

**PIMA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AIR PROGRAM**

33 North Stone Avenue, Suite 700 • Tucson, AZ 85701. • Phone: (520) 243-7400

AIR QUALITY INSTALLATION

&

OPERATING PERMIT

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

ISSUED TO

**WASTE MANAGEMENT OF ARIZONA, INC DBA
MARANA REGIONAL LANDFILL
14805 W. AVRA VALLEY ROAD
MARANA, AZ 85653**

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

THIS PERMIT ISSUED SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING: **Conditions contained in Parts A & B AND Attachments 1, 2 & 3.**

PERMIT NUMBER **6133**

PERMIT CLASS **I**

ISSUED: **JUNE 19, 2012**

TRANSFERRED: **August 29, 2012**

EXPIRES: **JUNE 18, 2017**


SIGNATURE

Mukonde Chama, Air Permits Supervisor, PDEQ
TITLE

Transferred August 2012

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Marana Regional Landfill
Permit #6133**

SUMMARY

This air quality installation and operating permit was first issued to DKL Holdings, Inc. dba Marana Regional Landfill (MRLF). The permit was transferred from DKL Holdings Inc to Waste Management of Arizona, Inc on August 29, 2012.

The landfill is a proposed municipal solid waste disposal facility to be constructed by Waste Management of Arizona, Inc. The property is approximately 591 acres located 8 miles west of Interstate 10 and Avra Valley Road. As a new landfill, it will be subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW. In addition, the landfill has a design capacity greater than 2.5 mega grams. Additionally, MRLF is subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII and 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ due to the diesel water pump.

The landfill is approximately located at latitude of 32 degrees, 24 minutes, and 54 seconds north and longitude of 111 degrees, 16 minutes, and 38 seconds west. The landfill will be developed in phases with a maximum deposit design capacity of approximately 76,000,000 tons. Daily waste is estimated to be received at a rate of 2,000 tons/day.

The types of wastes to be accepted for landfilling will be non-hazardous residential, commercial, industrial and inert waste. A complete list of municipal solid wastes that will be received is listed in Attachment 4 of the permit.

SUMMARY OF EMISSIONS

These figures are for informational purposes only and are used to establish baseline emissions for the source. They are not intended to be enforceable emission limits unless otherwise noted in Part B of this permit. The figures were a result of information contained in the application submitted September 2011. The PTE was developed using a LFG generation and collection curve using the USEPA's Landfill Gas Estimation Model (LandGEM) Version 3.02. Non-fugitive emissions are from the diesel water pump only.

Pollutant	Fugitive Emissions	Non-Fugitive Emissions	Total Facility PTE (TPY)
NMOC	12.95	N/A	12.95
PM ₃₀ (TSP)	627.75	N/A	627.75
PM ₁₀	183.71	1.06	172.65
PM _{2.5}	17.48	N/A	17.48
VOC	5.05	1.19	6.24
NO _x	N/A	14.94	14.94
SO _x	N/A	0.99	0.99
CO	N/A	3.22	3.22
HAPs	3.29	0.02	3.31
GHG (CO ₂ e)	67,884	N/A	67,884

Actual non-fugitive emissions are below major source levels and would classify the source as a true minor source. With a design capacity greater than 2.5 mega grams, the NSPS requires that MRLF obtain a Title V operating permit (Class I permit). Fugitive emissions are only considered for Pima County State Implementation Plan (SIP) purposes but not for Title V purposes. Pursuant to Pima County SIP, MRLF exceeds the major source threshold

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(including fugitive emissions) therefore modeling was required to show compliance with the Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) ambient air standards which are shown as maximum allowable pollutant concentrations in SIP Rule 342, Table 342. Limits proposed and modeled against in the submitted air dispersion modeling report are incorporated in the permit as installation permit conditions.

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



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PART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

I. PERMIT EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL

[PCC 17.12.180.A.1 & PCC 17.12.160.D.1]

- A. This permit is valid for a period of five years from the date of issuance of the permit.
- B. The Permittee shall submit an application for renewal of this permit at least 6 months, but not greater than 18 months prior to the date of permit expiration.

II. COMPLIANCE WITH PERMIT CONDITIONS

[PCC 17.12.180.A.8.a & b]

- A. The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit including all applicable requirements of Arizona air quality statutes A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 3, and Pima County air quality rules. Any permit noncompliance is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or revision; or for denial of a permit renewal application. In addition, noncompliance with any federally enforceable requirement constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act.
- B. It shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

III. PERMIT REVISION, REOPENING, REVOCATION AND REISSUANCE, OR TERMINATION FOR CAUSE

[PCC 17.12.180.A.8.c & PCC 17.12.270]

- A. The permit may be revised, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit revision, revocation and reissuance, or termination; or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
- B. The permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:
 - 1. Additional applicable requirements under the Clean Air Act become applicable to a major source with a remaining permit term of three or more years. Such a reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to PCC 17.12.280.B. Any permit reopening required pursuant to this paragraph shall comply with provisions in PCC 17.12.280 for permit renewal and shall reset the five-year permit term.
 - 2. Additional requirements, including excess emissions requirements, become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by the Administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the Class I permit.
 - 3. The Control Officer or the Administrator determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.

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4. The Control Officer or the Administrator determines that the permit needs to be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.
- C. Proceedings to reopen and issue a permit, including appeal of any final action relating to a permit reopening, shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopenings shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. Permit reopenings for reasons other than those stated in paragraph III.B.1 of Part A shall not result in the resetting of the five-year permit term.

IV. POSTING OF PERMIT

[PCC 17.12.080]

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

V. FEE PAYMENT

[PCC 17.12.180.A.9 & PCC 17.12.510]

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

VI. ANNUAL EMISSIONS INVENTORY QUESTIONNAIRE

[PCC 17.12.320]

- A. When requested by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall complete and submit an annual emissions inventory questionnaire. The questionnaire is due by March 31 or ninety days after the Control Officer the inventory form available, whichever occurs later, and shall include emission information for the previous calendar year. These requirements apply whether or not a permit has been issued and whether or not a permit application has been filed.
- B. The questionnaire shall be on a form provided by or approved by the control officer and shall include the information required by PCC 17.12.320.

VII. COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

[PCC 17.12.220.A.2]

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

- A. The compliance certification shall include the following:
 1. Identification of each term or condition contained in the permit including emission limitations, standards, or work practices that are the basis of the certification.
 2. Identification of the method(s) or other means used by the Permittee for determining the compliance status of the source with each term and condition during the certification period. Such methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required under PCC 17.12.180 (A)(3), (monitoring including the related

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recordkeeping and reporting requirements that verify compliance with the monitoring). If necessary, the owner or operator also shall identify any other material information that must be included in the certification to comply with Section 113(c)(2) of the Clean Air Act, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information.

3. The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit for the period covered by the certification, including whether compliance during the period was continuous or intermittent. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification.
 4. For emission units subject to 40 CFR 64, the certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any period during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance defined under 40 CFR 64 occurred.
 5. A progress report on all outstanding compliance schedules submitted pursuant to PCC 17.12.220; and
 6. Other facts the Control Officer may require to determine the compliance status of the facility.
- B. A copy of all compliance certifications for Class I permits shall also be submitted to the EPA Administrator. The address for the EPA Administrator is:

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

VIII. CERTIFICATION OF TRUTH, ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS

[PCC 17.12.220.A.3]

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

IX. INSPECTION AND ENTRY

[PCC 17.12.220.A.4]

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

- A. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records are required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;
- B. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;
- C. Inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit;
- D. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring

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compliance with the permit or other applicable requirements; and

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

X. PERMIT REVISION PURSUANT TO FEDERAL HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT STANDARD [PCC 17.12.160.D.3]

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

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

A. Excess Emissions Reporting [PCC 17.12.040]

1. Excess emissions shall be reported as follows:

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

i. Notification by telephone or facsimile within 24 hours of the time the Permittee first learned of the occurrence of excess emissions that includes all available information from PCC 17.12.040.B. The number to call to report excess emissions is **520-243-7400**. The facsimile number to report excess emissions is **520-838-7432**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

v. The nature and cause of the emissions;

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

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

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

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

C. Emergency Provision [PCC 17.12.180.E]

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

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

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

- a. An emergency occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause or causes of the emergency;
- b. At the time of the emergency, the permitted facility was being properly operated;
- c. During the period of the emergency the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards or other requirements in the permit; and

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- d. The Permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Control Officer by certified mail, hand delivery, or facsimile transmission within two working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice shall contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective action taken.
- 4. In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.
- 5. This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

D. Compliance Schedule

[ARS §49-480.F.3 & 5]

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

E. Affirmative Defenses for Excess Emissions Due to Malfunctions, Startup, and Shutdown.

[PCC 17.12.035]

1. Applicability

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

- a. Promulgated pursuant to Sections 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act,
- b. Promulgated pursuant to Titles IV or VI of the Clean Air Act,
- c. Contained in any Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) or New Source Review (NSR) permit issued by the U.S. E.P.A., or
- d. Included in a permit to meet the requirements of PCC 17.16.590.A.5.

2. Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions

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

- a. The excess emissions resulted from a sudden and unavoidable breakdown of process equipment or air pollution control equipment beyond the reasonable control of the operator;
- b. The air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all

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times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;

- c. If repairs were required, the repairs were made in an expeditious fashion when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Off-shift labor and overtime were utilized where practicable to ensure that the repairs were made as expeditiously as possible. If off-shift labor and overtime were not utilized, the owner or operator satisfactorily demonstrated that the measures were impracticable;
 - d. The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;
 - e. All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;
 - f. The excess emissions were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;
 - g. During the period of excess emissions there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in PCC Chapter 17.08 that could be attributed to the emitting source;
 - h. The excess emissions did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned, and could not have been avoided by better operations and maintenance practices;
 - i. All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all practicable; and
 - j. The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.
3. Affirmative Defense for Startup and Shutdown
- a. Except as provided in XI.E.3.b of Part A, and unless otherwise provided for in the applicable requirement, emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown shall constitute a violation. The Permittee of a source with emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown has an affirmative defense to a civil or administrative enforcement proceeding based on that violation, other than a judicial action seeking injunctive relief, if the owner or operator of the source has complied with the reporting requirements of XIII.B of Part A and has demonstrated all of the following:
 - i. The excess emissions could not have been prevented through careful and prudent planning and design;
 - ii. If the excess emissions were the result of a bypass of control equipment, the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe damage to air pollution control equipment, production equipment,

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or other property;

- iii. The source's air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;
 - iv. The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;
 - v. All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;
 - vi. During the period of excess emissions there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in PCC Chapter 17.08 that could be attributed to the emitting source;
 - vii. All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all practicable; and
 - viii. The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.
- b. If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during routine startup and shutdown, then those instances shall be treated as other malfunctions subject to XI.E.2 of Part A.
4. **Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions During Scheduled Maintenance**
If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during scheduled maintenance, then those instances will be treated as other malfunctions subject to XI.E.2 of Part A.
5. **Demonstration of Reasonable and Practicable Measures**
For an affirmative defense under XI.E.2 or 3 of Part A, the Permittee of the source shall demonstrate, through submission of the data and information required by XI.E.1 – 5 and XIII.B of Part A, that all reasonable and practicable measures within the owner or operator's control were implemented to prevent the occurrence of the excess emissions.

XII. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.180.A.4]

- A. The Permittee shall keep records of all required monitoring information including recordkeeping requirements established pursuant to PCC 17.12.190, where applicable, for the following:
- 1. The date, place as defined in the permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - 2. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - 3. The name of the company or entity that performed the analyses;

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4. A description of the analytical techniques or methods used;
 5. The results of such analyses; and
 6. The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.
- B. The Permittee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.
- C. All required records shall be maintained either in an unchangeable electronic format or in a handwritten logbook utilizing indelible ink.

XIII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.180.A.5]

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

- A. Compliance certifications pursuant to VII of Part A.
- B. Excess emissions; permit deviations, and emergency reports in accordance with XI of Part A.
- C. Performance test results in accordance with XVII.F of Part A.
- D. Reporting requirements listed in Part B of this permit.

XIV. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

[PCC 17.12.180.A.8.e, PCC 17.12.160.G & PCC 17.12.160.H]

- A. The Permittee shall furnish to the Control Officer, within a reasonable time, any information that the Control Officer may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for revising, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to the Control Officer copies of records required to be kept by the permit. For information claimed to be confidential, the Permittee, for Class I sources, shall furnish an additional copy of such records directly to the Administrator along with a claim of confidentiality.
- B. If the Permittee has failed to submit any relevant facts or if the Permittee has submitted incorrect information in the permit application, the Permittee shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, an applicant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the source after the date it filed a complete application but prior to release of a proposed permit.

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XV. PERMIT AMENDMENT OR REVISION

[PCC 17.12.245, PCC 17.12.255 & PCC 17.12.260]

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

- A. Administrative Permit Amendment (PCC 17.12.245);
- B. Minor Permit Revision (PCC 17.12.255);
- C. Significant Permit Revision (PCC 17.12.260).

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

XVI. FACILITY CHANGES ALLOWED WITHOUT PERMIT REVISIONS

[PCC 17.12.230]

- A. A facility with a Class I permit may make changes without a permit revision if all of the following apply:
 - 1. The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act (Air Pollution Prevention and Control) or under modifications as defined in A.R.S. 49-401.01;
 - 2. The changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under the permit whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions;
 - 3. The changes do not violate any applicable requirements or trigger any additional applicable requirements;
 - 4. The changes satisfy all requirements for a minor permit revision under PCC 17.12.255; and
 - 5. The changes do not contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), record keeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements.
- B. The substitution of an item of process or pollution control equipment for an identical or substantially similar item of process or pollution control equipment shall qualify as a change that does not require a permit revision, if the substitution meets all of the requirements of XVI.A, D and E of Part A.
- C. Except for sources with authority to operate under general permits, permitted sources may trade increases and decreases in emissions within the permitted facility, as established in the permit under PCC 17.12.180.A.12 if an applicable implementation plan provides for the emissions trades, without applying for a permit revision and based on the seven working days' notice prescribed in XVI.D of Part A. This provision is available if the permit does not provide for the emissions trading as a minor permit revision.
- D. For each change under XVI.A through C of Part A, a written notice, by certified mail or hand delivery, shall be received by the Control Officer and the Administrator a minimum of seven (7) working days in advance of the change. Notifications of changes associated with emergency

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conditions, such as malfunctions necessitating the replacement of equipment, may be provided less than 7 working days in advance of the change but must be provided as far in advance of the change, or if advance notification is not practicable as soon after the change as possible.

- E. Each notification shall include:
1. When the proposed change will occur;
 2. A description of the change;
 3. Any change in emissions of regulated air pollutants;
 4. The pollutants emitted subject to the emissions trade, if any;
 5. The provisions in the implementation plan that provide for the emissions trade with which the source will comply and any other information as may be required by the provisions in the implementation plan authorizing the trade;
 6. If the emissions trading provisions of the implementation plan are invoked, then the permit requirements with which the source will comply; and
 7. Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.
- F. The permit shield described in PCC 17.12.310 shall not apply to any change made under XVI.A through C of this Part. Compliance with the permit requirements that the source will meet using the emissions trade shall be determined according to requirements of the implementation plan authorizing the emissions trade.
- G. Except as otherwise provided for in the permit, making a change from one alternative operating scenario to another as provided under PCC 17.12.180.A.11 shall not require any prior notice under XVI Part A.
- H. Notwithstanding any other part of this Section, the Control Officer may require a permit to be revised for any change that when considered together with any other changes submitted by the same source under the provisions of PCC 17.12.230 over the term of the permit, do not satisfy XVI.A of this Part.

XVII. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.050]

- A. Operational Conditions During Testing
- Performance tests shall be conducted while the unit is operating at full load under representative operational conditions unless other conditions are required by the applicable test method or in this permit. With prior written approval from the Control Officer, testing may be performed at a lower rate. Operations during start-up, shutdown, and malfunction (as defined in PCC 17.04.340.A) shall not constitute representative operational conditions unless otherwise specified in the applicable requirement.
- B. Tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in the Arizona Testing Manual, 40 CFR 52; Appendices D and E, 40 CFR 60;

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Appendices A through F; and 40 CFR 61, Appendices B and C unless modified by the Control Officer pursuant to PCC 17.12.050.B or by the Director pursuant to A.A.C. R18-2-312.B.

C. Test Plan

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

D. Stack Sampling Facilities

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

1. Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to the facility;
2. Safe sampling platform(s);
3. Safe access to sampling platform(s); and,
4. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

E. Interpretation of Final Results

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

F. Report of Final Test Results

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

XVIII. PROPERTY RIGHTS

[PCC 17.12.180.A.8.d]

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

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XIX. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

[PCC 17.12.180.A.7]

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

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

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

XXII. ASBESTOS REQUIREMENTS (Demolition/ Renovation)

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

XXIII. STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

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

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Part B: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

[References are to Title 17 of the Pima County Code unless otherwise noted]

I. APPLICABILITY

Affected Emission Source or Process: **Class I; True Minor Source for all pollutants.**

This source is a new source and is required to operate and maintain all air pollution control equipment and dust control plans as part of its operational design. Any numerical limits listed in this Part are federally enforceable limitations. The affected emission sources are grouped by process type in each section.

- A. The source covered by this permit is a landfill subject to Title V regulations due to exceeding a design capacity of 2.5 million cubic meters (2.5 mega grams).
- B. The source is a true minor source of all criteria pollutants and HAPs based on 8760 hours per year of operation and considering emissions from other emission units and/or processes of the same SIC Code at this facility. The facility employs a water pump at the facility. All other equipment used at the facility is not required to be permitted but may require to be monitored for fugitive dust control.
- C. The source is subject to New Source Performance Standards 40 CFR Part 60 Subparts A, WWW, IIII and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants 40 CFR Part 63 Subparts A & CCCCCC. The local applicability is Title 17 of the Pima County Code (PCC). Fugitive dust rules found in both Title 17 and in the State Implementation Plan (SIP). A complete set of applicable rules may be found in Attachment 1.

For a more complete description of the resulting conditions and limitations, please refer to the technical support document, the application and updates submitted for the permit.

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Part B

Section 1

Landfill Operations

II. EMISSION LIMITS/ STANDARDS

[PCC 17.12.180.A.2]

A. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (NSPS and NESHAP)

1. The Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW, Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.
[40 CFR 60 Subparts WWW &Cc, 40 CFR 63.1955(a)(1) & PCC 17.16.390.C]
2. The Permittee shall submit an annual emission report to the Control Officer, except as provided in V.3.b of this Section, and recalculate the NMOC emission rate annually using the procedures specified in III.A.1 of this Section until such time as the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, or the landfill is closed.
[40 CFR 60.752(b) (1) (i) & (ii)]
3. If the NMOC emission rate, upon recalculation required in II.A.2 of this Section, is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, the Permittee shall install a collection and control system in compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2).
[40 CFR 60.752(b)(1)(ii)(A)]
4. If the landfill is permanently closed, the Permittee shall submit a closure notification to the Control Officer as provided for in 40 CFR 60.757(d).
[40 CFR 60.752(b) (1) (ii)(B)]
5. The Permittee shall limit the operating hours of all permitted operations and equipment to 19 hours per ¹day during mass excavation operations of Module IB, except for emergencies or as necessary to maintain regulatory compliance.
[PCC 17.12.190.B]
[Installation Permit Condition]
[Material Permit Condition]
 - a. The Permittee shall notify the Control Officer no less than 30 days prior to initiating mass excavation for construction of Module IB.
[PCC 17.12.180.A.5] **[Non-Federally Enforceable Condition]**
 - b. The Permittee shall notify Control Officer after completion of mass excavation for Module IB.
[PCC 17.12.180.A.5] **[Non-Federally Enforceable Condition]**
 - c. Following notification of completing mass excavation operations, the 19 hour limitation shall not apply.
[Non-Federally Enforceable Condition]
 - d. For purposes of condition II.A.5 of this Section, mass excavation is defined as excavation of soil in excess of quantities required for daily operations & maintenance and does not include installation of the liner system.
[Non-Federally Enforceable Condition]

¹ A day for the purposes of this permit is defined as a 24 hour period beginning at 00:00 hours to 11:59PM.

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6. The Permittee shall ensure that all dirt roads within the active area of ²Module 1A and 1B are maintained at an approximate distance of 520 feet from the western fenceline and approximately 490 feet from the southern fenceline as specified in the Air Dispersion Modeling Report submitted January 17, 2012. [PCC 17.12.190.B]

[Installation Permit Condition]

[Material Permit Condition]

Note: The approximate distances defined above are for normal landfill operations and do not apply during emergencies or cases where weather conditions or physical landfill surface conditions dictate that operations are modified to allow for safe environmental working conditions.

7. The Permittee shall at all times, maintain active roads including those identified in the modeling protocol through all Modules and Phases according to the Pima County Code (PCC) conditions specified in II.B.5 of this Section. [PCC 17.12.190.B]

[Installation Permit Condition]

B. Standards for Particulate Matter:

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

1. Opacity Limiting Standard

- a. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the effluent from any single emission point or multiple emission point to have an average optical density greater than 20%. [SIP Rule 321 & PCC 17.16.040]

[The opacity limit is only federally enforceable at 40% or greater opacity]

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

[Non-Federally Enforceable Condition]

2. Visibility Limiting Standard

The Permittee shall not allow diffusion of visible emissions including fugitive dust beyond the property boundary line within which the emissions become airborne without taking reasonably necessary precautions to control generation of airborne particulate matter. [SIP rule 343 & PCC 17.16.050.D.1 & 2]

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

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

[Non-Federally Enforceable Condition]

² Module 1A represents preliminary soil excavation and landfill operations. Module 1B represents Landfill operation and future cell construction.

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

4. Vacant lots and open spaces [SIP Rule 318 & PCC 17.16.080]
 - a. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit a building or its appurtenances, or a building or subdivision site, or a driveway, or a parking area, or a vacant lot or sales lot, or an urban or suburban open area to be constructed, used, altered, repaired, demolished, cleared, or leveled, or the earth to be moved or excavated, without taking reasonable precautions to limit excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. Dust and other types of air contaminants shall be kept to a minimum by good modern practices such as using an approved dust suppressant or adhesive soil stabilizer, paving, covering, landscaping, continuous wetting, detouring, barring access, or other acceptable means.
 - b. No vacant lot, housing plot, building site, parking area, sales lot, playground, livestock feedlot, or other open area - other than those used solely for soil-cultivation or vegetative crop-producing and harvesting agricultural purposes - shall be used or left in such a state after construction, alteration, clearing, leveling, or excavation that naturally induced wind blowing over the area causes a violation of II.B.2 of this Section. Dust emissions must be permanently suppressed by landscaping, covering with gravel or vegetation, paving, or applying equivalently effective controls.
 - c. No vacant lot, parking area, sales lot, or other open urban area shall be used by motor vehicles in such a manner that visible dust emissions induced by vehicular traffic on the area cause a violation of II.B.2 of this Section.

5. Roads and Streets [SIP Rule 315 & PCC 17.16.090]
 - a. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit the use, repair, construction or reconstruction of a roadway or alley without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. Dust and other particulates shall be kept to a minimum by employing temporary paving, dust suppressants, wetting down, detouring or by other reasonable means.
 - b. Dust emissions from the construction phase of a new road must be minimized by applying the same measures specified II.B.5.a of this Section.
 - c. No new unpaved service road or unpaved haul road shall be constructed unless dust will be suppressed after construction by intermittently watering, limiting access, or applying chemical dust suppressants to the road, in such a way that visible dust emissions caused by vehicular traffic on the road do not violate II.B.2 of this Section.
 - d. No new road other than a private driveway shall be constructed unless the paving specifications are those defined by, or equivalent to those of, the planning department and/or highway department of the jurisdictional agency.
 - e. The surfacing of roadways with asbestos tailings is prohibited.

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

6. Particulate Materials

[SIP Rule 316 & PCC 17.16.100]

- a. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit crushing, screening, handling, transporting or conveying of materials or other operations likely to result in significant amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions, such as the use of spray bars, wetting agents, dust suppressants, covering the load, and hoods to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.
- b. Dust emissions from construction activity shall be effectively controlled by applying adequate amounts of water or other equivalently effective dust controls.
- c. Dust emissions from the transportation of materials shall be effectively controlled by covering stock loads in open-bodied trucks, limiting vehicular speeds, or other equivalently effective controls.

7. Storage Piles. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit organic or inorganic dust producing material to be stacked, piled or otherwise stored without taking reasonable precautions such as chemical stabilization, wetting, or covering to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.

[SIP Rule 316 & PCC 17.16.110.A]

8. Fugitive Dust Producing Activities. The Permittee whose permit specifically allows fugitive dust producing operations or activities is responsible for controlling windblown dust, dust from haul roads, and dust emitted from land clearing, earthmoving, demolition, trenching, blasting, road construction, mining, and other activities, as applicable.

[SIP Rule 224 & PCC 17.16.060]

- a. Dust emissions shall be controlled by applying adequate amounts of water, chemical stabilizer, or other effective dust suppressant until the area becomes permanently stabilized by paving, landscaping, or otherwise.
- b. The Permittee shall not leave land in such a state that fugitive dust emissions (including windblown dust or dust caused by vehicular traffic on the area) would violate this permit.

C. Odor Limiting Standard

The Permittee shall not emit gaseous or odorous materials from equipment, operations or premises under his control in such quantities as to cause air pollution.

[SIP Rule 344 & PCC 17.16.030]

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III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.180.A.3]

A. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (NSPS and NESHAP)

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

$$M_{NMOC} = \sum_{i=1}^n 2kL_oM_i(e - kti)(C_{NMOC})(3.6 \times 10^{-9})$$

where,

M_{NMOC} = Total NMOC emission rate from the landfill, megagrams per year

K = methane generation rate constant, year⁻¹

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

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

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

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

3.6×10^{-9} = conversion factor

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

2. The Permittee shall compare the calculated NMOC mass emission rate to the standard of 50 megagrams per year using one of the following Tier Methods.

a. Tier 1 Procedure

[40 CFR 60.754(a) (2)]

- i. If the NMOC emission rate calculated in III.A.1 of this section is less than 50 megagrams per year, then the landfill owner shall submit an emission rate report as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(b)(1). [40 CFR 60.754(a)(2)(i)]

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

b. Tier 2 Procedure

The Permittee shall determine the NMOC concentration using the sampling procedures described in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(3) and recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate using the procedure in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(3)(i). [40 CFR 60.754(a)(3) & (a)(3)(i)]

- i. If the resulting mass emission rate calculated using the site-specific NMOC concentration is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, then the Permittee shall either comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2), or determine the site-specific methane generation rate constant and recalculate the NMOC emission rate using

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the site-specific methane generation rate using the procedure specified in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(4). [40 CFR 60.754(a)(3)(ii)]

- ii. If the resulting NMOC mass emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, the Permittee shall submit a periodic estimate of the emission rate report as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(b)(1) and retest the site-specific NMOC concentration every 5 years using the methods specified in this section. [40 CFR 60.754(a)(3)(iii)]

c. Tier 3 Procedure

The Permittee shall determine the site-specific methane generation constant using the procedures provided in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(4). [40 CFR 60.754(a)(4)]

- i. If the NMOC mass emission rate as calculated using the site-specific methane generation rate and concentration of NMOC is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, the Permittee shall comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2). [40 CFR 60.754(a)(4)(i)]
- ii. If the resulting NMOC mass emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, the Permittee shall submit a periodic emission rate report as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(b)(1) and shall annually recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate using procedures in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(4)(ii). [40 CFR 60.754(a)(4)(ii)]

B. Particulate Matter

[PCC 17.12.180.A.3]

[Non-Federally Enforceable Condition]

- 1. At least once in each consecutive 14-day period, an observer shall conduct a visual survey of visible emissions from the sources of fugitive dust.
- 2. If the observer sees visible emissions from a source that on an instantaneous basis appears to exceed 20 percent, then a certified Method 9 observer shall, if possible, take a six-minute Method 9 observation of the plume.
- 3. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds the opacity standard, then the Permittee shall immediately take whatever action is necessary to reduce the opacity such that it falls within the standard.

C. Installation Permit Condition

- 1. To show compliance with II.A.7 of this Section: **[Installation Permit Condition]**
 - a. the Permittee shall propose, maintain and comply with an Operation & Maintenance Plan with a schedule of maintenance for active roads identified in the modeling results within 60 days of start-up. The O&M plan must include the installation, maintenance and use of a rumble grate, rumble strips wheel washer, truck washer or equivalent control to prevent trackout.
 - b. the Permittee shall maintain a map/ plan onsite that clearly shows the active roads identified in the modeling protocol and results.

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IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.180.A.4]

A. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (NSPS and NESHAP)

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

B. Particulate Matter

[Non-Federally Enforceable Condition]

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

1. the name of the observer.
2. the date on which the observation was made.
3. the fugitive dust source being observed.
4. the results of the observation.
5. corrective action taken if necessary.

C. Installation Permit Condition

1. To show compliance with II.A.5 of this Section, the Permittee shall maintain a record of the actual operating hours for the landfill during mass excavation of Module IB. Operations may occur when the landfill is not open for receiving waste. Recordkeeping of operating hours shall only occur during the 19 hour limitation in II.A.5 of this Section and shall indicate:
 - a. the date and time the landfill begins mass excavation operations.
 - b. the date and time the landfill ends mass excavation operations.
 - c. the name of the person making the record.
2. To show compliance with II.A.6 of this Section, the Permittee shall maintain a plan onsite that clearly shows the as-built distances from the fence line of dirt roads within the active area of Module 1A and 1B.

D. The Permittee shall keep and maintain all records required by this permit (including records of monitoring) on-site for at least five years.

[PCC 17.12.180.A.4.b]

[Non-Federally Enforceable Condition]

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V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.180.A.5]

A. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (NSPS and NESHAP)

1. The Permittee shall submit an initial design capacity report to the Control Officer no later than ninety days after modification was commenced. [40 CFR 60.757(a)(1) & (1)(ii)]
2. The Permittee shall submit an initial design capacity report in accordance with 40 CFR 60.757(a)(2) and (3). [40 CFR 60.757(a)(2) & (3)]
3. The Permittee shall submit an NMOC emission rate report to the Control Officer initially and annually thereafter. The Control Officer may request such additional information as may be necessary to verify the reported NMOC emission rate. [40 CFR 60.757(b)]
 - a. The NMOC emission rate report shall contain an annual estimate of the NMOC emission rate calculated using the formula and procedures provided in III.A.1 of this Section. [40 CFR 60.757(b)(1)]
 - i. The initial NMOC emission rate report may be combined with the initial design capacity report required in paragraph V.A.1 of this Section and shall be submitted no later than prescribed in 40 CFR 60.757(a)(2) and (3). Subsequent NMOC emission rate reports shall be submitted annually thereafter. [40 CFR 60.757(b)(1)(i) & (i)(B)]
 - ii. The NMOC emission rate report shall include all the data, calculations, sample reports and measurements used to estimate the annual emissions. [40 CFR 60.757(b)(2)]
 - b. If the estimated NMOC emission rate as reported in the annual report to the Control Officer is less than 50 megagrams per year in each of the next 5 consecutive years, the Permittee may elect to submit an estimate of the NMOC emission rate for the next 5-year period in lieu of the annual report. [40 CFR 60.757(b)(1)(ii)]
 - i. This estimate shall 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 shall be provided to the Control Officer.
 - ii. This estimate shall 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 shall be submitted to the Control Officer. The revised estimate shall cover the 5-year period beginning with the year in which the actual waste acceptance rate exceeded the estimated waste acceptance rate.

B. Facility-Wide

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

The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits (as defined in 17.04.340, "Excess emissions") established by this Section within 24 hours of the time the Permittee first learned of the excess emissions occurrence. The Permittee shall report

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other deviations from permit requirements in this Section within two working days of the time the Permittee first learned of the occurrence of the deviation.

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

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

The Permittee shall submit semiannual reports of the monitoring requirements in III.B of this Section. The semiannual report shall only be submitted when there is a deviation during the reporting period.

3. The semiannual reports above (V.B.2) shall be due on January 31st (covering the period July 1st through December 31st) and July 31st (covering the period January 1st through June 30th) of each year. The first semiannual report due after permit issuance may not cover a 6-month period. All instances of excess emissions and deviations from permit requirements as defined in XI of Part A shall be clearly identified in such reports.

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

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

b. For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not the Permittee has violated or is in violation of any standard in this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed. [40 CFR 60.11(g)]

5. Emission Inventory Reporting [PCC 17.12.320]

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

VI. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.180.A.3.a & PCC 17.20.010]

For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed.

1. When required by the permit or requested by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall perform EPA

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Method 9 visible emissions observations to demonstrate compliance with the opacity standard.

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



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Part B

Section 2

Combustion Processes

The conditions in this Section apply to the processes and units in the Emission Groups identified in the table below.

Equipment Name	Equipment ID	Description/ Type	Make/ Model	Serial Number	Date of Manufacture	Maximum Size OR Capacity	Compliance Date for Federal Regulations
Diesel Water Pump	800-PP-07	Engine	Klein Hurricane Bravo	TBD	TBD	110 HP	Upon Start-up

I. APPLICABILITY

[40 CFR 60.4200(A)(1)(D)]

The following standards apply to the non-emergency stationary compression ignition engine (CI ICE) subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII and 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ. The engine is in compliance with 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ when in compliance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6590 (c)(1).

II. OPERATIONAL, EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

[PCC 17.12.180.A.2]

A. Emission Limits

[40 CFR 60.4201(a), 40 CFR 60.4203 & 4204(b)]

1. Certified Emission Limits

- a. The Permittee shall ensure that new CI ICE engines are certified by the manufacturer at or below the applicable emission standards and shall continue to meet them for the useful life of the engine.
- b. The applicable emission standards and the useful life of the engine are identified below:

Maximum Engine Power	Model Year	NO_x (g/hphr)	NMHC (g/hphr)	NMHC+ NO_x (g/hphr)	CO (g/hphr)	PM (g/hphr)
101 ≤ HP ≤ 174	≥2008	0.30	0.14		3.7	0.015
101 ≤ HP ≤ 174	2012-2013			3.0	3.7	0.015
Useful life = 8,000 hours or 10 years, whichever comes first						

The Permittee is free to select either the standards for 2012-2013 units or those for 2008 and later

- c. The Permittee shall operate and maintain applicable units according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the Permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine.

[40 CFR 60.4206]

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2. Opacity Standards **[Non-Federally Enforceable Condition]**

- a. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the effluent from a single emission point or multiple emission point to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 20 percent. Cold diesel engines are exempt for the first 10 minutes. [PCC 17.16.040]
- b. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the effluent from a single emission point, multiple emission point, or a fugitive emissions source to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 60 percent when a cold diesel engine is started or when a diesel engine is accelerated under load as measured in accordance with EPA Method 9. [PCC 17.16.040]

B. Fuel Requirements [40 CFR 60.4207]
[Material Permit Condition]

The Permittee must use diesel fuel that meets the following requirements on a per-gallon basis: [40 CFR 60.4207(b) & 80.510(b)]

- 1. Sulfur content: 15 parts per million (ppm) maximum;
- 2. Cetane index or aromatic content, as follows:
 - a. A minimum cetane index of 40; or
 - b. A maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

C. Installation Restrictions [40 CFR 60.4208]

- 1. After December 31, 2012, the Permittee shall not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 175 HP, including those above 750 HP, that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2011 model year non-emergency engines in 40 CFR 60, Subpart III, as applicable. [40 CFR 60.4208(e)]
- 2. After December 31, 2013, the Permittee shall not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 75 HP and less than 175 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2012 model year non-emergency engines in 40 CFR 60, Subpart III, as applicable. [40 CFR 60.4208(d)]
- 3. After December 31, 2014, the Permittee shall not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 25 HP and less than 75 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2013 model year non-emergency engines in 40 CFR 60, Subpart III, as applicable. [40 CFR 60.4208(c)]
- 4. After December 31, 2016, the Permittee shall not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 750 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2015 model year non-emergency engines in 40 CFR 60, Subpart III, as applicable. [40 CFR 60.4208(f)]
- 5. The requirements of II.C.1 through 4 of this Section do not apply to stationary CI ICE that have been modified or reconstructed, and do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location. This provision does not extend to imported units which shall be treated as new sources. [40 CFR 60.4208(g) & (h)]

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D. Compliance

[40 CFR 60.4211]

1. The Permittee must operate and maintain the applicable stationary CI ICE according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the Permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, the Permittee may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR 60.4211(a)]
2. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission standards specified in II.A.1.b of this Section by purchasing an engine certified to those standards. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR 60.4211(c)]

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

[40 CFR 60.4209(a)] [PCC 17.12.180.A.3]

- A. The Permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter on each applicable stationary CI ICE engine prior to startup of each engine.
- B. Opacity [40 CFR 89.113(b)]
 1. Opacity Measurements for compliance with II.A.2.a & b

The Permittee shall conduct a visible emissions check on the exhaust stack of the stationary CI ICE at least quarterly while the engine is operating. For the purposes of this permit, a visible emission check is verification that abnormal emissions are not present at the engine stack. The Permittee shall record the date and time of the check, the name of the person conducting the check, the results of the check, and the type of corrective action taken (if required).

III. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.180.A.4]

- A. The Permittee shall maintain records of manufacturer certifications that identify the applicable emission limits for the appropriate model year and maximum engine power and certify the applicable units to those standards.
- B. Diesel Fuel Recordkeeping

The Permittee shall maintain records that verify compliance with the diesel fuel requirements in II.B of this Section.

- C. Opacity

The Permittee shall keep all records generated to show compliance with the opacity level measurement requirements of II.A.2 of this Section.

- D. All records required by, or generated to verify compliance with this attachment shall be maintained for five years.

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IV. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.180.A.5]

1. The Permittee shall submit an initial notification according to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.7.
[40 CFR 60.7]
2. The Permittee shall promptly report and submit reports of excess emissions and permit deviations as described in XI.A & B of Part A.

V. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

[40 CFR 60.4212 & PCC 17.12.180.A.3.a]

Should the Permittee elect to or be required to conduct performance testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable standards of this Attachment, the Permittee shall do so in accordance with 40 CFR 60.4212.

VI. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

[40 CFR 60.4218 & 60.4214(b)]

The General Provisions of 40 CFR 60.1 through 19 apply to applicable sources as indicated in Table 8 of 40 CFR Subpart IIII except that the Permittee is not required to submit an initial notification.



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Part B

Section 3

Storage Tanks

The conditions in this Section apply to the storage tanks identified below.

Tank Description	Product Stored	Unit ID	Maximum Capacity
Storage Tank	Gasoline	TBD	1,000 gallons
Storage Tank	Used Oil	TBD	2000 gallons

I. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

[PCC 17.12.180.A.2]

The Permittee shall only store products in the respective tanks that are similar in vapor pressure.

A. Gasoline Storage Tank

1. The Permittee shall not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:
[40 CFR 63.11116(a)]
[Material Permit Condition]
 - a. Minimize gasoline spills;
 - b. Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
 - c. Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use. Portable gasoline containers that meet the requirement of 40 CFR 59, subpart F, are considered acceptable for compliance;
[40 CFR 63.11116(d)]
 - d. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/waste separators.
2. The Permittee shall equip the gasoline storage tank with a submerged filling device or acceptable equivalent, for the control of hydrocarbon emissions.
[PCC 17.16.230.B]
3. Portable gasoline tanks, filled from a fixed storage tank at a GDF and used to dispense into on-site motor vehicles or other gasoline-fueled engines within the area source, are subject to II.B.1 of the Specific Conditions.
[40 CFR 63.11111(j)]

[Material Permit Condition]

B. Used Oil Storage Tank

[Non-Federally Enforceable Conditions]

1. The Permittee shall not emit gaseous or odorous materials from the used oil storage tanks in such quantities or concentrations as to cause air pollution.
[PCC 17.16.430.D]

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2. Materials including solvents or other volatile compounds, paints, acids, alkalis, pesticides, fertilizers and manure shall be processed, stored, used and transported in such a manner and by such means that they will not evaporate, leak, escape or be otherwise discharged into the ambient air so as to cause or contribute to air pollution. Where means are available to reduce effectively the contribution to air pollution from evaporation, leakage or discharge, the installation and use of such control methods, devices, or equipment shall be mandatory. [PCC 17.16.430.F]

3. Where a stack, vent or other outlet is at such a level that fumes, gas mist, odor, smoke, vapor or any combination thereof constituting air pollution is discharged to adjoining property, the Director may require the installation of abatement equipment or the alteration of such stack, vent or other outlet by the Permittee to a degree that will adequately dilute, reduce or eliminate the discharge of air pollution to adjoining property. [PCC 17.16.430.G]

II. MONITORING & RECORDKEEPING

[PCC 17.12.180.A.3 & A.4]

The Permittee shall keep a record of the Tank ID and product stored. If the tank's product is replaced with one not similar in vapor pressure, the Permittee shall notify the Control Officer and submit a permit revision and recalculate emissions if necessary.

A. Gasoline Storage Tank

1. The Permittee shall provide proof of throughput upon request by the Control Officer. [40 CFR 63.1111(e)]
[Federally Enforceable Condition]

2. Yearly throughput shall be a 365-day rolling total, calculated by summing the volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the current day, plus the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the previous 364 days. Monthly throughput shall be calculated using the yearly throughput and dividing that sum by 12. [40 CFR 63.11132]
[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]

3. The Permittee shall annually inspect the gasoline storage tanks' submerged fill devices. The inspections shall be used to determine whether all of the submerged fill devices (or acceptable equivalents) are in good working order, according to good modern practices and any available industry practices or recommendations. [PCC 17.12.180.A.3.c]
[Non-Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]

4. Recordkeeping to document throughput must begin upon startup. These records shall be kept for a period of five (5) years. [40 CFR 63.1111(e)]

5. The Permittee shall record the results of inspections in II.A.3 in a log showing the following information: [PCC 17.12.180.A.3.c]
[Non-Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]
 - a. Identification of the device inspected;
 - b. The date of the inspection;
 - c. The results of the inspection;

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- d. Any corrective action taken as a result of the inspection.
- 6. All other records required by this permit shall be maintained for a minimum of five (5) years including all records that may be necessary to demonstrate compliance with Pima County Code Title 17. [PCC 17.12.180.A.4.b]

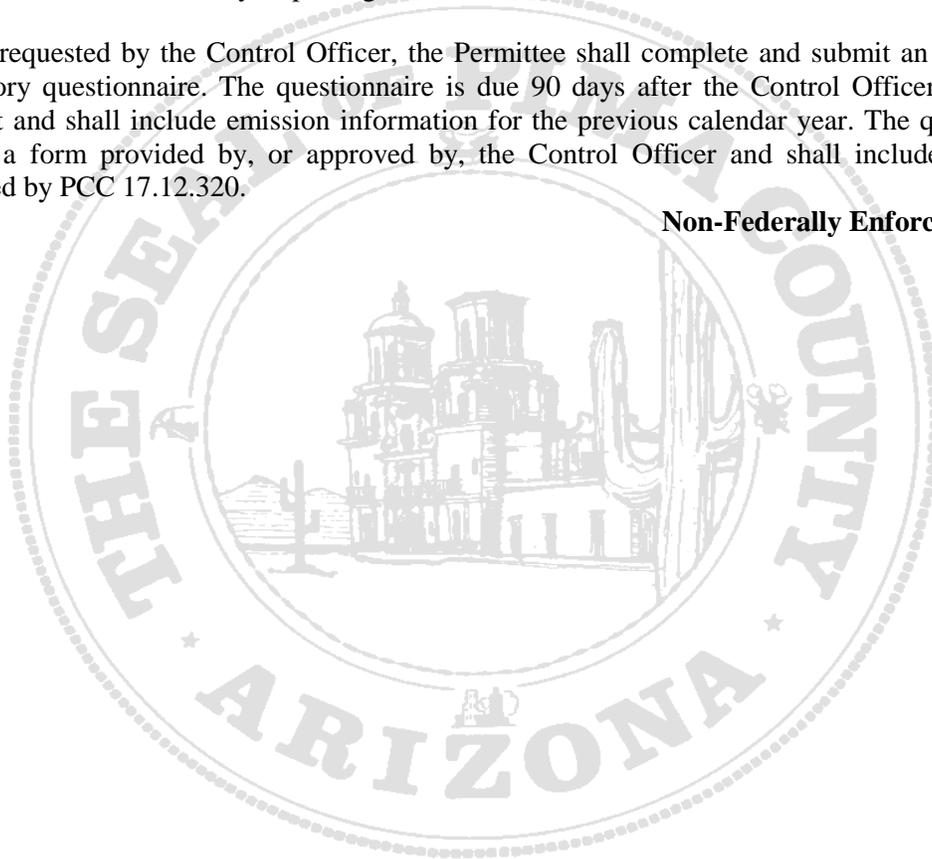
IV. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

[PCC 17.12.180.A.5]

- A. The Permittee shall promptly report and submit reports of excess emissions and permit deviations as described in XI.A & B of Part A.
- B. Annual Emissions Inventory Reporting

When requested by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall complete and submit an annual emissions inventory questionnaire. The questionnaire is due 90 days after the Control Officer makes a written request and shall include emission information for the previous calendar year. The questionnaire shall be on a form provided by, or approved by, the Control Officer and shall include the information required by PCC 17.12.320. [PCC 17.12.320]

Non-Federally Enforceable Condition]



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Attachment 1: Applicable Regulations

Requirements Specifically Identified as Applicable:

Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Chapter 60 (40 CFR 60)

40 CFR 60 Subpart A General Provisions: §60.8(a), §60.18(c), and §60.18(f)

40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills:

40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines

Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Chapter 63 (40 CFR 63)

40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

Part 63 Subpart CCCCC National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

Pima County State Implementation Plan

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

Pima County Code (PCC) Title 17, Chapter 17.16:

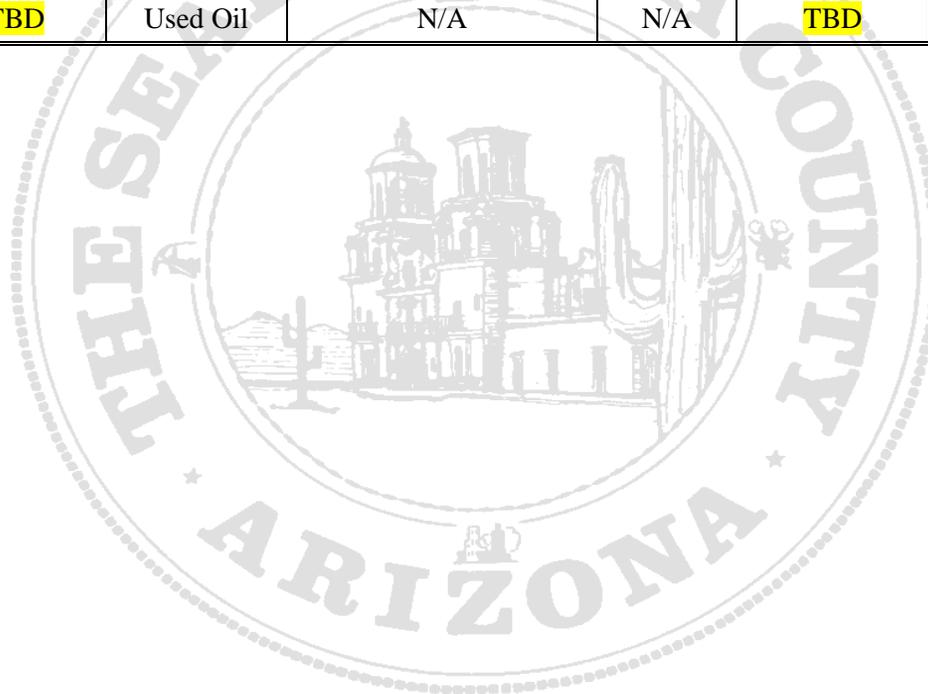
- 17.16.030 Odor Limiting Standards
- 17.16.040 Standards and Applicability (Visible Emissions)
- 17.16.050 Visibility Limiting Standards
- 17.16.060 Fugitive Dust Producing Activities
- 17.16.080 Vacant Lots and Open Spaces
- 17.16.090 Roads and Streets
- 17.16.100 Particulate Materials
- 17.16.110 Storage Piles
- 17.16.450 Off-Road Machinery
- 17.16.470 Roadway and Site Cleaning Machinery

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Attachment 2: Equipment List

Only permitted equipment is shown in this attachment.

Equipment Name	Equipment ID	Description/ Type	Make/ Model	Serial Number	Date of Manufacture	Maximum Size OR Capacity	NSPS/ NESHAP
Diesel Water Pump	TBD	Engine	Klein Hurricane Bravo	TBD	TBD	110 HP	NSPS
Storage Tank	TBD	Gasoline	N/A	N/A	TBD	1,000 gallons	NESHAP
Storage Tank	TBD	Used Oil	N/A	N/A	TBD	2,000 gallons	N/A



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Attachment 3: Insignificant/ Trivial Equipment

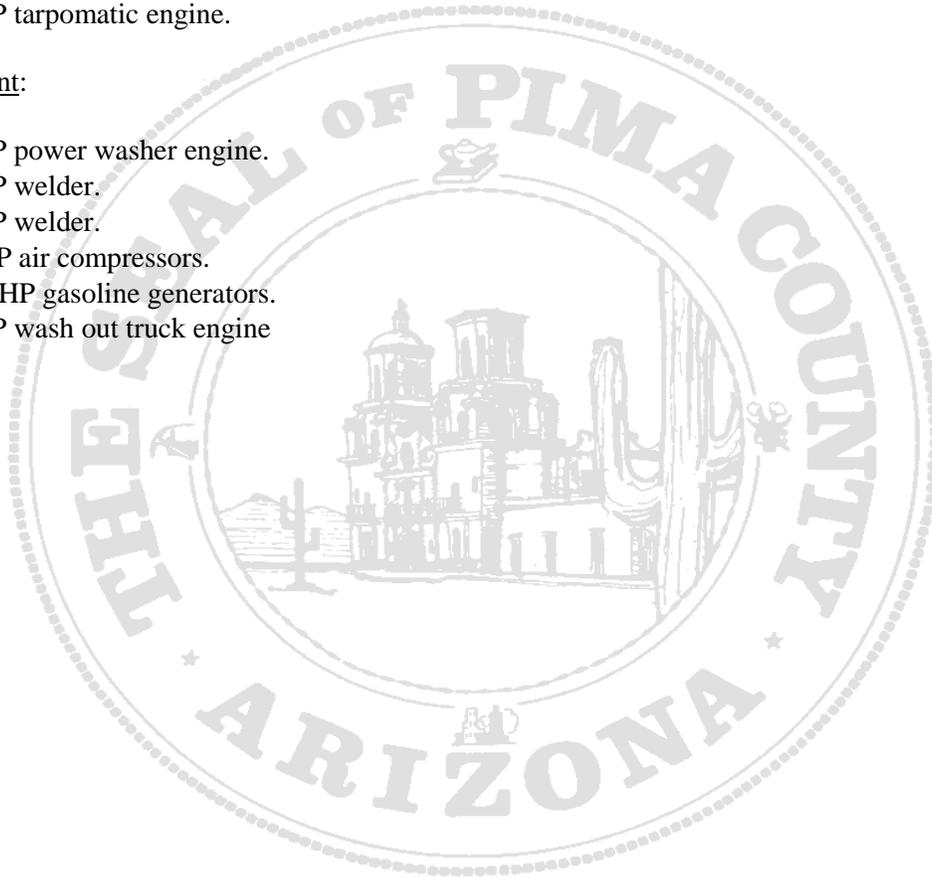
The following proposed list of equipment is insignificant or classified as non-road engines per the federal or state non-road engine determination provisions. Non-road engines are not required to be permitted but may be listed in the permit and identified as such.

Non-Road Engines:

- Two 16 HP light plant diesel engines.
- Two 115 HP tipper engines.
- One 175 HP storm water pump.
- One 85 HP storm water pump.
- One 25 HP tarpomatic engine.

Trivial Equipment:

- One 20 HP power washer engine.
- One 25 HP welder.
- One 75 HP welder.
- Two 25 HP air compressors.
- Two < 10 HP gasoline generators.
- One 10 HP wash out truck engine



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Attachment 4: Allowable Municipal Waste

The following wastes are allowable categories of wastes to be received at the MRLF. This is a general list and may not be inclusive of all types of waste to be received at the landfill. A more thorough and complete list of allowable wastes is defined by state and/ or federal municipal solid waste regulations.

- Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): including household waste, commercial solid waste, non-hazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste, and industrial solid waste.
- Vegetative (Green) Waste: as defined at ARS §49.701.36, vegetative (green) waste includes waste derived from plants, including tree limbs and branches, stumps, grass clippings and other waste plant materials.
- Construction and Demolition Debris: as defined at ARS §49.701.5 & 7, construction and demolition debris includes solid waste derived from the construction, repair, remodeling, or demolition of building or other structures.
- Inert Material: as defined at ARS §49.701.15, inert material is material that is not flammable, will not decompose, and will not leach substances in concentrations that exceed Aquifer Water Quality Standards using a water leach test that is designed to approximate natural infiltrating waters. Inert materials include concrete, asphaltic pavement, brick, rock, gravel, sand, soil and metal, if used as reinforcement in concrete, but does not include special waste, hazardous waste, glass or other metal.
- White Goods: White goods containing CFCs must have a certification that the CFCs have been properly recycled by a certified technician.
- Automobiles.
- Animal Carcasses. The carcass(es) is placed in an excavation made in or near the working surface and immediately covered with other MSW or daily cover soil.
- Pesticide and other empty containers from conditionally exempt small quantity generators.
- Non-hazardous, non-infectious, treated, biomedical wastes.
- Special Wastes: As defined by ARS §49.851, special wastes are non-hazardous wastes which require special handling and management to protect public health or environment. These wastes include categories listed at ARS §49.852 or adopted by rule pursuant to ARS §49.855. This plan constitutes a special waste management plan in accordance with ARS §49.857. Disposal of special wastes will comply with BMP's as adopted by the Department.
- Petroleum contaminated soil (PCS) as defined in ARS §49.852(A)(1) and ARS §49.851(A)(3) may be accepted and will be managed in accordance with ARS §49.855.
- Non-friable and regulated asbestos-containing material.
- Shredded, sliced, or quartered tires, (Including "alligator" pieces.)
- Landscape rubble as defined in ARS §49.701.17.
- Sewage sludge, septage and other wastes passing the paint filter test.
- Other Non-Hazardous Wastes: Any other non-hazardous solid waste, as defined at ARS §49.701.01 or 40 CFR §258.2 which is not prohibited by statute or regulation from receipt at an MSWLF may be accepted by MRLF.