissions for proposed project.

Pollutant	Daily Emissions (lb/day)	Yearly Emissions (ton/yr)
VOC	80.9	14.8
NH <sub>3</sub>	75.3	13.7

*Federal BACT Determination*

Pursuant to Section 4.1.1, an applicant shall apply BACT to a new stationary source or modification of an existing source, which has the potential to emit greater than or equal to any one of the affected pollutant levels listed in Table 4.1.1 or a modification of an existing stationary source which has the potential to result in a new emissions increase, as defined in Section 2.37, occurring after October 20, 2010 for PM<sub>2.5</sub> or after August 19, 1983 for PM<sub>10</sub> or after July 15, 1976 for any other affected pollutant.

Table 4. Federal BACT Determination.

Permit	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/day)	VOC (lb/day)	CO (lb/day)	SO <sub>x</sub> (lb/day)	PM (lb/day)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/day)	PM <sub>2.5</sub> (lb/day)
Stationary emergency diesel engine (247 Bhp)	33.03	1.83	11.75	0.06	1.18	1.13	1.11
Stationary emergency diesel engine (609 Bhp)	85.31	4.51	64.71	0.14	3.86	3.71	3.62
18 MMBtu/Hr enclosed ground flare	25.92	12.96	172.8	26.4	8.64	8.64	8.64

Permit	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/day)	VOC (lb/day)	CO (lb/day)	SO <sub>x</sub> (lb/day)	PM (lb/day)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/day)	PM <sub>2.5</sub> (lb/day)
30 MMBtu/Hr enclosed ground flare	36.72	21.6	288	54	14.4	12.24	12.24
Compost facility (2018)		80.9					
Total	180.98	121.80	537.26	80.60	28.08	25.72	25.60
Table 4.1.1 BACT threshold	150	150	550	150	150	82	54.79

Table 4 shows that the facility exceeds the NO<sub>x</sub> Federal BACT thresholds of Section 4.1.1 only. It is noted that the compost project is not a source of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.

Note that for both the new stationary emergency diesel engine-generator sets, both of the diesel engines are Tier 3 engines. Pursuant to MBARD’s guidance for Stationary Non-agricultural Diesel Engines Serving Electrical Generators, Compressors, Water Pumps & Direct-Drive Fire Pumps, emergency generators rated at 175≤HP<750 need to meet Tier 3 emission standards. The diesel engines both met the BACT requirements.

*California Clean Air Act BACT Analysis*

Pursuant Section 5.2, BACT shall be required for any new or modified permit unit with a potential to emit 25 pounds per day or more of VOCs or NO<sub>x</sub>.

As noted above, the new stationary emergency diesel engine generator sets are Tier 3 engines meeting MBARD’s guidelines for emergency diesel engines.

As shown in Table 3, the proposed compost project VOC daily emissions exceed 25 pounds per day. Thus, the proposed compost project is subject to BACT requirements.

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) BACT guidelines for composting facilities have a category for composting that list BACT for co-composting (where biosolids and/or manure are mixed with bulking agents), but do not have a category for composting greenwaste. SCAQMD Rule for Emission Reductions From Greenwaste Composting Operations, Rule 1133.3, requires that new greenwaste composting operations be conducted using an emission control device designed and operated with an overall system control efficiency of at least 80 percent, by weight, for VOC.

San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (SJVUAPCD) Rule for Organic Material Composting Operations, Rule 4566, requires composting operations with a total throughput of less than 200,000 wet tons per year to implement an approved alternative mitigation measure that demonstrates at least a 19% reduction, by weight, in VOC emissions. In addition, the Rule requires that stockpiles of organic material to be put in the active phase of composting within ten (10) days of receipt. The Rule defines organic material is defined as follows: food material, green material, or a mixture thereof, and may include wood material and a total of less than 100 wet tons per year of biosolids, animal manure, or poultry litter.

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) has published a proposed BACT Guideline for composting green and food waste. The Guideline lists a proposed BACT, which Achieved in Practice control technology, of Covered Aerated Static Pile with biofilter, and either positive or negative aeration

achieving a VOC emission limit of 1.6 lb/wet ton of feedstock.

The facility has proposed to use an aerated static pile with a biofilter that will achieve a control efficiency of greater than 80% and will have a VOC emission limit of less than 1.6 lb/wet ton of feedstock. Thus, the proposed project will meet the BACT requirements.

*Federal Offsets Determination*

Pursuant to Section 4.2, offsets shall be required from a new or modified stationary source with net emissions increases equal to or exceeding the emissions thresholds of Table 4.2.2. Table 5 shows the Federal Offsets thresholds of Section 4.2.2 and the facility net emissions increase occurring since October 20, 2010, for PM<sub>2.5</sub>, or after August 19, 1983 for PM<sub>10</sub> or after July 15, 1976 for any other affected pollutant. Table 5 shows the net emissions increase for the facility and the offset thresholds of Table 4.2.2.

Table 5. Federal Offset Determination.

Source	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/day)	VOC (lb/day)	CO (lb/day)	SO <sub>x</sub> (lb/day)	PM (lb/day)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/day)
Stationary emergency diesel engine (247 Bhp) <sup>1</sup>						
Stationary emergency diesel engine (609 Bhp) <sup>1</sup>						
18 MMBtu/Hr enclosed ground flare	25.92	12.96	172.8	26.4	8.64	8.64
30 MMBtu/Hr enclosed ground flare	36.72	21.6	288.0	54.0	14.4	12.24
Compost facility (2018)		80.9				
Total	62.64	115.46	460.8	80.4	23.04	20.88
Table 4.2.2 Offset threshold	150	150	550	150	150	82

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to Rule 207, Section 1.3.3, the Offset requirements of Sections 4.2 (Federal Offsets) and 5.3 (CA Offsets) shall not apply to any emergency ICE that is either only used for emergency power when normal power line service fails, or are used only for the emergency pumping of water, and are operated less than 60 hours per year for testing and exercise. The emergency engines are conditioned to operate only when the power line service fails and are limited to less than 50 hours per year for testing and exercise.

Table 5 shows that the facility does not exceed the federal offset thresholds of Section 4.2.2.

*California Offsets Determination*

Pursuant to Section 5.3.1, offsets should be required for any new or modified stationary source with a potential to emit 137 pounds per day or more of VOCs or NO<sub>x</sub>. Table 5 shows that the facility emissions for NO<sub>x</sub> and VOCs are below 137 pounds per day.

Permit conditions are included on the permit to comply with the requirements of Rule 207.

MBARD Rule 207 – Review of New of Modified Sources (as adopted on 2/15/2017)

**Note that MBARD has not received approval for the 2/15/2017 version of Rule 207 and MBARD is implementing Rule 207 as adopted on 4/20/2011. For informational purposes only, the Rule applicability of Rule 207 as adopted on 2/15/2017 is as follows:**

The purpose of this Rule is to provide for the review of new and modified stationary air pollution sources to meet the New Source Review requirements under the provisions of the California Clean Air Act. This Rule provides mechanisms by which Authorities to Construct may be granted to such sources without interfering with the attainment or maintenance of California ambient air quality standards. Each project subject to New Source Review shall undergo a review under the federal requirements contained within Rule 220 and Rule 221, and a parallel review under the requirements of this Rule and the most stringent applicable provisions shall apply.

Rule 207 applies to all new stationary sources and all modifications to existing stationary sources, which after construction or modification, emit or have the potential to emit any affected pollutants. This project is subject to the requirements of this Rule.

*Best Available Control Technology (BACT) requirements*

Pursuant to Section 4.1.1, BACT shall be required for any new or modified permit unit with a potential to emit 25 pounds per day or more of VOCs or NO<sub>x</sub>.

As noted above, the new stationary emergency diesel engine generator sets are Tier 3 engines meeting MBARD's guidelines for emergency diesel engines.

As shown in Table 3, the proposed compost project VOC daily emissions exceed 25 pounds per day. Thus, the proposed project is subject to BACT requirements. As noted above, the project uses an aerated static pile with a biofilter that will achieve a control efficiency of greater than 80% and will have a VOC emission limit of less than 1.6 lb/wet ton of feedstock, which meets the BAAQMD BACT guidelines for food and green waste composting.

Pursuant to Section 4.1.2, BACT shall be required for a new or modified stationary source which has the potential to emit greater than or equal to any one of the affected pollutant levels listed in Table 4.1.1. Table 6 shows the facility-wide potential to emit emissions and the BACT thresholds of Table 4.1.1.

Table 6. BACT Determination.

Permit	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/day)	VOC (lb/day)	CO (lb/day)	SO <sub>x</sub> (lb/day)	PM (lb/day)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/day)	PM <sub>2.5</sub> (lb/day)
Stationary emergency diesel engine (247 Bhp)	33.03	1.83	11.75	0.06	1.18	1.13	1.11
Stationary emergency diesel engine (609 Bhp)	85.31	4.51	64.71	0.14	3.86	3.71	3.62
18 MMBtu/Hr enclosed ground flare	25.92	12.96	172.8	26.4	8.64	8.64	8.64
30 MMBtu/Hr enclosed ground flare	36.72	21.6	288	54	14.4	12.24	12.24
Compost facility (2018)		80.9					
Total	180.98	121.80	537.26	80.60	28.08	25.72	25.60
Table 4.1.1 BACT threshold	150	150	550	150	150	82	54.79

Table 6 shows that the facility exceeds the NO<sub>x</sub> BACT thresholds of Section 4.1.1. Note that the compost

project is not a source of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions and new emergency diesel engine-generator sets meet MBARD's BACT guidelines for stationary diesel engines.

*Offset Requirements*

Pursuant to Section 4.2, offsets shall be required from a new or modified stationary source that has the potential to emit greater than or equal to the thresholds for any affected pollutant listed in Table 4.2.1. Table 7 shows the net emissions increase for the facility and the offset thresholds of Table 4.2.1.

Table 7. Offset Determination.

Source	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/day)	VOC (lb/day)	CO (lb/day)	SO <sub>x</sub> (lb/day)	PM (lb/day)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/day)
Stationary emergency diesel engine (247 Bhp) <sup>1</sup>						
Stationary emergency diesel engine (609 Bhp) <sup>1</sup>						
18 MMBtu/Hr enclosed ground flare	25.92	12.96	172.8	26.4	8.64	8.64
30 MMBtu/Hr enclosed ground flare	36.72	21.6	288.0	54.0	14.4	12.24
Compost facility (2018)		80.9				
Total	62.64	115.46	460.8	80.4	23.04	20.88
Table 4.2.1 Offset threshold	137	137	550	150	150	82

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to Rule 207, Section 1.3.3, the Offset requirements of this Rule shall not apply to any emergency ICE that is either only used for emergency power when normal power line service fails, or are used only for the emergency pumping of water, and are operated less than 60 hours per year for testing and exercise. The emergency engines are conditioned to operate only when the power line service fails and are limited to less than 50 hours per year for testing and exercise.

Table 7 shows that the facility does not exceed the federal offset thresholds of Section 4.2.

Permit conditions will be included to comply with the requirements of this Rule.

Rule 214 – Breakdown Conditions

This is the implementing regulation in which MBARD has established the criteria for reporting breakdowns. The provisions of this Rule shall apply to any breakdown which results in a violation of any State law, MBARD Regulation, permit, or Hearing Board order. The requirements imposed by the SIP approved version of this rule will be included on this permit. The SIP approved version of this rule is that which was adopted on December 13, 1984.

Permit conditions are included on the permit to comply with the requirements of Rule 214.

Rule 218 – Title V: Federal Operating Permits

The purpose of this Rule is to provide for the issuance of Federal Operating Permits (FOPs) which contain all federally enforceable requirements for stationary sources as required under the provisions of Title V of

the Federal Clean Air Act and amendments (the Act). This is the implementing regulation by which MBARD issues the federal Operating Permits.

Pursuant to Section 4.2.10.3, MBARD can incorporate maintenance of any other record keeping deemed necessary to demonstrate compliance with all federally enforceable requirements.

Since NSPS Subpart XXX requires the landfill to calculate the non-methane organic compound (NMOC) emission rate until the rate equals or exceeds than 34 megagrams per year and the NESHAPS Subpart AAAA’s NMOC applicability threshold is 50 megagrams per year, MBARD will require the facility to calculate the NMOC emission rate between 34 megagrams per year and 50 megagrams per year. The NMOC determinations will be based on the procedures specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA, Section §63.1959.

MBARD is proposing to add a new condition for the NMOC emission rate reporting:

- After the first report required by Condition 52 in which the NMOC emission rate equals or exceeds 34 megagrams per year, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must calculate the NMOC emission rate every five (5) years for the landfill until such time as the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, or the landfill is closed. The NMOC emissions rate shall be calculated using the calculating procedures specified in 40 CFR 63, Section §63.1959. [MBARD Rule 218]

Permit conditions are included on the permit to comply with the requirements of Rule 218.

Rule 308 – Title V: Federal Operating Permit Fees

The purpose of this Rule is to provide funding for the issuance and enforcement of Federal Operating Permits, which meet the requirements of Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act and amendments (the Act). The fees required pursuant to this Rule shall be in addition to fees for MBARD permits to operate and other fees required by other MBARD rules.

The provisions of this Rule shall apply to any facility that is required to apply for and maintain a Federal Operating Permit pursuant to Rule 218. The permit fees are based on the facility’s potential to emit (PTE) emissions. Table 8 shows the annual PTE emission in tons per year.

Table 8. Facility PTE emissions.

Source	NO <sub>x</sub> (ton/yr)	VOC (ton/yr)	CO (ton/yr)	SO <sub>x</sub> (ton/yr)	PM (ton/yr)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ton/yr)
Stationary emergency diesel engine (247 Bhp) <sup>1</sup>	0.34	0.02	0.12	0.00	0.01	
Stationary emergency diesel engine (609 Bhp) <sup>1</sup>	0.89	0.05	0.67	0.00	0.04	
18 MMBtu/Hr enclosed ground flare	4.73	2.37	31.54	4.82	1.58	
30 MMBtu/Hr enclosed ground flare	6.70	3.94	52.56	9.86	2.63	
Compost facility (2018)		14.80				13.80

Source	NO <sub>x</sub> (ton/yr)	VOC (ton/yr)	CO (ton/yr)	SO <sub>x</sub> (ton/yr)	PM (ton/yr)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ton/yr)
Total	12.66	21.18	84.89	14.68	4.26	13.80

<sup>1</sup> Based upon 500 hours per year of max operation, U.S. EPA Memo 9/6/2005.

Rule 400 – Visible Emissions

The purpose of this Rule is to provide limits for the visible emissions from sources within MBARD. This rule is applicable to the emissions from the facility.

According to MBARD Rule 400 Section 3.1, no air contaminant shall be discharged into the atmosphere for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour which is as dark or darker than Rangeland 1, or equivalent 20% opacity. This requirement will be included as a permit condition.

Pursuant to Section 3.1, no air contaminant shall be discharged into the atmosphere for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour which is as dark or darker than Rangeland 1, or equivalent 20% opacity.

*Landfill gas flare*

According to the Periodic Monitoring Recommendations developed by CAPCOA, CARB, and EPA Region 9, for ground-level flares at wastewater treatment plants, the recommended periodic monitoring is as follows:

- Continuous exhaust temperature limit/monitoring with continuous recorder or emergency alarm if combustion temperature falls out of specified range. Alarm will trigger an immediate visible emissions inspection. If a visible emissions inspection documents opacity, a method 9 evaluation shall be completed within 3 working days.

The enclosed ground flares are equipped with temperature monitoring and recording equipment. The flares are conditioned to keep the temperature equal to the average combustion temperature determined during the most recent source test minus 50°F, provided the limit is not less than 1,400°F. The flares meet the recommendations of the Periodic Monitoring Recommendations.

Permit conditions are included on the permit to ensure compliance with this rule.

Rule 403 – Particulate Matter

The purpose of this Rule is to provide particulate matter emission limits for sources operating within MBARD. The provisions of this Rule shall apply to any source discharging particulate matter while operating within the Air District. This rule is applicable to the emissions from the facility. The rule sets an emission limit of 0.15 grains per standard dry cubic foot to the enclosed flares of the facility.

The enclosed ground flares have a particulate matter hourly emissions rate of 0.02 pounds per million Btu, which equates to a grain loading of 0.015 grains per dry cubic foot [(0.02 lb PM/MMBtu) (MMBTU/9,267 DSCF) (7,000 grains/lb) = 0.015 grains/DSCF]. Therefore, the flares are in compliance with the requirement of Rule 403.

Section 1.3.1 exempts stationary internal combustion engines from the requirements of this Rule.

Permit conditions are included on the permit to ensure compliance with Rule 403.

Rule 404 – Sulfur Compounds and Nitrogen Oxides

The purpose of this Rule is to provide limits for the emissions of sulfur compounds, nitrogen oxides and nitrogen dioxide from sources within MBARD. The provisions of this Rule shall apply to sources of sulfur compounds, nitrogen oxides, and nitrogen dioxide subject to MBARD Rule 200 *Permits Required*.

The requirements of Rule 404 apply to the emissions from the facility. This rule limits sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide at 0.2 percent by volume (2,000 ppmv) and limits NO<sub>x</sub> emissions to 140 pounds per hour.

Compliance with the 0.2% by volume (2,000 ppmv) limit for SO<sub>2</sub> for combustion of landfill gas in the enclosed ground flares is assured due to a calculated emission rate of 2.33 pounds per hour based upon the Rule 412 limit of 50 grains per 100 cubic foot [(50 gr/100 ft<sup>3</sup>) (1 lb/7,000 gr) (18 MMBtu/hr) (1 ft<sup>3</sup>/550 Btu) = 2.33 lb/hr]. Utilizing the emission factor of 2.33 pounds per hour and the volumetric flow factor for the landfill gas of 9,267 SDCFM (average F-factor over the last three source tests), the SO<sub>2</sub> concentration equates to 24.8 ppmv [(2.33 lb/hr) (1hr/60 min) (lbmole/64.01 lbSO<sub>2</sub>) (379 ft<sup>3</sup>/lbmole) (min/9,267 ft<sup>3</sup>) (10<sup>6</sup>) = 24.8 ppmv]. This value is well below the 2,000 ppmv SO<sub>2</sub> allowed in this rule.

Compliance with the 0.2% by volume (2,000 ppmv) limit for SO<sub>2</sub> for the IC diesel engine generator sets is assured by the use of CARB diesel fuel with sulfur concentration of 15 ppm. The following calculation for the larger 609 Bhp with an SO<sub>2</sub> emissions rate of 0.0059 pound per hour and an exhaust flow rate of 173,694 cubic feet per minute are as follows: [(0.0059 lb/hr) (hr/173,694 ft<sup>3</sup>) (385 ft<sup>3</sup>/lbmole) (lbmole/64 lb) (1E06) = 0.204 ppm].

Section 1.3.2 of this rule exempts sources which are subject to an emission limit imposed by the BACT requirements of Rule 207. The enclosed ground flares and new emergency stationary diesel engine-generator sets have been required to meet BACT for NO<sub>x</sub>. Therefore, the flares and new emergency stationary diesel engine-generator sets are exempt from meeting the NO<sub>x</sub> limit of 140 pounds per hour.

Permit conditions are included on the permit to ensure compliance with Rule 404.

Rule 412 – Sulfur Content of Fuels

The purpose of this Rule is to limit emissions of sulfur oxides from combustion sources within MBARD. The provisions of this Rule shall apply to all combustion sources operated within the Air District unless exempted pursuant to Section 1.3 of this Rule.

Rule 412 requires that the sulfur content of fuels combusted be less than 50 grains per 100 cubic feet for gaseous fuels and is applicable to this facility. For liquid fuels, no liquid fuel shall be burned unless the sulfur content is less than 0.5 percent by weight. Pursuant to MBARD Rule 1010, the diesel-fueled engine must only use CARB diesel fuel and will ensure compliance with the sulfur content of this Section.

Permit conditions are included on the permit to comply with the requirements of Rule 412.



Rule 426 – Applications of Non-architectural Coatings

This rule is applicable to all applications of Non-architectural coatings and limits the VOC content of these coatings. The facility is in compliance with the requirements of this rule.

Permit conditions are included on the permit to comply with the requirements of Rule 426.

Rule 437 – Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

The purpose of this Rule is to control emissions from existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills as required under the provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act and regulations promulgated by USEPA at 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cc. In addition, Part 3, adopts by reference the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW.

EPA has adopted 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cf, replacing Subpart Cc. Also, as noted above, JCL has commenced construction of the expansion on April 9, 2018. JCL is now subject to the requirements of NSPS 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XXX. The permit conditions referencing Subpart WWW will be updated accordingly.

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – New Source Performance Standards, General Provisions

This facility is subject to the requirements of 60.8 (performance tests), 60.17 (incorporations by reference), and 60.18 (general control device and work practice requirements) because they are subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XXX.

MBARD asserts that compliance with the conditions on the Title V permit shall be considered compliance with the requirements contained in 40 CFR Parts 60.8, 60.17, and 60.18.

Permit conditions are included on the permit to comply with the requirements of this NSPS.

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW – NSPS for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

As noted above, the Johnson Canyon Landfill commenced construction of their approved expansion on February 2, 2022, as allowed by their Solid Waste Facility Permit 27-AA-0005. The landfill is now subject to the requirements of NSPS 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XXX. The permit conditions referencing Subpart WWW will be updated accordingly.

40 CFR 60, Subpart XXX – NSPS for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills That Commenced Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification After July 17, 2014

The provisions of this Subpart apply to each municipal solid waste landfill that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after July 17, 2014. Physical or operational changes made to an MSW landfill solely to comply with Subparts Cc, Cf, or WWW of this part are not considered construction, reconstruction, or modification for the purposes of this section.

JCL landfill commenced construction of the expansion on April 9, 2018. JCL is now subject to the requirements of NSP 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XXX.

*Section §60.762 Standards for air emissions from municipal solid waste landfills*

The requirements of Section §60.762(a) apply to any MWS landfill having a design capacity less than 2.5 million megagrams by mass or 2.5 million cubic meters by volume. JCL has a design capacity of greater than the thresholds of Section §60.726(a).

Pursuant to Section §60.762(b)(2), landfills with a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams by mass or 2.5 million cubic meters by volume with a calculated nonmethane organic compounds (NMOC) emissions rate equal to or greater than 34 megagrams per year using Tier 1, 2, or 3 procedures, must meet the requirements of §60.762(a)(b)(2). JCL's 2016 Tier NMOC emission report showed an emissions rate of 7.0 megagrams for 2021. Conditions will be included to ensure the landfill meets the requirements of §60.762(a)(b)(2) when the NMOC emissions report equals or exceed 34 megagrams per year.

Pursuant to Section §60.762(a)(b)(c), JCL operates under a Title V permit. The facility has submitted a Title V permit renewal.

Pursuant to Section §60.762(b)(2)(iv), SVSWA must operate the collection and control device in accordance with the provisions of Sections §60.763, 60.765, and 60.766 of this Subpart. Alternatively, SVSWA may choose to follow the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAA, Sections §63.1958, 63.1960 and 63.1961. Once SVSWA begins to comply with the provisions of Sections §63.1958, 63.1960 and 63.1961, SVSWA must continue to operate the collection and control device according to those provisions and cannot return to the provisions of Sections §60.763, 60.765, and 60.766. The permit will be conditioned accordingly.

*Sections §60.763 Operational standard; Section §60.765 Compliance provisions and §60.766 Monitoring requirements*

Since JCL's calculated NMOC emissions rate is less than 34 megagrams per year, the operations standards, compliance and monitoring requirements of this Subpart do not currently apply to the facility. Conditions will be added to require the facility to meet the operational, compliance and monitoring standards once the NMOC emissions rate equals or exceeds 34 megagrams per year.

As noted in the equipment description, JCL operates a landfill gas treatment system that filters, de-waters and compresses the landfill gas for sale to a third-party facility that uses the gas in an engine for the production of electricity. Pursuant to Sections §60.766(d) and (g), the landfill will be required to have a site specific treatment system monitoring plan that includes the requirements of Section §60.768(b)(5)(ii) when the NMOC emission rates equals or exceeds 34 megagrams per year.

*Section §60.767 Reporting requirements*

Pursuant to Section §60.767(b), the landfill must submit an NMOC emission report following the procedures of Section §60.767(i)(2), which requires electronic reports to EPA via CEDRI, annually except as provided in Section §60.767(b)(1)(ii). Pursuant to Section §60.767(b)(1)(ii), the NMOC emission rate report is less than 34 megagrams per year in each of the next 5 consecutive years, JCL may elect to submit an estimate of the NMOC emission rate for the next 5-year period in lieu of the annual report. This estimate must be revised at least once every 5 years. This estimate must include the current amount of solid waste-in-place and the estimated waste acceptance rate for each year of the 5 years for which an NMOC emission rate is estimated. All data and calculations upon which this estimate is based must be provided to the Administrator. If the actual waste acceptance rate exceeds the estimated waste acceptance rate in any year reported in the 5-year estimate, a revised 5-year estimate must be submitted to the Administrator. The

revised estimate must cover the 5-year period beginning with the year in which the actual waste acceptance rate exceeded the estimated waste acceptance rate.

*Section §60.768 Recordkeeping requirements*

Pursuant to Section §60.768(a), landfills subject to the provisions of Sections §60.762(b)(2)(ii) and (iii) must keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible, on-site records of the design capacity report that triggered §60.762(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.

Pursuant to Section §60.768(d)(2), landfills subject to the provisions of this Subpart must keep readily accessible documentation of the nature, date of deposition, amount, and location of asbestos-containing or nondegradable waste excluded from collection as provided in § 60.769(a)(3)(i) as well as any nonproductive areas excluded from collection as provided in § 60.769(a)(3)(ii).

MBARD permit will include a permit condition requiring the facility to meet the requirements of this Subpart.

40 CFR Part 62, Subpart OOO – Federal Plan Requirements for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills that Commenced Construction On Or Before July 17, 2014 and Have Not Been Modified or Reconstructed Since July 17, 2014

This Subpart implements the 2016 Emission Guidelines under Subpart Cf and became effective on June 21, 2021. EPA conditionally approved California's Plan (CARB Landfill Methane Regulation) and also require the implementation of the provisions of 40 CFR §62.16716(c), §62.16720(a)(5), §62.16722(a)(2) and (3), §62.16724(k), and §62.16726(e)(2) and (5).

Since the Johnson Canyon Landfill has begun construction of the expansion of the landfill after July 17, 2014, the facility is not subject to the requirements of this Subpart.

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, NSPS For Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engine Emission Standards: 60.4205(b), 60.4202

Pursuant to §60.4205(b), owners/operators of 2007 model and later stationary emergency diesel engine-generator sets with a displacement less than 30 liters must comply with §60.4202. In accordance with §60.4202(a)(2), emergency engines greater than 50 Hp but less than 3,000 Hp shall be certified to the emission standards of 40 CFR 1039, appendix I, for all pollutants and the smoke standards as specified in 40 CFR 1039.105 beginning in model year 2007.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 1039, appendix I, engines rated equal to or greater than 130 KW (174.33 HP) and less than or equal to 560 KW (750 HP) must meet Tier 3 emission standards.

*247 Bhp stationary emergency engine*

Table 9 shows the comparison of the 40 CFR §1039 standards and the proposed engine emissions from manufacturer specifications.

Table 9. 40 CFR 89.112 standards for engines rated  $130 \leq kw \leq 560$ .

Pollutant	§1039, Appendix I Tier 3 Standards (g/kw-hr)	247 Bhp engine's emissions (g/kw-hr)
NMHC +NO <sub>x</sub>	4.0	3.58
CO	3.5	1.21
PM	0.20	0.12

*609 Bhp stationary emergency engine*

Table 10 shows the comparison of the 40 CFR §89.112 standards and the proposed engine emissions from manufacturer specifications.

Table 10. 40 CFR 89.112 standards for engines rated  $130 \leq kw \leq 560$ .

Pollutant	§1039, Appendix I Tier 3 Standards (g/kw-hr)	609 Bhp engine's emissions (g/kw-hr)
NMHC +NO <sub>x</sub>	4.0	3.74
CO	3.5	2.70
PM	0.20	0.16

*Fuel Requirements: 60.4207(a), (b), (e)*

The fuel requirements of this Subpart are subsumed by MBARD Rule 1010, which requires the diesel engine to use CARB diesel fuel.

*Compliance Requirements: 60.4206, 60.4211(a), (c), (f)*

Pursuant to Section §60.4206, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4204 and 60.4205 over the entire life of the engine

Pursuant to Section §60.4211(a), the emergency diesel engine is required to be operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications and procedures.

Section §60.4211(c) requires the owner to comply with the emissions standards by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(b), or §60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications.

Pursuant to Section §60.4211(f), an emergency stationary ICE must be operated according to requirements in (f)(1)-(3) of Subpart III. Any operation except emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and non-emergency operation for 50 hrs/yr, is prohibited. Note that MBARD Rule 1010 only allows the use of the engine for emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response. The permit will not allow for non-emergency use.

Pursuant to Section §60.4211(f)(1), there is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.

Pursuant to Section §60.4211(f)(2), for the purposes listed in paragraphs (f)(2)(i)-(iii), the emergency stationary ICE may be operated for a maximum of 100 hrs/calendar year.

- (f)(2)(i) – emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing. This requirement is subsumed by MBARD Rule 1010, which only allows 50 hours for this purpose.
- (f)(2)(ii) – emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods

- up to 100 hrs/yr. The facility has not proposed to use the engine for DRP.
- (f)(2)(iii) – Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

*Notification, Reports, and Records Requirements: 60.4214(b)*

Pursuant to Section §60.4214(b), emergency stationary engines are not required to submit an initial notification.

40 CFR Part 64 – Compliance Assurance Monitoring

The requirements of this subpart apply to emissions units at Title V facilities that meet all of the three criteria specified in 40 CFR Part 64 Section §64.2(a)(1-3). The three applicability criteria are:

- The emission unit must be subject to a Federal emission limitation or standard for a regulated air pollutant, other than an exempt limitation.
- The emission unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with any such emission limitation or standard.
- This emission unit has potential pre-control device emissions of the specific pollutant being controlled greater than the major facility emissions threshold for that pollutant.

Pursuant Section §64.2(b)(1)(i), the landfill waste decomposition process and its related emission control device, the enclosed flares are exempt from the CAM requirements, because the landfill and landfill gas control systems are subject to NSPS and NESHAPS requirements and these NSPS and NESHAP requirements were adopted pursuant to Sections 111 and 112 of the Clean Air Act after November 15, 1990. Since the applicable federal requirements contain adequate monitoring provisions, additional compliance monitoring is not necessary and CAM does not apply.

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA – NESHAPS for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

The requirements of this Subpart apply to any landfill that has accepted waste since November 8, 1987 or has additional capacity for waste deposition and meets any one of the three criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section:

- Landfill is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).
- Landfill is collocated with a major source of HAPs.
- Landfill is an area source landfill that has a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million Mg and 2.5 million cubic meters (m<sup>3</sup>) and has estimated uncontrolled emissions equal to or greater than 50 Mg/yr NMOC.

The facility is not a major source of HAPs nor is it co-located with a major source of HAPs. The facility is a landfill with a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million MG and 2.5 million cubic meters and the estimated uncontrolled emissions are less than 50 Mg/yr NMOC. JCL's 2016 Tier NMOC emission report showed an emissions rate of 7.0 megagrams for 2021. Thus, the facility is not subject to the requirements of this Subpart. As noted in the Rule 218 applicability analysis, the facility will be required to calculate the NMOC emission rate until such time that the estimated rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year to determine if the facility is subject to this Subpart.

MBARD is proposing to add the following condition:

- After the first report required by Condition 52 in which the Non-Methane Organic Compound

(NMOC) emission rate equals or exceeds 50 megagrams per year, Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall comply with requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA. [40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA]

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAPS For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines  
Subpart ZZZZ establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations.

Pursuant to Section §636590(c), any new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines and no further requirements apply for such engines under this part. Thus, the proposed engine is not subject to the requirements of this Subpart.

#### **THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS WILL BE INCLUDED ON THE TITLE V PERMIT**

The permit conditions listed on the Title V Permit are derived from MBARD issued Authorities to Construct or Permits to Operate. The permit also includes the regulatory basis for each permit condition. Permit conditions are divided into the following sections: federally enforceable limits and standards, testing requirements and procedures, record keeping requirements, reporting requirements, and general conditions.

New permit conditions will be added to the permit pertaining to the new ASP compost facility and new ancillary emergency diesel engine-generator sets. In addition, the conditions referencing the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW and MBARD Rule 437 will be updated to reflect the new requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart XXX. Lastly, SVSWA did not propose to modify the conditions of the Title V permit.

#### **FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS**

The facility has proposed to modify current condition 7, which requires the monitoring of the landfill gas H<sub>2</sub>S concentration on a monthly basis. The facility is proposing to specify that the landfill gas H<sub>2</sub>S concentration using colorimetric tubes.

Proposed modification to current condition #7:

7. Oxides of sulfur (SO<sub>x</sub>) emissions from the facility shall be less than 150 pounds per day. SO<sub>x</sub> emissions shall be calculated based on daily fuel flow to all landfill gas fired equipment owned by the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority and the latest monthly H<sub>2</sub>S concentration (using field colorimetric tubes) of the landfill gas as required in Condition 35. Daily SO<sub>x</sub> facility-wide emissions shall be calculated using a MBARD approved method. [MBARD Rule 207]

MBARD response to modification of condition #7:

MBARD agrees with the proposed use of field colorimetric tubes.

MBARD will incorporate new conditions for the new ASP composting facility.

MBARD proposed new conditions:

- The total amount of feedstock material delivered for composting operations, as described in Equipment Description 5, shall not exceed 75,000 tons per year. Feedstock material includes greenwaste (such as yard trimmings, untreated wood wastes, and natural fiber products), foodwaste (such as food scraps, foodwaste), foodwaste culls (lettuce leaves and other vegetables from local agricultural fields), and foodwaste from produce packers. The feedstock shall not include any biosolids, animal wastes, or poultry litter other than incidental amounts from residential or commercial streams. [Basis: MBARD Rule 207]
- Active composting, as described in Equipment Description 5, at this facility shall be performed only by the covered aerated static pile (ASP) method using perforated pipes and a blower system to provide positive aeration of the active composting piles. Active piles shall be covered with at least a 6-inch layer of finished compost to act as a biofilter. [Basis: MBARD Rule 207]
- The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall use best management practices (BMP) for aerated static pile composting operations, as described in Equipment Description 5, to ensure that the ASP composting systems are operating as designed and to prevent negative impacts on air quality. BMP include, but are not limited to the following practices: [Basis: MBARD Rule 207]
  - A) During normal operations, greenwaste (such as yard trimmings, untreated wood wastes, and natural fiber products) shall be processed or removed within 10 days of receipt.
  - B) During normal operations, foodwaste (such as food scraps, foodwaste), foodwaste culls (lettuce leaves and other vegetables from local agricultural fields), and foodwaste from produce packers shall be processed within 24 hours.
  - C) Once an aerated static pile has been established, the active composting piles shall only be disturbed when necessary:
    - i. To ensure that the active compost process is achieving the desired temperature, moisture, and oxygen levels.
    - ii. To prevent or control odorous, volatile organic compounds (VOC), or toxic air contaminants (TACs) emissions.
    - iii. To transfer material to a curing pile.
  - D) Composting Operations and Stockpiles shall be maintained within the temperature, moisture, and oxygen levels dictated by BMP for ASP method composting and curing operations and for green waste stockpiles.
  - E) The Biofilter shall be maintained within the temperature, moisture, and oxygen levels dictated by BMP for compost operation biofilters.

F) Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall ensure that the biofilter is free of cracks, channeling, rodent burrows, and excessive weeds.

G) Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall handle and dispose of liquids that have come in contact with the active composting pile or biofilter in a manner that ensures that these liquids do not become a source of odors.

H) Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall sweep or clear debris and waste materials from the feedstock stockpile areas, active composting areas, biofilter areas, and curing pile areas as needed to ensure that these materials do not become a source of odors or excessive dust.

In addition, MBARD will add new conditions for the new ancillary emergency diesel engine-generator sets and will update the conditions referencing the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW and MBARD Rule 437 to reflect the new requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart XXX. See proposed permit for new and updated conditions.

## **TESTING REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES**

MBARD will update the conditions referencing the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW and MBARD Rule 437 to reflect the new requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart XXX. See the proposed permit for the updated conditions.

## **RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS**

MBARD will incorporate new conditions for the new ASP composting facility.

MBARD proposed new conditions:

- To demonstrate compliance with Condition 8, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall keep a dated record of the amount of feedstock received for composting. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall calculate and record the total amount of compost feedstock throughput on a monthly basis and the total amount of compost feedstock throughput for each year. All records shall be kept in a logbook, and records shall be made available for inspection by MBARD staff upon request. The requested records must be provided to MBARD within ten business days of the request. Records shall be maintained for at least five (5) years from the date of entry. [Basis: MBARD Rule 207]
- To demonstrate compliance with Condition 10, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall maintain the following records: [Basis: MBARD Rule 207]
  - A) Maintain a list of all Best Management Practices that will be employed at this source and identify the desired ranges for temperature, moisture, and oxygen for the active aerated compost piles, curing piles, stockpiles, and biofilters.
  - B) Maintain records of feed stock receipt dates and compost pile initiation dates. Identify and



record any instances when the stockpile storage time requirements of Conditions 10(A) or 10(B) were exceeded.

C) Identify and record any instances when an aerated static pile is disturbed for reasons other than those allowed by Condition 10(C).

D) Maintain weekly records of compost pile, curing pile, stockpile, and biofilter monitoring events and data (temperature, moisture, and oxygen levels). Identify and record any instances when the active compost piles, curing piles, stockpiles, or biofilters were outside of the desired BMP range. Identify and records the action taken to rectify this situation.

E) Maintain records of all maintenance activities conducted on the active compost pile and biofilter, or any of the associate piping or control systems.

In addition, MBARD will add new conditions for the new ancillary emergency diesel engine-generator sets and will update the conditions referencing the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW and MBARD Rule 437 to reflect the new requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart XXX. See proposed permit for new and updated conditions.

## **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

MBARD will update the conditions referencing the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW and MBARD Rule 437 to reflect the new requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart XXX. See the proposed permit for the updated conditions.

## **GENERAL CONDITIONS**

MBARD is not proposing changes to this section of the permit.

\*\*\*\*\*

**MONTEREY BAY AIR RESOURCES DISTRICT**  
**TITLE V OPERATING PERMIT ~~TV-0000019~~ TV-126**

24580 Silver Cloud Court  
Monterey, CA 93940  
Telephone: (831) 647-9411

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**ISSUED TO:**

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority  
P.O. Box 2159  
Salinas, CA 93902-2159

**PLANT SITE LOCATION:**

31400 Johnson Canyon Road  
Gonzales, California

**ISSUED BY:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Richard Stedman, Air Pollution Control Officer

March 26, 2018 TBD  
Effective Date

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Nature of Business:   Municipal Solid Waste Landfill

SIC Code:       4953 - Refuse Systems

**RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL:  
OFFICIAL:**

Name: Mr. Patrick Mathews  
Title: General Manager/Chief Administrative Officer  
Phone: (831) 775-3000

**ALTERNATIVE RESPONSIBLE**

Name: Mr. Cesar Zuniga  
Title: Operations Manager  
Phone: (831) 775-3020

**FACILITY CONTACT PERSON:**

Name: Mr. Cesar Zuniga  
Title: Operations Manager  
Phone: (831) 775-3020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FACILITY DESCRIPTION ..... 3

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION..... 3

FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS ..... 4

TESTING REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES..... 10

RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS ..... 15

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS ..... 17

GENERAL CONDITIONS ..... 22

## FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority's (SVSWA) Johnson Canyon Landfill is a Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfill permitted by CalRecycle to receive a maximum of 1,574 tons per day of MSW. This landfill site has been accepting waste since the site opened on July 26, 1976.

~~The landfill is subject to the federal New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills based upon the design capacity of the landfill being greater than 2.5 million cubic meters. Landfills subject to the MSW Landfill NSPS are also subject to Title V permitting.~~

~~Previously, this Landfill was subject to NSPS 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW, however, Subpart WWW is no longer applicable. The landfill was authorized for an expansion of the landfill on March 22, 2013, and commenced construction of the expansion on February 2, 2022. The landfill is now subject to the requirements of NSP 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XXX. The Johnson Canyon Landfill is subject to Title V permitting as the facility is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XXX, Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills due to the landfill's design capacity of greater than 2.5 million cubic meters and 2.5 million megagrams.~~

Located at the landfill is a landfill gas collection, treatment, and destruction system, which is not subject to the NSPS requirements as the facilities' non-methane organic compounds (NMOC) emission rate is below the 50 megagrams per year threshold, ~~an ASP composting facility, and two emergency stationary diesel-powered engine-generator sets. The ASP facility is supported by third-party owned and operated supporting equipment, which include a portable track mounted shredder, portable track mounted trommel screen and a portable track mounted grinder.~~ The collected landfill gas is treated and combusted in a third-party owned and operated internal combustion engine or in an enclosed ground flare. The internal combustion engine drives a generator to produce electricity, which is sold to the local utility company.

## EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION

### MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL CONSISTING OF:

1. 163 Acre Landfill Site Of Which 96 Acres Are Permitted For Waste Disposal.
2. NSPS Exempt Landfill Gas Collection System, Vertical Wells, Lateral Collector Pipes, Header Pipe, And Gas Movers To Collect And Route Landfill Gas To The Landfill Gas Treatment System.
3. NSPS Exempt Landfill Gas Treatment System, System To Filter, De-Water, And Compress Landfill Gas. Treated Gas Routed To Gas Destruction Systems.
4. NSPS Exempt Treated Gas Destruction Systems
  - A) One Third-Party Owned And Operated Gas Engine-Generator Set, Nominally Rated At 1,966 Bhp And 1.4 Mw Output.

B) One Third Party Owned And Operated Landfill Gas Treatment & Regeneration System Abated By An Enclosed Ground Flare Rated At 5.6 MMBtu/Hr.

C) Enclosed Ground Flare, Rated At 18 MMBtu/Hr Maximum.

D) Enclosed Ground Flare, Rated At 30 MMBtu/Hr.

5. Aerated Static Pile Compost Facility.

6. Third-Party Owned And Operated Portable Shredder On Tracks. Tracks And Shredder Powered By A Permit Exempt Diesel Engine.

7. Ancillary Equipment

Stationary Emergency Internal Combustion Engine-Generator Set, Powered By A Tier 3 Caterpillar/Perkins Diesel Engine Rated At 609 Bhp.

Stationary Emergency Internal Combustion Engine-Generator Set, Powered By A Tier 3 Caterpillar/Perkins Diesel Engine Rated At 247 Bhp.

Third-Party Owned And Operated Portable Trommel Screen On Tracks. Tracks And Screening Operations Powered By A Permit Exempt Diesel Engine.

Third-Party Owned And Operated Portable Grinder On Tracks. Tracks And Grinding Operations Powered By A Permit Exempt Diesel Engine.

**FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS**

1. The amount of landfill gas vented to the 18 MMBtu/Hr flare shall not exceed 600 SCFM. [~~Monterey Bay Air Resources~~ District (~~MBARD~~) Rule 207]

2. Emissions from the 18 MMBtu/Hr flare shall not exceed the following limits: [~~District~~~~MBARD~~ Rule 207]

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Emission Level</u>
NO <sub>x</sub>	0.06 lb/MMBTU
CO	0.40 lb/MMBTU
VOC	0.03 lb/MMBTU

3. The amount of landfill gas vented to the 30 MMBtu/Hr flare shall not exceed 1,235 SCFM. [~~District~~~~MBARD~~ Rule 207]

4. Emissions from the 30 MMBtu/Hr flare shall not exceed the following limits [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 207]:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Emission Level</u>
NO <sub>x</sub>	0.051 lb/MMBtu
CO	0.40 lb/MMBtu
VOC	0.03 lb/MMBtu

5. The minimum residence time in the flares shall be 0.6 seconds. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 207]
6. The minimum combustion zone temperature limit for each flare shall be equal to the average combustion temperature determined during the most recent complying source test minus 50°F, provided that the limit is not less than 1,400°F. The combustion temperature of each landfill gas flare shall be maintained at or above 1,400°F or the limit determined by the most recent source test (whichever temperature is higher), averaged over any three-hour period, excluding periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. The process time that it takes to complete a startup or shutdown shall not exceed one (1) hour. Daily emission calculations shall be compiled in a log on a monthly basis. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 207, Rule 400 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW~~ XXX]
7. Oxides of sulfur (SO<sub>x</sub>) emissions from the facility shall be less than 150 pounds per day. SO<sub>x</sub> emissions shall be calculated based on daily fuel flow to all landfill gas fired equipment owned by the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority and the latest monthly H<sub>2</sub>S concentration (using field colorimetric tubes) of the landfill gas as required in Condition ~~24~~ 35. Daily SO<sub>x</sub> facility-wide emissions shall be calculated using a ~~Distriet~~MBARD approved method. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 207]
8. The total amount of feedstock material delivered for composting operations, as described in Equipment Description 5, shall not exceed 75,000 tons per year. Feedstock material includes greenwaste (such as yard trimmings, untreated wood wastes, and natural fiber products), foodwaste (such as food scraps, foodwaste), foodwaste culls (lettuce leaves and other vegetables from local agricultural fields), and foodwaste from produce packers. The feedstock shall not include any biosolids, animal wastes, or poultry litter other than incidental amounts from residential or commercial streams. [Basis: MBARD Rule 207]
9. Active composting, as described in Equipment Description 5, at this facility shall be performed only by the covered aerated static pile (ASP) method using perforated pipes and a blower system to provide positive aeration of the active composting piles. Active piles shall be covered with at least a 6-inch layer of finished compost to act as a biofilter. [Basis: MBARD Rule 207]
10. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall use best management practices (BMP) for aerated static pile composting operations, as described in Equipment Description 5, to ensure that the ASP composting systems are operating as designed and to prevent negative impacts on air quality. BMP include, but are not limited to the following practices: [Basis: MBARD Rule 207]

- A) During normal operations, greenwaste (such as yard trimmings, untreated wood wastes, and natural fiber products) shall be processed or removed within 10 days of receipt.
  - B) During normal operations, foodwaste (such as food scraps, foodwaste), foodwaste culls (lettuce leaves and other vegetables from local agricultural fields), and foodwaste from produce packers shall be processed within 24 hours.
  - C) Once an aerated static pile has been established, the active composting piles shall only be disturbed when necessary:
    - i. To ensure that the active compost process is achieving the desired temperature, moisture, and oxygen levels.
    - ii. To prevent or control odorous, volatile organic compounds (VOC), or toxic air contaminants (TACs) emissions.
    - iii. To transfer material to a curing pile.
  - D) Composting Operations and Stockpiles shall be maintained within the temperature, moisture, and oxygen levels dictated by BMP for ASP method composting and curing operations and for green waste stockpiles.
  - E) The biofilter shall be maintained within the temperature, moisture, and oxygen levels dictated by BMP for compost operation biofilters.
  - F) Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall ensure that the biofilter is free of cracks, channeling, rodent burrows, and excessive weeds.
  - G) Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall handle and dispose of liquids that have come in contact with the active composting pile or biofilter in a manner that ensures that these liquids do not become a source of odors.
  - H) Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall sweep or clear debris and waste materials from the feedstock stockpile areas, active composting areas, biofilter areas, and curing pile areas as needed to ensure that these materials do not become a source of odors or excessive dust.
- 8.11. No air contaminant shall be discharged into the atmosphere for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour which is as dark, or darker than Ringelmann 1 or equivalent 20% opacity. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 400]
- 9.12. Particulate matter shall not exceed 0.15 grains per standard dry cubic foot in the exhaust stream of the enclosed ground flares. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 403]
- 10.13. Sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) shall not exceed 0.2 percent by volume in the exhaust stream of the enclosed ground flares. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule]

- ~~11.~~14. The landfill gas combusted shall contain no more than 50 grains of sulfur compounds (calculated as hydrogen sulfide) per 100 cubic feet of gas. [~~District~~MBARD Rule ~~403, Rule 404 and Rule 412~~]
- ~~12.~~15. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall limit emissions of volatile organic compounds by the use of architectural coatings which comply with the requirements of ~~District~~MBARD Rule 426. [~~District~~MBARD Rule 426]
16. The emergency diesel engine-generator sets, as described in the Ancillary Equipment Description, shall be operated no more than 50 hours per year for maintenance and testing purposes. [MBARD Rule 207, Offsets, and 40 CFR 60 Subpart III]
17. Except for maintenance and testing purposes, the emergency diesel engine-generator sets, as described in the Ancillary Equipment Description, shall only be operated when the local utility powerline service fails. [MBARD Rule 207, Offsets]
18. The emergency diesel engine-generator sets, as described in the Ancillary Equipment Description, shall be equipped with a non-resettable meter which registers the total hours operated, and shall be maintained in good working condition. [MBARD Rule 207 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart III]
19. The emergency diesel engine-generator sets, as described in the Ancillary Equipment Description, shall be operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and procedures. [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III]
20. The diesel fuel consumed in the diesel-powered engines shall meet California Air Resources Board (CARB) specifications, or the alternative diesel fuel specifications as defined in CARB's Alternative Diesel Fuels Regulation. [MBARD Rule 207 and 40 CFR 60 Subpart III]
- ~~13.~~21. No later than 1 year after the first report required by Condition ~~38~~ 52 in which the Non-Methane Organic Compound (NMOC) emission rate equals or exceeds ~~50~~ 34 megagrams per year, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority ~~shall~~ must submit to ~~the District~~MBARD a collection and control system design plan prepared by a professional engineer. This plan shall meet the design requirements specified in ~~§60.752(b)(2)(ii), §60.762(b)(2)(ii) and (iii)~~ [restated in Condition ~~14~~ 23] and must include the information required by ~~§60.752(b)(2)(i), §60.762(b)(2)(ii) and (iii)~~. [~~District~~Rule 437 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW~~ XXX, Section §60.762(b)(2)(i)]
22. No later than 30 months after the first report required by Condition 52 in which the Non-Methane Organic Compound (NMOC) emission rate equals or exceeds 34 megagrams per year, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must operate the collection and control device in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart XXX, Sections §§ 60.763, 60.765, and 60.766, which have been incorporated in Conditions 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 38 of this permit. Alternatively, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority may operate the collection and control device in



accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA, Sections §§ 63.1958, 63.1960 and 63.1961. Once the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority begins to comply with the provisions of §§ 63.1958, 63.1960, and 63.1961, it must continue to operate the collection and control device according to those provisions and cannot return to the provisions of §§ 60.763, 60.765, and 60.766. [40 CFR 60, Subpart XXX, Section §60.762(b)(2)(iv)]

~~14.23.~~ No later than 30 months after the first report required by Condition ~~38~~ 52 in which the NMOC emission rate equals or exceeds ~~50~~ 34 megagrams per year, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority ~~shall~~ must cause to be operated a landfill gas collection system that effectively captures the gas generated such that [~~District Rule 437 and~~ 40 CFR 60 Subpart ~~WWW~~ XXX]:

A) the system is designed to handle the maximum expected gas flow rate from the entire area of the landfill that warrants control over the intended use period of the gas collection system; and [Section §60.762(b)(2)(ii)(C)(1)]

B) landfill gas is collected from each area, cell or group of cells in which non-asbestos degradable solid waste has been placed for a period of 5 years or more for active areas or 2 years or more for closed areas or at final grade; and [Section §60.762(b)(2)(ii)(C)(2)]

C) the system must collect gas at a sufficient extraction rate, as defined in Section §60.761; and [Section §60.762(b)(2)(ii)(C)(3)]

~~E)D)~~ offsite migration of subsurface gas is minimized; and [Section §60.762(b)(2)(ii)(C)(4)]

~~D)E)~~ each wellhead is operated under negative pressure except under the following conditions:

i. a fire or increased well temperature. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority ~~shall~~ must record instances when positive pressure occurs in efforts to avoid a fire. These records ~~shall~~ must be submitted with the annual reports as provided in Condition ~~32~~ 46; ~~or~~ [Section §60.763(b)(1)]

ii. use of a geomembrane or synthetic cover. Acceptable pressure limits ~~shall~~ must be submitted by the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority in their design plan; ~~or~~ [Section §60.763(b)(2)]

iii. a decommissioned well. A well may experience a static positive pressure after shut down to accommodate for declining flows. All design changes must be approved by the Administrator as specified in Section §60.767(c). [Section §60.763(b)(3)]

~~E)F)~~ the collected landfill gas temperature is less than 55°C (131 °F) at each operating well ~~with a nitrogen level less than or equal to 50 percent or an oxygen level less than or equal to 12 percent~~; or [Section §60.763(c)]

~~F)G)~~ the surface methane concentration over the landfill ~~shall~~ must not exceed 500 ppm above background. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must conduct surface testing according to the requirements of Section §60.763(d). [Section §60.763(d)]

~~15.24.~~ No later than 30 months after the first report required by Condition ~~38~~ 52 in which the NMOC

- emission rate equals or exceeds ~~50~~ 34 megagrams per year, the enclosed ground flares ~~shall~~ must either reduce non-methane organic compounds (NMOC) by 98 weight-percent or reduce the NMOC outlet concentration to less than 20 ppmv, dry basis as hexane at 3% oxygen. The enclosed flare must be operated within the parameter ranges established during the initial or most recent performance test. [~~District~~MBARD Rule 437 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW XXX~~, Section §60.762(b)(2)(iii)]
- ~~16~~25. No later than 30 months after the first report required by Condition 52 in which the NMOC emission rate equals or exceeds 34 megagrams per year, the ~~The~~ Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority ~~shall~~ must cause the gas destruction system(s) to be operated at all times that the collected landfill gas is routed to the system. In the event that the gas collection system or the gas destruction system is inoperable, the gas mover system ~~shall~~ must be shut down and ~~all the~~ automatic isolation valves in the collection system and the gas destruction systems contributing to venting of the gas to the atmosphere ~~shall~~ must be closed within 1 hour. [~~District Rule 437 and~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW XXX~~, Section §60.763(e) and §60.763(f)]
- ~~17~~26. Conditions ~~15 24~~ and ~~16 25~~ ~~do not~~ apply to the enclosed ground flares ~~during~~ at all times, including periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction, ~~provided that the duration of start up, shutdown, or malfunction shall not exceed 1 hour.~~ During periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must comply with the work practice specified in Condition 25 in lieu of the compliance provisions in §60.765 [~~District Rule 437 and~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW XXX~~, Section §60.765(e)]
- ~~18~~27. No later than 30 months after the first report required by Condition 52 in which the NMOC emission rate equals or exceeds 34 megagrams per year, the ~~The~~ Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority ~~shall~~ must cause the enclosed ground flares to be equipped with exhaust gas temperature monitoring devices equipped with continuous recorders having an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit or ±0.5 °C/0.9 °F, whichever is greater. [~~District Rules 207, 437 and~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW XXX~~, Section §60.766(b)(1)]
- ~~19~~28. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority ~~shall~~ must cause the operation of gas flow measuring device(s) that provide measurements of gas flow to the gas destruction systems or to the bypass valves if so equipped. [~~District~~MBARD Rules 207, ~~437~~ and 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW XXX~~, Section §60.766(b)(2)]
- ~~20~~29. If the gas collection system is equipped with valves to bypass the gas destruction systems, these bypass valves must be in a closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. [~~District Rule 437 and~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW XXX~~, Section §60.766(b)(2)(ii)]
- ~~21~~30. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority ~~shall~~ must implement a program to monitor for cover integrity and implement cover repairs as necessary on a monthly basis. [~~District Rule 437 and~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW XXX~~, Section §60.765(c)(5)]

31. No later than 30 months after the first report required by Condition 52 in which the NMOC emission rate equals or exceeds 34 megagrams per year, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must maintain and operate all monitoring systems associated with the landfill gas treatment system, as described in Equipment Description 3, in accordance site-specific treatment system monitoring plan and must calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a device that records flow to the treatment system and bypass of the treatment system. The monitoring plan must follow the requirements of Section §60.768(b)(5)(ii). The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must: [40 CFR 60, Subpart XXX, Section §60.766(g)(1)]
- A) Install, calibrate, and maintain a gas flow rate measuring device that records the flow to the treatment system at least every 15 minutes; and
- B) Secure the bypass line valve, if installed, in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. A visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism must be performed at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and that the gas flow is not diverted through the bypass line.
32. After the first report required by Condition 58 in which the Non-Methane Organic Compound (NMOC) emission rate equals or exceeds 50 megagrams per year, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must comply with requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA unless the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority chooses to operate the collection and control device in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA, Sections §§ 63.1958, 63.1960 and 63.1961 as noted in Condition 22. [40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA]

## TESTING REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

~~22-33.~~ Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall conduct an annual performance test for the 18 MMBtu/Hr flare, to be completed by December 31 of each year, to verify compliance with Conditions 1, 2, 5, 6, ~~10, 13, 14, 14,~~ and ~~15, 24.~~ The time period between annual performance tests shall be a minimum of ninety (90) days. The performance testing frequency can be reduced to once every three years, provided the flare has passed the past three source tests. If a subsequent source test shows the flare is out of compliance, the source testing frequency will return to annual. The testing shall be conducted in accordance with ~~the District~~MBARD test procedures, and the written results of the performance test shall be provided to ~~the District~~MBARD within thirty (30) days after testing.

A complete test protocol shall be submitted to ~~the District~~MBARD no later than thirty (30) days prior to testing, and ~~District~~MBARD notification at least ten (10) days prior to the actual testing shall be provided so that a ~~District~~MBARD observer may be present.

The annual performance tests shall include, but not be limited to, the determination of the following parameters: [~~District~~MBARD Rules 207, 218, ~~437, 412~~ and 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW~~ XXX, Sections §60.762(b)(2)(iii)(B) and §60.764(d)]

- A) Oxides of Nitrogen as NO<sub>2</sub>: lb/MMBTU, lb/MMCF, ppmv dry @ 3% O<sub>2</sub>, and lbm/hr.
- B) Carbon Monoxide: lb/MMBTU, lb/MMCF, ppmv dry @ 3% O<sub>2</sub>, and lbm/hr.
- C) Total and Non-Methane Hydrocarbons: lb/MMBTU, lb/MMCF, ppmv, and lbm/hr.

- D) Total hydrocarbons (THC), as determined by EPA test Method 18 or 25.
- E) Oxides of Sulfur as SO<sub>2</sub>: percentage by volume.

And the following parameters:

- F) Landfill gas rate vented to flare: SDCFM
- G) Landfill gas heating value: BTU/SCF
- H) Landfill gas concentration of Total Sulfur as Hydrogen Sulfide: ppmv dry and Grains per 100 SCF.
- I) Flare exhaust stack gas temperature: degrees Fahrenheit
- J) Flare exhaust stack gas flow rate: SDCFM
- K) Flare exhaust stack gas residence time: seconds.

After the first report required by Condition 52 in which the NMOC emission rate equals or exceeds 34 megagrams per year, within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must submit the results of each performance test via EPA's Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>).

~~23.~~34. Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall conduct an annual performance test for the 30 MMBtu/Hr flare, to be completed by December 31 of each year, to verify compliance with Conditions 3, 4, 5, 6, ~~10 13, 11 14~~ and ~~15 24~~. The testing shall be conducted in accordance with ~~the District MBARD~~ test procedures, and the written results of the performance test shall be provided to ~~the District MBARD~~ within thirty (30) days after testing.

A complete test protocol shall be submitted to ~~the District MBARD~~ no later than thirty (30) days prior to testing, and ~~District MBARD~~ notification at least ten (10) days prior to the actual testing shall be provided so that a ~~District MBARD~~ observer may be present.

The annual performance tests shall include, but not be limited to, the determination of the following parameters: [~~District MBARD~~ Rules 207, 218, ~~437 412~~ and 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW XXX~~, Sections §60.762(b)(2)(iii)(B) and §60.764(d)]

- A) Oxides of Nitrogen as NO<sub>2</sub>: lb/MMBTU, lb/MMCF, ppmv dry @ 3% O<sub>2</sub>, and lbm/hr.
- B) Carbon Monoxide: lb/MMBTU, lb/MMCF, ppmv dry @ 3% O<sub>2</sub>, and lbm/hr.
- C) Total and Non-Methane Hydrocarbons: lb/MMBTU, lb/MMCF, ppmv, and lbm/hr.
- D) Total hydrocarbons (THC), as determined by EPA test Method 18 or 25.
- E) Oxides of Sulfur as SO<sub>2</sub>: percentage by volume.

And the following parameters:

- F) Landfill gas rate vented to flare: SDCFM
- G) Landfill gas heating value: BTU/SCF
- H) Landfill gas concentration of Total Sulfur as Hydrogen Sulfide: ppmv dry and Grains per 100 SCF.
- I) Flare exhaust stack gas temperature: degrees Fahrenheit
- J) Flare exhaust stack gas flow rate: SDCFM
- K) Flare exhaust stack gas residence time: seconds.

After the first report required by Condition 52 in which the NMOC emission rate equals or exceeds 34 megagrams per year, within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must submit the results of each performance test via EPA's Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>).

24-35. The landfill gas hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) concentration shall be analyzed once a month. The measurements shall be performed using a colorimetric tube or other DistrictMBARD approved method, and shall be reported to ~~the DistrictMBARD~~, upon request. The monthly H<sub>2</sub>S results shall be used in a DistrictMBARD approved method to calculate the SO<sub>x</sub> facility-wide daily emissions as required in Condition 7. [~~DistrictMBARD~~ Rule 207]

25-36. No testing is specified for the generic (Rule 400) opacity requirement from Condition ~~8-11~~. The gas destruction systems are assumed to be in compliance with the opacity requirement due to the firing of gaseous fuel. If testing is conducted for Condition ~~8-11~~, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority should conduct testing in accordance with the methodology contained in EPA Method 9 and the averaging/aggregating period contained in ~~DistrictMBARD~~ Rule 400. [~~DistrictMBARD~~ Rule 218]

26-37. No testing is specified for the generic (Rule 403) particulate matter emission standard from Condition ~~9-12~~. The gas destruction systems are assumed to be in compliance with the particulate matter emission standard due to the firing of gaseous fuel. If testing is conducted for Condition ~~9-12~~, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority should conduct testing in accordance with the methodology contained in EPA Method 5. [~~DistrictMBARD~~ Rule 218]

27-38. No later than 30 months after the first report required by Condition ~~38-52~~ in which the NMOC emission rate equal or exceeds ~~50-34~~ megagrams per year, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall must cause monitoring or testing to be conducted to verify compliance with Conditions ~~14-23~~, ~~20-29~~ and ~~21-30~~ as follows [~~District Rule 437 and~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW-XXX~~]:

On a monthly basis:

A) Monitor the cover integrity, visually inspect the bypass valves to ensure that they are closed, and measure the gage pressure and monitor the temperature and nitrogen or oxygen content at each well head. The nitrogen level shall must be determined using EPA Method 3C, or the oxygen level shall must be determined using EPA Method 3A, 3C, or ASTM D6522-11 except that: 1) the span shall must be set so the regulatory limit is between ~~20-10~~ and ~~50-20~~ percent of the span; 2) a data recorder is not required; 3) only two calibration gases are required, a zero and a span, ~~and ambient air may be used as the span~~; 4) a calibration error check is not required; and 5) the allowable sample bias, zero drift, and calibration drift are ± 10 percent. A portable gas composition analyzer may be used to monitor the oxygen levels provided: 1) the analyzer is calibrated; and 2) The analyzer meets all quality assurance and quality control requirements for Method 3A or ASTM D6522-11. [Sections §60.765(c)(5), §60.766(a), §60.766(b)]

i. If a positive pressure exists, action must be initiated to correct the exceedance within

5 calendar days, except for the three conditions allowed under Condition 23(E). Any attempted corrective measure must not cause exceedances of other operational or performance standards. [Section §60.765(a)(3)]

- a. If negative pressure cannot be achieved without excess air infiltration within 15 calendar days of the first measurement of positive pressure, the owner or operator must conduct a root cause analysis and correct the exceedance as soon as practicable, but no later than 60 days after positive pressure was first measured. The owner or operator must keep records according to Condition 43.
  - b. If corrective actions cannot be fully implemented within 60 days following the positive pressure measurement for which the root cause analysis was required, the owner or operator must also conduct a corrective action analysis and develop an implementation schedule to complete the corrective action(s) as soon as practicable, but no more than 120 days following the positive pressure measurement. The owner or operator must submit the items listed in Condition 50(G) as part of the next annual report. The owner or operator must keep records according to Condition 43.
  - c. If corrective action is expected to take longer than 120 days to complete after the initial exceedance, the owner or operator must submit the root cause analysis, corrective action analysis, and corresponding implementation timeline to the Administrator, according to Condition 50(G) and Condition 53 or 54. The owner or operator must keep records according to Condition 43.
- ii. If a well exceeds the operating parameter for temperature, action must be initiated to correct the exceedance within 5 calendar days. Any attempted corrective measure must not cause exceedances of other operational or performance standards. [Section §60.765(a)(5)]
- a. If a landfill gas temperature less than 55 degrees Celsius (131 degrees Fahrenheit) cannot be achieved within 15 calendar days of the first measurement of landfill gas temperature greater than 55 degrees Celsius (131 degrees Fahrenheit), the owner or operator must conduct a root cause analysis and correct the exceedance as soon as practicable, but no later than 60 days after a landfill gas temperature greater than 55 degrees Celsius (131 degrees Fahrenheit) was first measured. The owner or operator must keep records according to Condition 43.
  - b. If corrective actions cannot be fully implemented within 60 days following the positive pressure or elevated temperature measurement for which the root cause analysis was required, the owner or operator must also conduct a corrective action analysis and develop an implementation schedule to complete the corrective action(s) as soon as practicable, but no more than 120 days following the measurement of landfill gas temperature greater than 55 degrees Celsius (131 degrees Fahrenheit) or positive pressure. The owner or operator must submit the items listed in Condition 50(G) as part of the next annual report. The owner or operator must keep records according to Condition 43.
  - c. If corrective action is expected to take longer than 120 days to complete after the initial exceedance, the owner or operator must submit the root cause analysis,

corrective action analysis, and corresponding implementation timeline to the Administrator, according to Condition 50(G) and Condition 53 or 54. The owner or operator must keep records according to Condition 43.

On a quarterly basis:

- B) Monitor the surface concentrations of methane along the entire perimeter of the collection area and along a serpentine pattern within the collection area at 30 meter intervals. This surface monitoring ~~shall~~ must be performed in accordance with section ~~4.3.1~~ 8.3.1 of EPA Method 21, except that the probe ~~shall~~ must be placed within 5 to 10 centimeters of the ground. The portable analyzer ~~shall~~ must meet the instrument specifications provided in section ~~3.6~~ of EPA Method 21 except that “methane” ~~shall~~ replaces all references to VOC and the instrument evaluation procedures in section ~~4.4~~ 8.1 of EPA Method 21 shall be used to meet the performance evaluation requirements of section ~~3.1.3~~ 8.1. The calibration procedures provided in sections ~~4.2~~ 8 and 10 of EPA Method 21 ~~shall~~ must be followed immediately before commencing a surface monitoring survey, and the calibration gas ~~shall~~ must be methane diluted to a nominal concentration of 500 ppm in air.

Any reading of 500 ppm or greater above background ~~shall~~ must be recorded as a monitored exceedance. The ~~Background~~ background concentration ~~shall~~ must be determined by moving the probe inlet upwind and downwind outside the boundary of the landfill at a distance of at least 30 meters from the perimeter wells. A monitored exceedance is not a violation of the operational requirement contained in Condition ~~14(F)~~ 23(G) as long as the following specified actions are taken: [Sections §60.765(c) and §60.765(d)]

- i. The location of each monitored exceedance ~~shall~~ must be marked and the location recorded.
- ii. Cover maintenance or adjustments to the vacuum of the adjacent wells to increase the gas collection in the vicinity of each exceedance ~~shall~~ must be made and the location ~~shall~~ must be re-monitored within 10 calendar days of detecting the exceedance; and
- iii. If the re-monitoring of the location shows a second exceedance, additional corrective action ~~shall~~ must be taken and the location ~~shall~~ must be monitored again within 10 days of the second exceedance. If the re-monitoring shows a third exceedance for the same location, the action specified in section v of this condition ~~shall~~ must be taken, and no further monitoring of that location is required until the action specified in section v of this condition has been taken.
- iv. Any location that initially showed an exceedance but has a methane concentration less than 500 ppm above background at the 10-day re-monitoring specified in section ii or iii of this condition ~~shall~~ must be re-monitored 1 month from the initial exceedance. If the 1-month re-monitoring shows a concentration less than 500 ppm above background, no further monitoring is required until the next quarterly monitoring period. If the 1-month re-monitoring shows an exceedance, the actions specified in section iii or v of this condition ~~shall~~ must be taken.
- v. For any location where monitored methane concentration equals or exceeds 500 ppm above background three times within a quarterly period, a new well or other collection

device ~~shall~~ must be installed within 120 calendar days of the initial exceedance. An alternative remedy to the exceedance and a corresponding time line for installation may be submitted to ~~the District~~ MBARD for approval.

## RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

39. To demonstrate compliance with Condition 8, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall keep a dated record of the amount of feedstock received for composting. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall calculate and record the total amount of compost feedstock throughput on a monthly basis and the total amount of compost feedstock throughput for each year. All records shall be kept in a logbook, and records shall be made available for inspection by MBARD staff upon request. Records can be kept in an electronic format. The requested records must be provided to MBARD within ten business days of the request. Records shall be maintained for at least five (5) years from the date of entry. [Basis: MBARD Rule 207]
40. To demonstrate compliance with Condition 10, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall maintain the following records: [Basis: MBARD Rule 207]
- A) Maintain a list of all Best Management Practices that will be employed at this source and identify the desired ranges for temperature, moisture, and oxygen for the active aerated compost piles, curing piles, stockpiles, and biofilters.
  - B) Maintain records of feed stock receipt dates and compost pile initiation dates. Identify and record any instances when the stockpile storage time requirements of Conditions 10(A) or 10(B) were exceeded.
  - C) Identify and record any instances when an aerated static pile is disturbed for reasons other than those allowed by Condition 10(C).
  - D) Maintain weekly records of compost pile, curing pile, stockpile, and biofilter monitoring events and data (temperature, moisture, and oxygen levels). Identify and record any instances when the active compost piles, curing piles, stockpiles, or biofilters were outside of the desired BMP range. Identify and records the action taken to rectify this situation.
  - E) Maintain records of all maintenance activities conducted on the active compost pile and biofilter, or any of the associate piping or control systems.
- 28.41. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority ~~shall~~ must maintain up-to-date records of the maximum design capacity, the current amount of solid waste in place, the year-by-year waste acceptance rate, and the nature, date of deposition, amount, and location of asbestos-containing or nondegradable waste excluded from gas collection as provided by ~~§60.759(a)(3)(i)~~ §60.769(a)(3)(i) as well as any nonproductive areas excluded from gas collection as provided by ~~§60.759(a)(3)(ii)~~ §60.769(a)(3)(ii). These records shall be retained on-site or be available within 4 hours if stored off-site. Either paper copy or electronic formats are acceptable. [District Rule 437 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW XXX~~, Sections §60.768(a) and §60.768(d)(2)]



~~29.42.~~ The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority ~~shall~~ must maintain, readily accessible records for the life of the control equipment, the control device vendor specifications, and the following data as measured during the initial performance test or compliance determination. Records of subsequent tests or monitoring must be maintained for a minimum of 5 years. Records of the control device vendor specifications must be maintained until removal. [~~District Rule 437 and~~ 40 CFR 60 Subpart ~~WWW XXX~~, Section §60.768(b)(1) and (b)(5)(ii)]:

- A) The maximum expected gas generation flow rate as calculated in ~~§60.755(a)(1)~~ §60.765(a)(1); and
- B) The density of wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other gas extraction devices determined using the procedures specified in ~~§60.759(a)(1)~~ §60.769(a)(1).
- C) The monitoring records for the treatment monitoring plan for the landfill gas treatment system, as described in Equipment Description 3, and required by Condition 31.

~~30.43.~~ The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority ~~shall~~ must keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of all data required by Condition ~~27~~ 38. In addition, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must keep records of wellhead nitrogen level at or above 20 percent, and each wellhead oxygen level at or above 5 percent. [~~District Rule 437 and~~ 40 CFR 60 Subpart ~~WWW XXX~~, Section §60.768(e)]

If the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority is complying with the operational provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA, Sections §§ 63.1958, 63.1960, and 63.1961, as allowed in Condition 22, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must keep records of the date upon which the owner or operator started complying with the provisions in Sections §§ 63.1958, 63.1960, and 63.1961, and must keep records according to Sections §§ 63.1983(e)(1) through (5).

~~44.~~ The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall maintain a log, summarized monthly, to record the following operations for the emergency diesel engine-generator sets, as described in the Ancillary Equipment Description: [MBARD Rule 218 and 40 CFR 60 Subpart III]

- A) Date of operation;
- B) Start and end engine hour meter readings;
- C) Emergency use hours of operation;
- D) Maintenance and testing hours of operation;
- E) Fuel usage, (gallons/month); and,
  - i. If no fuel records available for the Caterpillar/Perkins Diesel Engine Rated At 609 Bhp, reported fuel usage can be based on a maximum fuel usage rate of 27.09 gallons per hour for this engine.
  - ii. If no fuel records available for the Caterpillar/Perkins Diesel Engine Rated At 247 Bhp,

reported fuel usage can be based on a maximum fuel usage rate of 12.11 gallons per hour for this engine.

F) Records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance with manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.

31.45. As applicable the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall maintain the following general records of required monitoring information [~~District~~MBARD Rule 218]:

- A) the date and time of sampling or measurements;
- B) the date(s) analyses were performed;
- C) the company or entity that performed the analyses;
- D) the analytical techniques or methods used;
- E) the results of such analyses;
- F) the operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement; and
- G) the records of quality assurance for continuous monitoring systems (including, but not limited to quality control activities, audits, and calibration drift checks) and source testing methods.

32.46. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall maintain records on the occurrence and duration of any start-up, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of the equipment under this permit. [~~District~~MBARD Rule 218]

33.47. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring, sample collection, measurement, report, and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit. [~~District~~MBARD Rule 218]

## REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

34.48. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall report all breakdowns to the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) within 1 hour of the occurrence. This one hour period may be extended up to six hours for good cause by the APCO.

The estimated time for repair of the breakdown shall be supplied to the APCO within 24 hours of the occurrence and a written report shall be supplied to the APCO within 5 days after the occurrence has been corrected. This report shall include at a minimum [~~District~~MBARD Rule 214]:

- A) a statement that the condition or failure has been corrected and the date of the correction;

and

- B) a description of the reasons for the occurrence; and
- C) a description of the corrective measures undertaken and/or to be undertaken to avoid such an occurrence in the future; and
- D) an estimate of the emissions caused by the condition or failure.

~~35.49.~~ The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall submit semiannual monitoring reports to ~~the District MBARD~~, in a ~~District MBARD~~ approved format, no later than August 15 for the period of January 1 through June 30 and no later than February 15 for the period of July 1 through December 31. [~~District MBARD~~ Rule 218]

These monitoring reports shall include at a minimum:

- A) the time intervals, date and magnitude of excess emissions, nature and cause of the excess (if known), corrective actions and preventative measures adopted; and
- B) the averaging period used for data reporting corresponding to the averaging period specified in the emission test period used to determine compliance with an emission standard for the pollutant in question; and
- C) all information pertaining to any monitoring as required by the permit; and
- D) a negative declaration specifying when no excess emissions occurred.

~~36.50.~~ The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority ~~shall~~ must submit an annual report, with the initial report due no later than 30 months after the first report required by Condition ~~38.52~~ in which the NMOC emission rate equals or exceeds ~~50.34~~ megagrams per year, with the following required information [~~District Rule 437 and~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW XXX~~, Sections §60.767(g), §60.767(h) and §60.767(i)]:

- A) the value and length of time for exceedances of applicable parameters monitored as required in Condition ~~14.23~~; and
- B) a description and the duration of all periods when the gas stream is diverted from the enclosed ground flares; and
- C) a description and the duration of all periods when the enclosed ground flare or internal combustion engine was not operating ~~for any period exceeding 1 hour~~ and the length of time the enclosed ground flares or internal combustion engine was not operating; and
- D) all periods when the enclosed ground flare or internal combustion engine was not operating ~~in excess of five days~~; and
- E) the location and concentration of each exceedance of Condition ~~14(F) 23(G)~~ as monitored by Condition ~~27(B) 38(B)~~. For location, you must determine the latitude and longitude

coordinates using an instrument with an accuracy of at least 4 meters. The coordinates must be in decimal degrees with at least five decimal places.; and

F) the date of installation and the location of each well or collection system expansion added pursuant to Condition ~~27~~ 38(B)(v).

G) for any corrective action analysis for which corrective actions are required in Condition 38(A)(i) or 38(A)(ii) and that take more than 60 days to correct the exceedance, the root cause analysis conducted, including a description of the recommended corrective action(s), the date for corrective action(s) already completed following the positive pressure or elevated temperature reading, and, for action(s) not already completed, a schedule for implementation, including proposed commencement and completion dates.

In addition to the above, the initial report shall include:

~~G~~H) the performance test required under Condition ~~22(D)~~ 33 and Condition 34; and

~~H~~I) a diagram of the collection systems showing collection systems positioning including all wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other gas extraction devices, including the locations of any areas excluded from collection and the proposed sites for the future collection system expansion; and

~~I~~J) the data upon which the sufficient density of wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other gas extraction devices and the gas mover equipment sizing are based; and

~~J~~K) the documentation of the presence of asbestos or nondegradable material for each area from which collection wells have been excluded based on the presence of asbestos or nondegradable material; and

~~K~~L) the sum of gas generation flow rates for all areas from which collection wells have been excluded based on nonproductivity and the calculations of gas generation flow rate for each excluded area; and

~~L~~M) the provisions for increasing gas mover equipment capacity with increased gas generation flow rate, if the present gas mover equipment is inadequate to move the maximum flow rate expected over the life of the landfill; and

~~M~~N) the provisions for the control of off-site migration.

If the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority is complying with the operational provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA, Sections §§ 63.1958, 63.1960, and 63.1961, as allowed in Condition 22, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must follow the semi-annual reporting requirements in Section §63.1981(h).

37-51. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall submit an annual compliance certification report to ~~the District~~MBARD and U.S. EPA, in a ~~District~~MBARD approved format, no later than February 15 for the period of January 1 through December 31 of the preceding year. [~~District~~MBARD Rule 218]

This report shall include a written statement from the responsible official which certifies the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the report and shall include at a minimum:

- A) identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification; and
- B) the compliance status; and
- C) whether compliance was continuous or intermittent; and
- D) the method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period.

~~38.52.~~ The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority ~~shall~~ must submit an annual emission report to ~~the District~~ MBARD as specified in ~~§60.752(b)(1)(ii)~~ §60.762(b)(1)(ii) until such time as the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than ~~50~~ 34 megagrams per year, or the landfill is closed. If the estimated NMOC emission rate as reported in the annual report to the Administrator is less than 34 megagrams per year in each of the next 5 consecutive years, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority may elect to submit an estimate of the NMOC emission rate for the next 5-year period in lieu of the annual report. This estimate must be revised at least once every 5 years. If the actual waste acceptance rate exceeds the estimated waste acceptance rate in any year reported in the 5-year estimate, a revised 5-year estimate must be submitted to the Administrator. The revised estimate must cover the 5-year period beginning with the year in which the actual waste acceptance rate exceeded the estimated waste acceptance rate. A copy of the report shall be submitted electronically to ~~the District~~ MBARD at Reports@mbard.org. [~~District Rule 437 and~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW~~ XXX, Sections §60.762(b)(ii)]

~~53.~~ For any corrective action required according to Condition 38(A)(i) or 38(A)(ii) and is expected to take longer than 120 days after the initial exceedance to complete, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must submit the root cause analysis, corrective action analysis, and corresponding implementation timeline to the Administrator as soon as practicable but no later than 75 days after the first measurement of positive pressure or temperature monitoring value of 55 degrees Celsius (131 degrees Fahrenheit). The Administrator must approve the plan for corrective action and the corresponding timeline. [40 CFR 60 Subpart XXX, Section §60.767(j)(i)]

If the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority is complying with the operational provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA, Sections §§ 63.1958, 63.1960, and 63.1961, as allowed in Condition 22, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must follow the corrective action and the corresponding timeline requirements in 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA, Section §63.1981(j).

~~54.~~ For any corrective action required according to Condition 38(A)(i) or 38(A)(ii) and is not completed within 60 days after the initial exceedance, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must submit a notification to the Administrator as soon as practicable but no later than 75 days after the first measurement of positive pressure or temperature exceedance. [40 CFR 60 Subpart XXX, Section §60.767(j)(ii)]

If the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority is complying with the operational provisions of 40

CFR 63, Subpart AAAA, Sections §§ 63.1958, 63.1960, and 63.1961, as allowed in Condition 22, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must follow the corrective action and the corresponding timeline requirements in 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA, Section §63.1981(j).

~~39.55.~~ The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority ~~shall~~ must submit a closure report to ~~the District~~ MBARD within 30 days of waste acceptance cessation. If a closure report has been submitted to ~~the District~~ MBARD, no additional wastes may be placed into the landfill without filing a notification of modification as described in 40 CFR §60.7(a)(4). [~~District Rule 437 and~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW XXX, Section §60.767(e)~~]

~~40.56.~~ The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority ~~shall~~ must submit an equipment removal report to ~~the District~~ MBARD 30 days prior to removal or cessation of operation of the landfill gas control equipment. The equipment removal report shall contain the following [~~District Rule 437 and~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~WWW XXX, Section §60.767(f)~~]:

- A) A copy of the closure report submitted in accordance with Condition ~~39.55~~; and
- B) A copy of the initial performance test report demonstrating that the 15 year minimum control period has expired, unless the report of the results of the performance test has been submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX, or information that demonstrates that the gas collection and control system (GCCS) will be unable to operate for 15 years due to declining gas flows. In the equipment removal report, the process unit(s) tested, the pollutant(s) tested, and the date that such performance test was conducted may be submitted in lieu of the performance test report if the report has been previously submitted to the EPA's CDX; and
- C) Dated copies of three successive annual NMOC emission rate reports demonstrating that the landfill is no longer producing ~~50~~ 34 megagrams or greater of NMOC per year, unless the NMOC emission rate reports have been submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX. If the NMOC emission rate reports have been previously submitted to the EPA's CDX, a statement that the NMOC emission rate reports have been submitted electronically and the dates that the reports were submitted to the EPA's CDX may be submitted in the equipment removal report in lieu of the NMOC emission rate reports.

~~57.~~ If the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority chooses to comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA, Sections §§ 63.1958, 63.1960, and 63.1961, as allowed in Condition 22, it must submit the 24-hour high temperature report according to § 63.1981(k). [40 CFR 60, Subpart XXX, Section §60.767(m)]

~~58.~~ After the first report required by Condition 52 in which the NMOC emission rate equals or exceeds 34 megagrams per year, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority must calculate the NMOC emission rate every five (5) years for the landfill until such time as the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, or the landfill is closed. The NMOC emissions rate shall be calculated using the calculating procedures specified in 40 CFR 63, Section §63.1959. [MBARD Rule 218]

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

- ~~41-59.~~ The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall comply with all conditions of this federal operating permit. Any noncompliance with a permit condition constitutes a violation of the Federal Clean Air Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 218]
- ~~42-60.~~ In an enforcement action, the fact that the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority would have to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit is not a defense. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 218]
- ~~43-61.~~ This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened and reissued, or terminated for cause as determined by ~~the Distriet~~MBARD. The filing of a request by the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 218]
- ~~44-62.~~ This permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 218]
- ~~45-63.~~ The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall furnish to ~~the Distriet~~MBARD, within a reasonable time, any information that ~~the Distriet~~MBARD may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall also furnish to ~~the Distriet~~MBARD copies of records required to be retained by this permit. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 218]
- ~~46-64.~~ For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall meet such requirements on a timely basis unless a more detailed schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 218]
- ~~47-65.~~ Any document submitted to ~~the Distriet~~MBARD pursuant to this permit shall contain certification by the responsible official of truth, accuracy and completeness. All certifications shall state that based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall promptly, upon discovery, report to ~~the Distriet~~MBARD a material error or omission in these records, reports, plans, or other documents. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 218]
- ~~48-66.~~ The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall report any violation of any requirement contained in this permit to ~~the Distriet~~MBARD within 96 hours after such occurrence. The violation report

shall include the time intervals, date and magnitude of excess emissions; nature and cause of the excess (if known), corrective actions and preventive measures adopted. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 218]

~~49~~.67. Upon any administrative or judicial challenge, all the emission limits, specific and general conditions, monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements of this permit, except those being challenged, remain valid and must be complied with. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 218]

~~50~~.68. For this federal operating permit to remain valid through the permit term of five years from the date of issuance, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall pay an annual emission fee based upon the requirements of ~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 308. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 218]

~~51~~.69. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall have available at the facility at all times a copy of this federal operating permit. [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 218]

~~52~~.70. For protection from enforcement action based upon an emergency, as defined in ~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 218, the responsible official for the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall submit to ~~the Distriet~~MBARD relevant evidence which demonstrates [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 218]:

- A) an emergency occurred; and
- B) that the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority can identify the cause(s) of the emergency; and
- C) that the facility was being properly operated at the time of the emergency; and
- D) that all steps were taken to minimize the emissions resulting from the emergency; and
- E) within two working days of the emergency event, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority provided ~~the Distriet~~MBARD with a description of the emergency and any mitigating or corrective actions taken.

~~53~~.71. Upon presentation of credentials, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall allow ~~the Distriet~~MBARD, the ARB, the EPA, or an authorized representative, to perform the following [~~Distriet~~MBARD Rule 218]:

- A) enter upon the premises where the federal operating permit source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this federal operating permit;
- B) to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this federal operating permit;
- C) to inspect any equipment, operation, or process described or required in this federal operating permit; and,



D) to sample emissions from the source.

54.72. The renewal application for this permit shall be submitted at least 6 months but no greater than 18 months prior to permit expiration. [~~District~~ MBARD Rule 218]

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